"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow rain or snow; moderate northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,601. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA; CZAR ABDICATES; MICHAEL MADE REGENT, EMPRESS IN HIDING; PRO-GERMAN MINISTERS REPORTED SLAIN

RAILWAY STRIKE ORDERED TO BEGIN TOMORROW NIGHT

Managers and Heads of Brotherhoods End Final Conference, Both Defiant.

WILSON NOW THE ONLY HOPE

President Seems to Have No Authority, but May Make Appeal to Patriotism.

FIVE DAYS' GRACE FOR MILK

Travelers to Have Time to Get Home —Appeals for the Public's Approval.

The eight-hour fight between the 250 railroads of the United States and the 400,000 trainmen has placed the country again face to face with a nation-wide railway strike.

The National Conference Committee of the Railways yesterday defied the ultimatum of the four brotherhoods that the eight-hour day should be put into effect at once, and the labor chiefs formally served notice that their strike order stood and that a progressive strike program would begin tomorrow night at 7 o'clock. Freight alone will be affected at the start.

As was the case last Fall, when the railroads and the unions broke off diplomatic relations, the only hope of averting a strike lies with President Wilson, and both the managers and the brotherhood leaders remained in New York overnight in the expectation that Mr. Wilson would take a hand in the situation. However, it is a moot question what steps the Government could take to prevent paralysis of transportation facilities and consequent weakening of the nation's resources in the international crisis. The general opinion among officials in Washington last night seemed to be that the President could do little beyond appealing to the patriotism of both sides. A provision to empower him to take over the roads in such an emergency was among the Administration recommendations for railway legislation which failed at the last session of Congress.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and a member of the National Defense Council, who has been watching the strike developments in New York for the last three days, left late yesterday afternoon for Washington.

Last August after the two sides broke, President Wilson sent the members of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to New York to bring the two sides together. The board failed, and when a strike order was about to be issued, the President sent his Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, to New York, with a request that the managers and the labor leaders come to the White House. It was after he kept the two sides in Washington all during the month of August that the Adamson law was passed after a call for a national strike, effective Sept. 4, had been issued. Both sides as represented here now are in readiness to go to Washington.

Monday is decision day for the Supreme Court, and if it should hand down a decision on the Adamson law then it might lead to a renewal of conferences between the two sides regardless of the strike situation. The railroad managers have all along expressed the opinion that the law would be held invalid. The haste of the brotherhoods in forcing the issue has caused the managers to believe that the labor leaders also think the law will be thrown out. While the brotherhood heads say the action of the court one way or the other will not affect their demands, the railroad managers believe that the invalidating of the Adamson law would give them an advantage.

The word of the deadlock here yesterday was flashed to all parts of the country last night, and notices of embargoes and strike preparations were put out by nearly all of the railroads. Appeals to the patriotism of the men were made by many roads. President Wilson was among the first to get notice of the break.

Joseph Hartigan, City Commissioner of Weights and Measures, was quick to appeal to the brotherhoods to permit the movement of food trains into this city. In reply to his plea he received this letter, signed by the chiefs of the four organizations:

"Every indication now seems to warrant the statement that the freight train, engine, and yard employes on certain railways entering this city will peaceably withdraw from service at 7 P. M., Saturday, March 17, and that the employes on other lines will continue in service for several days thereafter, making it possible, in our opinion, to furnish this city food and fuel supplies for several days after the strike becomes effective.

"We regret exceedingly the necessity

Continued on Page 20.

Government Heads Hold a Mysterious Conference

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A conference surrounded with much mystery took place late this afternoon in the office of the Secretary of State. In addition to Secretary Lansing, it was attended by Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War; Mr. Gregory, the Attorney General; Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Polk, the Counsellor of the State Department, and Mr. Woolsey, personal legal adviser to the Secretary of State.

After the conference it was said by one of those who attended it that no particular subject had been discussed. It had been devoted, he indicated, to many questions that naturally came up for discussion at this critical period in the international relations of the United States. Elsewhere, however, the impression was given that the conference was called to consider matters of rather pressing importance.

FRYATT'S FATE FOR OUR GUNNERS

German Threat to Put to Death Crews of Any Armed American Ships They Capture.

WARNING IN MUNICH PAPER

Assumes That President "Realizes Fate to Which He Is Subjecting His Artillerymen."

BERNE, Switzerland, March 15, (via Paris.)—The crews of armed American merchantmen who venture to fire upon German submarines before a state of war exists between Germany and the United States, must expect to meet the fate of Captain Fryatt, warns the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, a copy of which has reached Berne, in commenting on the announcement of the State Department that American merchantmen will be armed.

"We assume," the newspaper says, "that President Wilson realizes the fate to which he is subjecting his artillerymen. According to the German prize laws it is unneutral support of the enemy if a neutral ship takes part in hostilities. If such a ship opposes the Prize Court then it must be treated as an enemy ship. The prize rules specify as to the crews of such ships. If, without being attached to the forces of the enemy, they take part in hostilities or make forcible resistance, they may be treated according to the usages of war.

"If President Wilson, knowing these provisions of International law, proceeds to arm American merchantmen, he must assume responsibility for the eventuality that American seamen will meet the fate of Captain Fryatt."

The Captain Fryatt referred to in the foregoing dispatch was Captain Charles Fryatt of the Great Eastern Railway steamer Brussels. He was tried before a German naval court-martial in July, 1916, and sentenced to death, on a charge that he had attempted to ram the German submarine 7-33. The sentence of the court-martial was executed.

STONE ASKS FOR LIST OF AMERICAN SHIPS

Senate Adopts His Resolution, Which Causes Much Speculation in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Stone of Missouri caused some comment at the Capitol today by introducing a resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce to give the Senate a full list of sea-going vessels applying for American registry between Jan. 1, 1916, and March 15, 1917; the name and character of such vessels before and after registration, the names of the ships' owners, and the precise date of application for registry and date of receiving it. The resolution was read and adopted without discussion, and Secretary Redfield will forward the information tomorrow.

There was a good deal of speculation as to why Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, should want this information made public. One suggestion was that he might think that some belligerent nation was permitting its ships to be registered in the United States, so that through the later torpedoing of these ships by German submarines the United States might be drawn into the war. It was suggested that if Mr. Stone wanted the information for his own use, he could have got it by telephoning the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Stone showed no desire to explain his resolution and seemed prepared to rebuff questioners. He said that his resolution spoke for itself. When asked if the changes in the ownership of the Algonquin had prompted his resolution, the Senator said that he would not be interviewed.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

LONDON HAILS REVOLUTION

Expected Czar's Overthrow and Sees Brighter Prospects for the Allies.

THINK THE COUP DECISIVE

Well-Informed Observers Believe the Patriotic War Party Has Made Its Control Secure.

FEAR NO SEPARATE PEACE

With Weak Ruler Deposed and Pro-German Advisers Ousted, They Predict New Victories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—It is the belief in well-informed circles here that the Provisional Government which has been set up in Russia by the military party will be able to keep the upper hand in maintaining a policy that means the uninterruptedly vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious end.

The overthrow of the Czar was expected, and observers here are confident that the Grand Duke as regent will have the solid support of the war party, while they are equally sure of the elimination of any element with a pro-German taint.

An Anti-German Uprising.

As the situation is explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, the revolution simply means that German sympathizers within the Russian Government have been overthrown, and that no chance remains for a separate peace being secretly arranged with Germany. This, it is felt, is the real basis of the revolution that has worked such a sudden change in Russian politics.

This revolution, which has been on the verge of boiling over for months, reached its crisis three days ago, when the military leaders, with the Duma behind them, started outbreaks in Petrograd and Moscow. It is evident from the way in which the uprising was conducted, says THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's informant, that it had been carefully planned and skillfully executed.

"After it got under way," he says, "there was no hesitation of movement until the members of the military party were masters of the situation. The details of what occurred in Petrograd and Moscow are lacking, but enough is known to show that they have been in a fever of sanguinary revolution for the last three days.

"Dashes of troops against the headquarters of the pro-German leaders, with the capture of Protopopoff and Stürmer as prisoners of war, were conspicuous features of the revolution. The houses of German sympathizers were burned in both cities, and the occupants either taken captive or forced to flee.

"Now that the military party is in control the situation is said to be settling down, with every prospect that the aim of the Revolutionists will be accomplished."

In fact, the situation was described last night as being "entirely satisfactory."

For months, said the informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, Great Britain had been expecting an outcome of the Russian political crisis that would mean the solid intrenchment of the war party and the downfall of those seeking a separate peace with Germany. Now it may be confidently expected that Russia will play her part in the war with even greater vigor than before.

German-Born Czarina Blamed.

The Daily Chronicle in its leading article says:

"From a very early period the German-born Czarina and the clique of pro-German reactionaries whom her influence made powerful with the Czar were bent on ending the war prematurely in the interests of reaction. The Ministers set up under these auspices have for over two years acted in defiance of public opinion. Their policy was not obscure; they hampered the army in respect of munitions, disorganized the country in respect of its distributive services, brought about artificial famine in a land which is one of the world's chief food producers, and themselves, through police agents, tried to stir up abortive revolts in order that they might plead military failure and internal revolution as a reason for withdrawing from the war.

"The people foiled them for long by magnificent and much enduring patriotism. When the Government left the army without munitions the local authorities—the zemstvos and unions of towns—stepped in and organised their

Continued on Page 2.

Duma Appeals to the Army for Unity Against Foe; Gives Pledge of No Weakening or Suspension of War

LONDON, March 15.—The Reuter correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs under date of yesterday:

"The Military Committee of the Duma has asked all the officers not yet employed by the committee to undertake the organization of the soldiers who joined the people, and help guard the capital. The committee issued a statement, pointing out that at the present moment, when facing an enemy who wished to take advantage of the temporary weakness of the country, it was absolutely necessary to make every effort to maintain the power of the army. It added that the blood of the Russians who had died during the two and a half years of war pledged the people to do this.

"The President of the Duma sent telegrams to the commanders of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, to the chiefs of the armies on the northern, southwestern, western, Rumanian, and Caucasus fronts, and to the Chief of the General Staff, requesting that the army and navy preserve absolute calm, and to be sure that the struggle against the foreign enemy was not suspended or weakened even for a single moment. The telegram sent these commanders added:

> As hitherto, the army and navy must continue firmly and valiantly to defend the country, and while the Provisional Committee is aided by the military element in the capital and with the moral support of the people in restoring calm and regular activity, each officer, soldier, and sailor should fulfill his duty.

"The officers of the Petrograd garrison at a general meeting unanimously agreed to recognize the authority of the Executive Committee of the Duma until the formation of a permanent Government.

"An imperial bodyguard regiment rode into Petrograd today. It is estimated that there are now 60,000 troops in the capital."

People in Revolt Burn and Slay in Streets of Russia's Capital

Fashionable Hotel Riddled by Machine Guns When Pro-German Shoots at Crowd—Count Fredericks's Home Set on Fire and Family Ill-Treated—General de Knorring Shot.

Stuermer and Protopopoff Reported Assassinated

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—The Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent sends the following:

"A telegram to the Extrabladet reports that the Russian Consul in Haparanda states that the pro-German ex-Prime Minister, Boris Stürmer, and Minister of Home Affairs Protopopoff have been murdered."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—Belated dispatches from Petrograd, giving details of the revolution in Russia, are arriving here. A dispatch to The Morning Post, dated Wednesday, says:

"Every weapon save only heavy artillery has been freely used in Petrograd streets for four days past, and today there is still considerable firing at various points at intervals. Rifles, revolvers, machine guns, and armored motors—all have been used and are still in use.

"The military hotel, formerly the Astoria Hotel, which lodged exclusively officers from the front, their wives and families, with the majority of officers present here as representatives of the Allies, was subjected to a heavy fusillade from machine guns on armored motors, entirely as the result of what was represented as provocation on the part of a pro-German resident, who fired upon the people from the windows.

General's Daughter Wounded.

"The daughter of the Russian General Prince Tumanoff, who is now commanding a cavalry division at the front, was severely wounded in the neck, and her rooms were ruined by the fusillade. A mob of armed men—soldiers, sailors, and civilians—thoroughly searched the Astoria, and disarmed all the Russian officers, but showed marked consideration for the allied officers.

"Similar scenes have been enacted throughout Petrograd, while in the transpontine regions occupied by the factory population, heavy fighting has been in progress for days, until the alleged excessive cruelty of the police caused the Cossacks and soldiery to espouse the side of the people.

"The ease with which the whole of the capital fell into the hands of the revolutionaries very greatly mitigated the bloodshed inevitable in civil tumults, but the butcher's bill is undoubtedly heavy enough."

Supplementing this by a telegram dated Thursday the same correspondent says:

"Precisely one week ago peaceful street demonstrations, at first largely composed of women and childen, were made in protest against the inadequate supply of black bread. The police, unable to cope with the movement, which they felt bound to crush by the usual police methods, called in the aid of the Cossacks.

"The workmen, who had held aloof from the overt demonstrations as organized bodies and who were at first represented only by the younger, irresponsible workingmen, were enraged at the rough treatment by the police of their women and children and were encouraged by the obvious reluctance of the Cossacks and soldiery, generally to back up the police oppression. Finally the Cossacks turned on the police, who fled before them, and there was a pandemonium of irregular shooting.

"Matters were not improved by the setting at liberty of political prisoners and criminals and the burning of prisons. On the whole, however, the bloodshed, compared with the magnitude of the achievement, has been infinitesimal. Regiment after regiment, brought in from outside the capital, promptly joined their comrades on the side of the people, and when a special body of Afeguards known as the Imperial Convoy also came in it felt that the old régime had fallen indeed.

Rowdy Element Breaks Loose.

"In the meantime the red revolutionary parties were preaching anarchy in all its forms, and the rowdy elements of the population of the great city were busy indulging their professional instincts.

"Happily the worst incentive to violence—alcohol in all its forms—was almost unprocurable, and the disciplined sense of the soldiery, who now formed the majority, was against excesses which disgraced what was now felt to be the great cause of national freedom.

"M. Rodzianko, at the head of the Duma Committee, soon issued commonsense orders for the disarming of civilians and for the checking of red revolutionary manifestations. The soldiers and people themselves put a stop to the looting. Throughout the city a careful search was made for stores of foodstuffs, which were promptly put on sale. The results warrant the belief that unscrupulous profiteering on an incredible scale had long been prevalent.

"At the present moment a careful search is being made for higher military officers and other functionaries, who are being induced to accept the new conditions and carry on their public duties or undergo arrest. The secret police, that scourge of the Russian nation whose service is despised by all, and which has been for a generation past the refuge for defaulters and detected miscreants of all other public services receive no mercy, but the ordinary police are being merely put under arrest.

Police Stations Destroyed.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sent the following, bearing Wednesday's date:

"In Moscow, Kiev, and Kharkoff the troops have signified adherence to the new movement, and in Moscow the police have surrendered of their own accord. The Department of Police in Petrograd has been rifled and the building of the secret police, that hotbed of political intrigue, has been burned, and all police stations in town looted and their contents burned or scattered.

"The ordinary and political police, in some cases, were killed. In other cases, they were dragged from their hiding places and lodged in dark cells in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where so many have suffered martyrdom for Russian freedom. The political prisoners, victims of the old régime, have been freed from the jails, and many are now taking part in the reorganization of the Government."

Count Fredericks's Home Burned.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—The Times Petrograd correspondent describes the sacking of the residence of Count Fredericks, Minister of the Imperial Court and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, as one of the most deplorable incidents of the revolt.

Count Fredericks's house was set on fire. His aged wife was carried out fainting. His daughter, who is frail, rushed out, carrying her favorite dog. The girl was ill-treated by the drunken mob, and the dog was killed. Both women eventually were taken to a place of safety.

Count Fredericks is now in attendance upon former Emperor Nicholas.

General de Knorring was ordered to report to the Duma, but refused to comply with the summons. On the contrary, he armed himself and the janitor

Continued on Page 4.

ARMY JOINS WITH THE DUMA

Three Days of Conflict Follow Food Riots in Capital.

POPULACE TAKE UP ARMS

But End Comes Suddenly When Troops Guarding Old Ministers Surrender.

CZAR FINDS CAPITAL GONE

Returns from Front After Receiving Warning from Duma and Gives Up His Throne.

PETROGRAD, March 15.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia has abdicated, and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his younger brother, has been named as Regent.

The Russian Ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, has been swept out of office, One Minister, Alexander Protopopoff, the head of the Interior Department, is reported to have been killed, and the other Ministers, as well as the President of the Imperial Council, are under arrest.

A new national Cabinet is announced, with Prince Lvoff as President of the Council and Premier, and the other offices held by the men who are close to the Russian people.

Petrograd has been the scene of one of the most remarkable risings in history, beginning with minor food riots and labor strikes last week Thursday. The people's cry for food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one the regiments rebelled, until finally those troops which had for a time stood loyal to the Government gathered up their arms and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists.

Duma President Leading Figure.

Michael V. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, was the leading figure among the Deputies, who unanimously decided to oppose the imperial order, issued last week, for a dissolution of the House. They continued their sessions, and M. Rodzianko informed the Emperor, then at the front, that the hour had struck when the will of the people must prevail.

Even the Imperial Council realized the gravity of the situation, and added its appeal to that of the Duma that the Emperor should take steps to give the people a policy and government in accordance with their desires and in order that there should be no interference with carrying on the war to a victorious ending.

The Emperor hastened back to the capital, only to find that the revolution had been successful and that a new Government was in control.

The Empress, who, it is alleged, has been influential in the councils opposed to the wishes of the people, is reported to have fled or to be in hiding.

Although considerable fighting took place, it is not believed that the casualties are large. One report says that they do not exceed 500.

A few defenders of the old régime put up a last feeble defense last night from the roofs of the wrecked Astoria Military Hotel and St. Isaac's Cathedral, facing on two sides of the same square.

The city is now quiet and perfect order prevails. So far as is known, no foreigners were injured.

The Imperial Palace at Tsarskoe-Selo is said to have been in a state of siege, but thus far no firing has been reported between the guards defending the palace and the revolutionists and troops.

According to one report the Emperor expected trouble to follow from his decree dissolving the Duma, and so warned the residents of Tsarkoe-Selo to arrange to remain in the suburb for an indefinite period.

Began From Strikes a Week Ago.

The most phenomenal feature of the revolution was the swift and orderly transition whereby the control of the city passed from the régime of the old Government into the hands of its opponents.

The visible signs of revolution began on Thursday, March 8. Strikes were declared in several big munitions factories as a protest against the shortage of bread. Men and women gathered and marched through the streets, most of them in an orderly fashion. A few bread shops were broken into in that section of the city beyond the Neva, and several minor clashes between strikers and police occurred.

Squads of mounted troops appeared, but during Thursday and Friday the utmost friendliness seemed to exist between the troops and the people.

This early period of the uprising bore the character of a mock revolution, staged for an immense audience. Cossacks, charging down the street, did so in a half-hearted fashion, plainly without malice or intent to harm the crowds, which they playfully dispersed. The troops exchanged good-natured raillery with the working men and women, and as they rode were cheered by the populace.

Long lines of soldiers stationed in dramatic attitudes across Nevsky Prospect, with their guns pointed at an imaginary foe, appeared to be taking part in a realistic tableau. Machine guns, firing rounds of blank cartridges, seemed only to add another realistic touch to a tremendous theatric production which was using the whole city as a stage.

On Saturday, however, apparently without provocation, the troops were ordered to fire on people marching in Nevsky Prospect. The troops refused to fire, and the police, replacing them, fired rifles and machine guns.

Then came a clash between troops and police, which continued in desultory fashion throughout Saturday night and Sunday. The Nevsky Prospect was cleared of traffic by the police and notices were posted by the commander of the Petrograd military district warning the people that any attempt to congregate would be met by force.

Until Sunday evening, however, there was no intimation that the affair would grow to the proportions of a revolution. The first serious outbreak came at 5 o'clock, when the men of the Volynsky Regiment shot their officers and refused when they received an order to fire upon striking workingmen in one of the factory districts.

Another regiment detailed against the mutineers also joined the revolt. The news spread rapidly to the other barracks and four more regiments went over. Some of the revolting troops marched to the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress on the left bank of the Neva, and after a brief skirmish with the garrison took possession of it.

Dissension spread among the troops, who did not understand why they should be compelled to take violent measures against fellow-citizens whose chief offense was that they were hungry and were asking the Government to supply bread. Several regiments deserted. A pitched battle began between the troops who stood with the Government and those who, refusing to obey orders, had mutinied, and even slain their officers.

A long night fight took place between the mutinous regiments and the police at the end of St. Catharine Canal, immediately in front of the historic church built over the spot where Alexander II. was killed by a bomb. The police finally fled to the rooftops all over the city and were seen no more in the streets during the entire term of the fighting.

Turning Point in Revolution.

Still, on Monday morning the Government troops appeared to control all the principal squares of the city. Then came a period when it was impossible to distinguish one side from the other. There was no definite line between the factions. The turning point appeared to come about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. For two hours the opposing regiments passively confronted each other along the wide Liteiny Prospect in almost complete silence.

From time to time emissaries from the revolutionary side rode to the opposing ranks and exhorted them to join the side of the people. For a while the result seemed to hang in the balance. The troops appeared irresolute, awaiting

Leading Figures in Russian Revolution.

Czar Nicholas II Who has Abdicated

Czarevitch Alexis 12 Yrs Old who will succeed to the Throne

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch who has been named Regent

Michael Rodzianko, Head of the Revolution and the Temporary Government

Empress Reported Under Guard or Hiding From Angry People

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 14. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Empress of Russia has been placed under guard.

LONDON, March 15.—According to information received here the Russian people have been most distrustful during recent events of the personal influence of Empress Alexandra. She was supposed to exercise the greatest influence over Emperor Nicholas.

It is stated that her whereabouts is not known, but it is believed she is in seclusion, fearing the populace.

The Empress Alexandra before her marriage to the Emperor of Russia in 1894 was the German Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Prince Lvoff Heads Cabinet; Milukoff Foreign Minister

PETROGRAD, via London, Friday, March 16.—The members of the new National Cabinet are announced as follows:

Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior—Prince Georges E. Lvoff.

Foreign Minister—Professor Paul N. Milukoff.

Minister of Public Instruction—Professor Manuiloff of Moscow University.

Minister of War and Navy, ad Interim—A. J. Guchkoff, formerly President of the Duma.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Ichingareff, Deputy from Petrograd.

Minister of Finance—M. Tereschtenko, Deputy from Kief.

Minister of Justice — Deputy Kerenski of Saratoff.

Minister of Communications—N. V. Nekrasoff, Vice President of the Duma.

Controller of State—M. Godneff, Deputy from Kazan.

the commands of their officers, who themselves were in doubt as to what they should do.

Desolutory firing continued along the side streets, between groups of Government troops and revolutionists. But the regiments upon whose decision the outcome rested still confronted each other, with machine guns and rifles in readiness.

Suddenly a few volleys were exchanged: there was another period of silent suspense, and the Government regiments finally marched over to join the revolutionists. A few hours after the first clash, this section of Petrograd, in which were located the Duma building, artillery headquarters, and the chief military barracks, passed into the hands of the revolutionary forces, and the warfare swept like a tornado to other parts of the city, where the scene was duplicated.

At first it seemed a miracle that the revolutionists, without prearranged plan, without leadership or organization, could in such a short time, with comparative ease, achieve a complete victory over the Government. But the explanation lay in the reluctance of the troops to take sides against the people and their prompt desertion to the ranks of those who opposed the Government.

Workingmen and Clerks Fight.

The scenes in the streets were by this time remarkable. The wide streets, where the troops were stationed, were completely deserted by civilians, except for a few daring individuals, who, creeping along walls and ducking into courtyards, sped from one side to the other. But the side streets were choked with people.

Groups of students, easily distinguished by their blue caps and dark uniforms, fell into step with rough units of rebel soldiers, and were joined by other heterogeneous elements, united for the time being by a cause greater than partisan differences.

Unkempt workingmen, with ragged sheepskin coats covering the conventional peasants' costume of dark blouse and top boots, strode side by side with well groomed city clerks and shopkeepers.

This strange army of people, mustered on the street corners, shouldered their newly acquired rifles and marched out to join the ranks of the deserting regiments.

The economic and industrial life of the city came to a complete standstill. Street car service was suspended from the beginning of the disorders and stores were closed. The two leading hotels which housed officers were wrecked. Others restricted their service to regular patrons. In response to an appeal by the revolutionist committees, citizens distributed food to the soldiers.

Duma Declares Government Ended.

On Monday the Duma members, except the Rightists, met in executive session, notwithstanding the order of the Czar dissolving their body. The result was a virtually unanimous vote to place the Duma squarely on the side of the revolution and to authorize the Executive Council of that body to declare the present Government overthrown, and organize a provisional Government.

President Rodzianko, who presided, sent a telegram to the Emperor, informing him of the developments and calling on him to listen to the voice of the people.

"The hour has struck," he said, "when the will of the people must prevail."

It was further stated in the telegram to the Emperor that a special committee, composed of the leaders of the various parties in the Duma, would submit a list of names for the new Cabinet.

Members of the Imperial Council also sent a message to Emperor Nicholas, outlining conditions and recommending a change in the internal policy in accordance with the decision of the Duma, dismissal of the present Cabinet and its reorganization in accordance with the desires of the people and their representatives. The message bore twelve signatures.

Simultaneously it was reported that all the Ministers except M. Protopopoff had resigned.

The following were named as the "staff of the temporary Government": Michael V. Dodzianko, H. V. Nekrasoff, A. I. Konovaloff, L. I. Dmitrukoff, A. F. Kerenski, M. S. Pshkeidze, V. V. Shulgin, S. I. Shidlovsky, Paul N. Miliukoff, M. A. Makarauloff, V. N. Lvoff, V. A. Rjevsky, and Colonel Englehard.

Remarkable Scene at the Duma.

The scene at the Duma before the revolution was in full flame was extraordinary. The members stood about the broad corridors talking calmly, the serious priest members in long black gowns, with flowing hair, and members from the provinces in top boots and blouses mingling with well-groomed and frock-coated representatives.

At the front gates the troops began to assemble. They were without arms. They were the revolting regiments. One body in marching order entered the side gate and halted before the entrance. A Duma member spoke from the steps, explaining the attitude of that body and assuring the regiments that the Duma was with them.

Auto trucks packed with men, soldiers, and civilians, with and without arms, rolled up the circular drive and stopped before the door, while some occupant delivered a lurid oration, and then went on cheered by the crowds.

Then came a small army of citizen soldiers, factory workers, clerks, students armed with rifles taken from the captured arsenals, their pale faces and black Winter clothing forming a strange picture against the snow piled high in the Duma garden.

For an hour they stood in more or less military formation before the building, and at dusk marched away toward the centre of the city, followed by the revolting soldiers. The crowd was extremely orderly. A group of a dozen soldiers pushed into the corridor of the building and demanded to be allowed to address the members. A mild-mannered young civilian of the student type took them in hand with a little difficulty and led them into the open. A delegation asked for food. Immediately waiters from the Duma restaurant were sent out with trays of tea and food until the place was cleaned out.

Last Stand of Old Regime.

At nightfall on Monday only one small district of the city, containing the War Office, the Admiralty Building, St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the Military Hotel, still resisted the onslaught of the revolutionary forces, and the battle for the possession of Petrograd came to a dramatic conclusion. In the Admiralty Building the Council of Ministers secretly gathered for a conference, and the last regiments loyal to the old Government were drawn up as a guard.

While the Council sat in the last meeting which they were destined to hold, the building was surrounded and the besiegers poured rifle and machine gun fire upon the defenders.

For a few hours the fiercest battle of the day continued: the streets were swept by a steady fusillade and the crowds scattered for the nearest shelter, some of the people being compelled to spend the night in courtyards or corridors of office buildings or wherever they first found refuge.

Toward morning (Tuesday) there was a sudden lull, broken by exultant shouts, which deepened into a roar, and were succeeded by the Russian revolutionary "Marseillaise." The regiments defending the Admiralty had surrendered and gone over to the side of the revolutionists.

The Ministers in the Admiralty Building were then arrested and the Russian national colors were replaced by the red flag of the revolutionists.

During the day revolutionary publications appeared in the streets, with the simple caption "News." These contained a résumé of developments, and they were eagerly read by all classes. Rodzianko's telegrams to the Emperor and others to the commanders of the troops at the front were reproduced. The first message to the Emperor read:

The situation is grave. Anarchy reigns in the capital. The Government is paralyzed. The transport of provisions and fuel is completely disorganized. General dissatisfaction is growing. Irregular rifle firing is occurring in the streets. It is necessary to charge immediately some person trusted by the people to form a new Government. It is impossible to linger, since delay means death. Praying God that the responsibility in this hour will not fall upon a crowned head.

Later President Rodzianko sent the following to the Emperor:

The position is becoming more serious. It is imperative that immediate measures be taken, because tomorrow will be too late. The last hour has come when the fate of the fatherland and the dynasty are being decided.

Similar telegrams were sent to all the commanders at the front with an appeal for their support before the Emperor of the Duma's action. General Alexis Brusiloff, Commander in Chief of the armies of the southwestern front, and General Nicholas Ruzsky, Commander of the northern armies, replied promptly. General Brusiloff sent this message:

"Have fulfilled duty before fatherland and Emperor."

General Ruzsky's reply read:

"Commission accomplished."

Petrograd Resuming Wonted Calm.

Today the city emerged from the week's nightmare of revolution and figuratively smiled under a brilliant flood of sunshine, following a series of gray days, ending with a snowstorm last evening.

Planks were pulled down from windows long closed. Stores, banks, and business establishments of every description reopened their doors for the resumption of ordinary activities as confidence in the new Government gained in force.

With the reopening of bread, sugar, tea, and meat shops queues of women with shopping bags and baskets lined up often to the length of a block to replenish stores exhausted by the long siege.

Truck sledges and little sleighs for hire, the most widely appreciated conveniences of Russian cities, began to appear again in the streets, which for six days had been absolutely void of any means of private transportation.

No newspapers, with the exception of the revolutionary publications, which sprang into life with the success of the revolt, have yet appeared.

The only visible signs of the clash of authority which turned the city into a battleground were the charred ruins of the jail, which are still pouring a cloud of smoke skyward, and here and there the remains of other police institutions and the homes of the few individuals who were regarded as offenders against the rights of the people.

In front of other Government institutions, which apparently it was not seen fit to destroy, were piles of charred embers, showing where wreckage and documents had been dumped and consumed.

Spark that Started Conflagration.

It is evident that the strike of workingmen Thursday of last week provided the spark which set aflame the growing unrest and angry discontent with the Government that, pervading the entire population of Russia, had reached the ignition point.

Thus the small manifestations of hungry factory workers, crying for bread, changed in a single day into a revolution which swept the whole city, spread to the Government troops who had been called to hold the crowds in check, and, supported by the Duma, ended in the downfall of the Government.

The revelations in the Duma of Government stupidity and corruption, and the allegations of treason against the chief members of the Cabinet, sent a wave of protest through the country, and all political factions, except a small reactionary group, still cherishing traditional ideas of the old regime which existed before Russia received a constitution, declared themselves firmly against the sinister influences which had been undermining the best efforts of the country successfully to carry on the war.

Even the Imperial Council, which never before in the history of the country had allied itself with the popular will, held special meetings, in which attention was called to the "serious conditions to which the country had been brought by the unscrupulous designs of governmental heads."

People Against Government.

With unanimity unprecedented the entire population presented a solid front against the Government. The belief prevailed everywhere and was expressed that pro-German Court circles and the Government were doing everything in their power to interfere with the proper conduct of the war and to bring about a separate peace.

Stürmer, Rasputin, and Protopopoff formed a picturesque trio, known as "the dark forces" against which the chief animosity of the country was directed, but powerful as they were, these figures were declared to be only symbols of German influence which was "militating against the patriotic desire of the mass of the Russian people for war until victory."

After the assassination of Rasputin and the removal of Stürmer from the Premiership, the same Ministerial influence, wearing a new mask in the form of a changed Cabinet, Duma officials declared, still flourished with undiminished strength. Direct appeals were made to the Emperor by all sorts of representative bodies and influential officials to save the country from the disaster which threatened it and to appoint a new Cabinet which would have the confidence of the people.

But the Government, except for empty concessions and compromises, remained obdurate to all appeals and showed not the slightest inclination to change the direction of its policy or accede to the demands more and more loudly expressed.

It was the opinion of the majority of the Deputies in the Duma that, despite this state of affairs, an open revolution was impossible, as the country realized that a revolution would seriously interrupt the work of the war and would be playing into the hands of those who had this very end in view.

Open letters were printed in the Petrograd newspapers from popular Duma leaders, and proclamations were posted in the streets, urgently begging the population not to create demonstrations or cause disorders which might lead to interruption of the manufacture of munitions or paralyze the industrial activity of the city.

People at Last Convinced.

Manifestations already arranged for March 6, including a general strike and the marching to the Duma of a deputation of workingmen, were in this way averted. But the moment was only postponed. The people, who had been long vaguely disturbed by the political unrest and were convinced that they were being exploited by the hostile Government, received what they regarded as the last proof of the inefficiency and corruption of their own Government when they were apprised that the already insufficient supply of food had become still more meagre and that for some days it would be necessary to go without bread altogether.

Patient and long suffering by nature, this was too much for the population of Petrograd, who knew that the interior of Russia was stored with immense quantities of grain and all kinds of provisions, and, without other motive at first than to voice a demand for bread, the people paraded the streets and the demonstrations began which soon kindled into a revolution.

REVOLT SPREADS FROM THE CAPITAL

Kronstadt Joins the Cause—Moscow Has Bloodless Revolution and Seethes with Joy.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—The suddenness and complete success of the revolutionary movement in Russia are emphasized in the dispatches from Petrograd that are reaching London after three days of absolute silence.

All the evidence goes to show that the revolution was well prepared and broke out almost simultaneously in Petrograd and Moscow.

Details of the present conditions outside these cities are still meagre, but Kronstadt, the fortress and seaport at the head of the Gulf of Finland, twenty miles west of Petrograd, has joined the revolutionary movement, according to a Reuter dispatch. Two Deputies, Pépelauff and Taskine, on instructions from the Duma committee, proceeded to Kronstadt, where the troops placed themselves at the disposal of the Duma. M. Pepelauff was appointed commandant of Kronstadt, which is Russia's great naval station.

"The cities of Kharkov and Nijni-Novgorod, the latter the capital of the province of the same name, have declared for the new Government," the Reuter correspondent in Moscow telegraphs. He adds:

"Moscow resounds with popular rejoicing over the overthrow of the Government. The officers have rallied to the new national Government, and a military committee has been formed to preserve order and regulate food supplies. The committee is backed by a brigade of artillery, five regiments of infantry, and the armed militia.

"General Drosovsky, commander of the troops in the Moscow district, has been arrested. More than a thousand police and gendarmes also have been arrested and brought to the town hall. All the political prisoners in the great Butynky Prison have been released."

All pro-German reactionaries are being rounded up everywhere by the new Government, which is assuming power under a mandate to push the war against the Central Powers.

Former Premier Stürmer and the Chief of the Council of the Empire were imprisoned.

The Government of Petrograd is now in the hands of a committee consisting of representatives of the Duma, the Zemstvoes, and municipalities, presided over by President Rodzianko of the Duma. The "Push the War" party is in complete control.

Strict military rule prevails, and the army has the situation so well in hand that it is not expected adherents of the late Government will be able to offer any serious resistance, even in remote provinces.

The revolution was comparatively bloodless and, as far as is known here, no prominent persons were killed.

In Petrograd one bridge was blown up and some houses belonging to suspected pro-German reactionaries were burned. The people of Moscow adhered to the revolutionary movement without bloodshed.

The British and French Ambassadors have established official business relations with the Executive Committee of the Duma.

The Reuter correspondent at Petrograd says that the Grand Duke Cyril informed the Duma that he would place at its disposition the marines under his orders, and afterward visited M. Rodzianko in the Duma and told him that he was entirely at Rodzianko's orders.

Not a Word Against War.

The correspondent sends this dispatch under date of Wednesday:

"Your correspondent has been in the streets both night and day for the last three days. He has seen long lines of hungry men, women, and children, and has seen the wanton firing of rifles, machine guns, and civil war in the main thoroughfares, but has not heard a single word against war.

"A shortage of food, the lack of organization, and the neglect of the most elementary precautions are popularly ascribed to German influences. This is a word of provocation on every lip. With combined fervor warriors, religionaries—all Russians—resolved on the extermination of these influences.

"The killing of Rasputin was the match that set fire to the vast heap of patriotic determination that Russia would deserve well of her allies if she would give herself the chance. The fire quickly spread, ran from class to class, from civilians to troops. It smouldered in Petrograd on Saturday, burst into flame on Sunday, and to a conflagration yesterday.

"This morning your correspondent hears that its purpose has been achieved. All of the regiments in Petrograd have declared for the Duma and the people, and the naval barracks have been opened to enable the sailors to make common cause."

The news of the Russian revolution was not altogether a surprise to London. The sudden dissolution of the Duma and the Council of the Empire, together with reports of food riots in the Russian capital, caused considerable suspicion here as to how events were progressing.

The proclamation by the Military Governor in Petrograd forbidding street assemblages and declaring that disorders would be suppressed made it apparent that affairs were graver than the dispatches allowed by the Russian censorship would indicate.

Then came nearly three days of absolute silence from Petrograd, which extended even to official war bulletins, and rumors began to circulate here that some kind of a revolution was happening. Although these reports, circulating from the Scandinavian capitals were declared to be groundless, suspicion remained here.

The struggle between the Duma and the reactionary party in Russia has been known to be proceeding with great bitterness for a long time, and repeated changes in the ministerial ranks showed that matters were far from settled. Little was permitted to appear in the English papers, but from time to time news percolated from different quarters as to how liberal Russia was struggling against pro-German influence in the persons of Stürmer, Protopopoff, and other high personages.

"The hated Kreaty Prison was seized by the revolutionists after a short resistance by its guards. All the political prisoners held there, including the members of the workmen's group arrested a month ago, were liberated. The same course was followed at the preliminary detention prison and the women's prison. Detective Headquarters was demolished and burned with all the archives relating to political personages and organizations.

"Among those arrested were Bishop Pitrim, the Metropolitan of Petrograd; M. Kurioff, who was in charge of the police arrangements at the time of the murder of Premier Stolypin, and whose activities have been renewed recently, and General Soukhominoff, former Minister of War."

FINNISH RAILWAYS TORN UP.

Cossacks in Petrograd Sided with People, Slew Police Chief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—The Exchange Telegraph's Stockholm correspondent, in a dispatch dated Thursday, which has just reached here, says:

"The afternoon papers report from Haparanda that all communication between the frontier and Petrograd has ceased owing to the Finnish railways being torn up at several places.

"A traveler who witnessed Saturday's events in Petrograd declares in an interview in the journal Allebanda that the authorities from the first feared to employ troops against the revolutionists, and the soldiers were only used as guards. The fighting between the populace and the police, supported by some Cossacks, was very sanguinary. Nevertheless, a part of the Cossack regiment took sides with the people, and when the Superintendent of Police in the Viborg quarter, north of the Neva, ordered the Cossacks to intervene, he was cut down."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.—A message from Stockholm tonight says that Petrograd, as the first result of the events of the last few days, has obtained municipal self-government, for which the city has struggled for fifteen years. The townsmen themselves are now able to arrange the provision question.

Bridge Over Neva Blown Up.

STOCKHOLM, March 14, (via Berlin and wireless to Tuckerton, March 15.)—Reports of serious disturbances in Russia are published in Swedish newspapers. The Tidningen of Sundsvall publishes a statement that a railroad bridge over the Neva River, in Petrograd, has been dynamited by revolutionists.

The Nyheter of Haparanda prints an interview with a Swedish business man who arrived in Petrograd on Saturday morning from Moscow. This man is quoted as saying there had been open revolution in many cities of Russia since Thursday of last week. Especially violent riots are reported to have occurred in Petrograd on Saturday, shops being stormed by mobs. According to this information, publication of newspapers was suspended and the authorities posted placards warning the people to remain indoors to avoid danger.

The Nyheter says that other travelers from Petrograd report that similar disturbances occurred there on Friday, that the soldiers were compelled to use their sabres, and that many persons were wounded.

COMMONS TOLD OF ABDICATION

Revolution Due to Russian Purpose to Fight War Out, Says Bonar Law.

LONDON, March 15.—Announcement of the abdication of Emperor Nicholas of Russia was made in the House of Commons tonight by Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in these words:

"Only tonight a message has been received from our Ambassador to the effect that a statement from the Duma announced that the Emperor had abdicated and that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch had been appointed Regent.

"There is some comfort for us in the comparative tranquility with which this change was conducted. Here is also real comfort that all the Government's information shows that the movement was not in any sense directed toward an effort to secure peace by Russia.

"On the contrary, the movement was not against the Government for carrying on the war, but for not carrying it on with that efficiency and energy which the people had expected."

Mr. Law's statement was made in the course of a reply to Sir James Henry Daiziel, Liberal, who had asked about the situation in Russia. In part the Chancellor said:

"I quite agree that in a matter of this gravity it is the Government's duty, if it is in their power, to give the House all the information which could be safely imparted. I am strongly of the opinion that the House of Commons is the proper place where information of this kind should be communicated to the country.

"The first news the Government had of any serious trouble in Russia came by telegram Friday night. It was to the effect simply that there were disturbances in the streets. Since then the Government has had daily telegrams giving more or less tentative information.

"By degrees it became plain that Petrograd was becoming more or less under ordered rule and that that rule was the rule over which the President of the Duma was exercising control.

"Almost from the outset the soldiers and sailors have taken the side of the Duma in the revolution. The result has been, so far as information has reached the Government, that there has not been any serious loss of life."

A telegram received by the naval attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris reported that the railways and public services in Petrograd had resumed work, Mr. Law added.

CROWD CHEERS FOR ALLIES.

Recognizes British Ambassador and Escorts Him to Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—The Petrograd correspondent of THE TIMES, telegraphing yesterday evening, says:

"Sir George Buchanan paid his usual call at the Foreign Office this morning, walking thither with M. Paléologue, the French Ambassador, undeterred by the activity of police snipers concealed in garrets. He was recognized by the people near Winter Palace, who greeted him with cheers and escorted him back to the embassy, where they gave a rousing demonstration in honor of the Allies."

CZAR AS RULER SHOWED TIMIDITY

Believed in Autocracy, but Modified Father's Stern Repressive Measures.

CALLED HAGUE CONFERENCE

Japanese War the Beginning of His Troubles—Empress Suspected of Pro-German Leanings.

Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, has abdicated his throne following a Liberal revolution. He has had to surrender it because he was unwilling, or unable, to lend his influence with sufficient intensity to the successful prosecution of a foreign war. If he had died three years ago he would probably have gone down in history as the man who called the first Hague Conference, and who gave Russia her first Constitutional Government.

Yet the paradox is not as great as it appears, for the whole career of Nicholas has shown him as a man of excellent intentions, but vacillating resolution; with no very great understanding, with a spirit that comes easily under the sway of others without any critical examination of their character or motives; a weak and timid man, who now and then nerves himself to some act of determination which apparently exhausts all his resolution and leaves him weak and helpless for a long time afterward.

He came to the throne on Nov. 1, 1894, following the thirteen years of reaction under his father, Alexander III. In temperament and aspirations Nicholas seems to have occupied a middle position between his father and his grandfather, the murdered Alexander II. Like his father, he firmly believed in autocracy; he had few, if any, of the liberal tendencies which made his grandfather's murder, in 1881, the greatest misfortune of the Russian liberal movement. But he had not the temperament, perhaps not the power, to initiate and continue the stern measures of repression which his father had carried out.

Softens Repressive Measures.

Instead, the first years of his reign showed him an Emperor of mildness and amiability—rather a dreamer, disinclined to a vivid personal interest in public affairs, with something of the mystic about him, but withal a moderate and benevolent ruler. The entente cordiale with France, entered into under his father, was strengthened to a close alliance; the repressive measures of bureaucracy and police that had dealt such blows to the revolutionary parties of earlier decades were modified, and finally, at the beginning of 1899, the autocratic ruler of one of the world's greatest military empires took the initiative in calling a conference to discuss disarmament and arbitration.

Perhaps a man of different temperament would have devoted more of his attentions to trying to settle some of the outstanding causes of international dispute. But political activity has never been one of the Czar's principal interests. The Hague conference, called The Hague conference. He did not originate the idea; as in most of the other dramatic acts of his life, he took the immediate and decisive action which his position made possible after he had been fired by the ideas of other men.

Even though it was realized very soon that the hopes entertained by enthusiasts for The Hague conference would not be realized, it undoubtedly forwarded the cause of arbitration, if not of disarmament.

The War with Japan.

Meanwhile, Russian interests were drifting steadily toward the war with Japan. In February, 1904, the war actually broke out, and the cumulative disasters due to official incompetence or dishonesty not only ruined for the time being Russia's standing as a great power, but set fire to the internal dissension that had been growing under cover for many years. The general strike in Petrograd in September, 1905, was the first token that here was a real revolution to reckon with; and the demoralization of the Russian army and bureaucracy was so great that observers compared conditions to those in France in 1789. Fearful that he might go the way of Louis XVI., the Czar hastily gave out the ukase of Oct. 30, which promised a representative assembly and other reforms couched in vague terms.

The result was disastrous both for the liberals and for the Czar. The first two Dumas were elected on a rather liberal suffrage and were strongly radical. They wanted more than any legislative assembly could have got at once in any nation; and their summoning gave the bureaucrats a chance to recover their nerve. The possibility of liberal legislation in the Duma was hampered by the naval revolts at Kronstadt and Sebastopol and by the street fighting in Moscow in December, 1905. The suppression of each of these revolts gave the conservatives a stronger hold on the reins of government, and the loss of life and property did much to shake the hold of the revolution on persons of moderate sympathies.

The result was that in a year or so the Duma was prorogued; the revolution, leaderless and unorganized, weakened by the defection of the moderates who hoped to find all that Russia needed in the legislative assembly, had been beaten down into an epidemic of sporadic assassinations, and the Czar, who if no liberal at the outset of his reign was certainly not a severe reactionary, seems to have been thoroughly frightened with the possibilities of popular government. When the third Duma was assembled, in 1907, it was based on a much more restricted suffrage and was of a distinctly conservative tinge. The Russian revolution had again been quelled, to find its further immediate results only in the inspiration of the younger writers.

Hardly had Nicholas again become secure in his position as ruler of an empire with nominal liberal institutions, but actually in the hands of the reactionaries, when events in the Balkans turned the course of Russian history in another direction. The advocates of an understanding with Austria and a vigorous policy in the Far East had been answered by the victory of Japan. Now the proclamation of Bulgarian independence, followed by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, challenged Russian influence among the southern Slavs.

War at that moment was averted by the dramatic entrance of the German Emperor on the side of Austria, and it is credibly reported that this appearance "in shining armor" was never forgotten by Nicholas.

When the Germans had again come to Austria's aid in the last week of July, 1914, one of the strongest factors in Russian determination to fight, if necessary, is believed to have been the Emperor's insistence that the Germans should not be allowed to bluff successfully again.

Internal Dissension Grows.

Internal dissension was brewing in Russia again when the Balkan wars finally broke up the unstable equilibrium that had been precariously preserved in Europe since 1878, and the Empire was on the eve of a general strike when the war broke out in 1914. At this time, as has been said, the Emperor seems to have been one of the strong forces which led the Russians to determine that if any one was going to win on a bluff, it must be Russia.

Here Nicholas appears as the champion of national and Slavic aspirations; in the telegrams exchanged with the German Emperor and King George of England, just before the war broke out, he insists on the impossibility of stopping the mobilization. And when war had actually started, on Aug. 15, 1914, he issued the famous manifesto which proclaimed the autonomy of a reunited Poland as one of the things for which Russia was fighting. Later came his manifesto holding out hope to the Jews. So far Nicholas was in line with some of the cardinal principles of Russian liberalism—resistance of German aggression, promotion of the smaller Slavic nationalities, liberal treatment of the subordinate peoples within the empire. Yet after two years he has been brought to abdication.

The explanation, apparently, lies in Court intrigues and camarillas, with their implications of superstition, mysticism, and cruelty which have in recent months been stigmatized in many quarters as Oriental; which, it has been said, could have occurred nowhere but in Russia. Yet the circuitous politics within the Russian Court differs only in degree, not in kind, from matters which have not been unknown in England and Germany, which have even been hinted at from time to time in countries republican in name and form.

"Dark Forces" an Element.

The growth in the Russian Court of the influence of the "dark forces" against which the Liberal revolution has fought seems to have been due in great part to the personal temperament and personal relations of Nicholas. Treason was rife from the first among a large section of the Baltic nobility, which holds many of the highest posts in the bureaucracy, and still more in the upper circles of Court ceremony. That this influence was sufficient, apparently, to paralyze the Emperor himself on more than one occasion may perhaps be attributed to the Empress, to the psychological reaction of the revolution of 1905 on the Czar, and to his religious mysticism.

The Empress of Russia, Alexandra Feodorovna, was Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt. For years common rumor has held that she was unhappy in the Court of Russia, that her temperament and that of her husband were not in sympathy, despite the lack of any open scandal in the imperial household. Since the war began the assertion has been made freely, even in some of the countries allied with Russia, that the Empress sympathized with that portion of the nobility of Germanic stock which would regard a German victory as not undesirable in a struggle which the Russian people had made their own.

That the Emperor feared and distrusted liberalism more than ever since the uprisings that followed the Japanese war is generally accepted, and he, too, could not have failed to take alarm at the growing strength of the Duma, at the evidence that a Russian victory, the possession of Constantinople, must bring with it more in the way of liberal reform than the autonomy of Poland and the removal of restrictions on the Jews.

The Emperor has been credited, too, with fears that success in the field might have the result of alienating the sympathy of the people from his own personality, never of the sort to hold the imagination or arouse instinctive enthusiasm, and make the great national hero his uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, who commanded the army during the successes of the first year of the war.

But still a stronger influence, according to the belief which has settled already into almost a certainty, was the monk Rasputin, the last of a long series of religious wonder-workers who had held ascendancy over the Czar. It was in this field that the Oriental characteristics of Nicholas II., the Oriental possibilities of his office made themselves most apparent. He seemed as credulous in the presence of a monk who had gained some local reputation for religious power as any mujik.

Philippe Landard, the Frenchman, was followed in his favor by the monk Theophile; he by Iliodor, the "mad monk" of Tsaritsin; and finally came Gregory Rasputin, who gained his influence with the Emperor, according to general belief, through his ascendancy over the Czarina.

It was only in January that Rasputin was murdered in Petrograd by a small group of liberally minded nobles, who are said to have included in their masked circle at least one Grand Duke. The killing of Rasputin was followed by some relaxation, as strong as might have been supposed—to punish his murderers and to suppress the liberal party that they represented. It seems to have been this reaction that sealed the fate of Nicholas.

More than once there had been evidence that diverse forces were fighting for the soul of the Emperor. His firm stand for the popular crusade against the Germans and for some of the reforms demanded by the Liberals at the outset of the war had been followed now and then by evidences that at times he could shake off the "dark forces" that beset the palace. Most notably did this occur in September, 1915, when, after four months of continuous disaster in the field, the Czar transferred the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Caucasus and took personal, even if only nominal, command of his armies.

This act at once made it plain to the Russian people that the Czar was with them, that it was still his war and their war, the war for Holy Russia. But in the end suspicion of the Liberals, fear of what the people might do, and the influence of the Empress, the Baltic Germans, and Rasputin seem to have aligned the Czar on the side of those who believed that a German victory was the lesser of two evils.

In personal appearance Nicholas closely resembles his cousin, George of England. As to his personal character aside from his amiable desire to do something for the best, his superstition, and the ease with which he has been deluded by persons preying on his feelings, there is little evidence. He has been regarded as weak and timid; and the evidence of Prince George of Greece, an eyewitness of the first attempt to assassinate him, made in Kyoto in 1891, who told how "Nicky ran down the street, into a shop and out of it again," to get away from the Japanese fanatic who had struck at him with a sword, seems to have been a fair forecast of a character which had not within it the strength needed by the Emperor of a great nation engaged in the war of 1914.

LONDON HAILS RUSSIAN REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

supply. When police agents tried to bring about riots and strikes, the workmen's own leaders prevented their breaking out. When secret negotiations were opened up with Germany the Duma blasted them by public exposure on the popular side.

"The Duma's demand for sympathetic and really national Government was enforced, first, by the Council of the Empire, normally the stronghold of high officialdom, and then by the Congress of Nobles, which represents the landed aristocracy.

"With the nobility, much of the bureaucracy, the army, the navy, the Duma, the professional classes, and the working classes all ranged against them, the 'dark forces' held obstinately on their way. The murder of the Czarina's favorite, the infamous Rasputin, only intensified the reaction, though its story and sequel showed significantly how far many members of the Imperial family were from supporting the reigning head and his consort in the policy which was jeopardising the dynasty. But the Czar's blindness was incurable. In a kind of panic he got rid of every remaining progressive Minister; a nonentity of no importance from the Czar's personal circle was made Prime Minister, and the real power fell to Protopopoff, the strong man of the camarilla, who was to see their design through."

London Overjoyed at the News.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—The news that "Great Russia" had joined the democracies of the world, and that one of the three great absolutist rulers of the world had resigned his throne in accordance with the demands of his people was received here with unmixed joy. There has been no illusion about Russia here. Particularly in the last year it had been well understood that the situation there has been the people against the throne.

"The people and the army are all for the war and against Germany," has been the word which came from Russia through all channels repeatedly. That the Court has been enshrouded in a pro-German atmosphere, and that the Emperor was a weak man, under the thumb of his wife and also under the domination of several members of the bureaucracy, some of whom were influenced only by the tradition of the old régime and others of whom were in the pay of German diplomats, had also been reported.

The men now in control of the destinies of the great empire of Eastern Europe are Russians who are anti-German and pro-Russian to the core, as the Russian developments are regarded here as wholly to the benefit of the Entente Powers in the war.

The revolution is commented upon editorially here with enthusiasm, mainly as a great triumph for the Entente and a great disaster for the Central Powers. The press describes it as the death of German hopes and a more crushing and more far-reaching blow than Germany has yet received. The Liberal papers also welcome it as a triumph of democracy, pressaging great influence on the cause of liberty throughout the world.

There is a note of anxiety in some of the comments that troublesome developments may occur, but this note is not emphasized. Pity and sympathy are expressed for the Emperor, of whom the worst said is that he lacks intellectual and moral strength. Tributes are paid to his generous and lovable disposition and his ardent desire to serve his people, while his abdication is described as an act of unselfish patriotism, which it is hoped has saved his country from civil war and Petrograd from anarchy.

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
Cleans white and fancy colored kid shoes.
Cannot Explode
35 cts. at All Druggists

PEOPLE IN REVOLT BURN AND SLAY

Continued from Page 1.

of his house with revolvers and fired upon the guardsmen, killing two of them.

The guardsmen thereupon shot General de Knorring, whose body was dragged to the quay and thrown into the river.

HOW THE BLOODSHED STARTED

Guards Fired on People, but Latter Showed No Animosity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—The Times Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Monday and describing Sunday's scenes on the crowded Nevsky Prospect, says:

"Warnings not to assemble were disregarded. No Cossacks were visible. Platoons of guardsmen were drawn up here and there in courtyards and side streets. The crowd was fairly good-humored, cheering the soldiers and showing themselves ugly only toward a few visible police.

"Shortly after 3 P. M. orders were given to the infantry to clear the streets. A company of guards took up station near the Sadovaya and fired several volleys in the direction of the Anitokoff Palace. Something like 100 people were killed or wounded. On the scene of the shooting hundreds of empty cartridge cases are littered in the snow, which is plentifully sprinkled with blood.

"After the volleys the thoroughfare was cleared but the crowd remained on the sidewalks. No animosity was shown toward the soldiers. The people shouted 'We are sorry for you, Paviovtsy; you had to do your duty.' The same company later returned to its barracks, situated in the Champ de Mars near the British Embassy. I had just called on Sir George Buchanan and was walking through the Summer gardens when bullets began to whistle over my head.

"The Pavlovtsy Guards on approaching their barracks on the other side of the Field of Mars found the way blocked by another crowd, who cheered them, but refused to disperse. The Colonel in command ordered the men to lie down so as to avoid killing the people. After several volleys the crowd gave way, and, sending his men forward, he, himself, superintended the removal of the wounded.

"Following his men, he then crossed the canal bridge; two individuals, apparently disguised, one as a student, the other as an officer, barred the way.

Strikes Colonel with Own Sword.

"The student wrested the Colonel's sword from him and slashed him savagely over the arm and head, causing serious but not dangerous wounds."

The correspondent says the worst scenes of Sunday occurred around Nicholas Station and the adjoining Ligovskaya. Here the police had machine guns, and from roofs and garrets of surrounding edifices poured down a murderous fire upon the crowd.

On Monday the insurgents took possession of the Law Courts and sacked the Ministry of the Interior and office of the Commandant of City, while indiscriminate shooting progressed in various quarters.

Telegraphing on Tuesday morning, the correspondent says:

"The district surrounding the Admiralty, including the Winter Palace, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the central telephone exchange, and the post and telegraph offices, remain partly in the hands of the Government, but are fiercely besieged by troops of the nation.

"All the Ministers took shelter under the protection of machine guns posted on the Admiralty spire. Armored cars, which all appear to be in the hands of the revolutionaries, are flanking the Government machine guns. At the hour of telegraphing the fire from the Admiralty has ceased and the building appears to be in the hands of the revolutionaries. The Government thus are surrounded and completely isolated, and it would seem to be merely a question of hours before they are captured by the people.

"On a rough computation four-fifths of the city is in the hands of the troops, who have gone over to the Duma. Moreover, a huge number of inhabitants are armed with rifles, revolvers, and swords. The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, containing the tombs of the Romanoffs, the Imperial Mint and the prison where political prisoners are detained, fell into the hands of the people on Monday and became the headquarters of the revolutionary armies. Its guns command all the bridges and crossings over the Neva."

Rodzianko Addresses Troops.

"One of the most impressive scenes of the revolution was the arrival of the Preobrajensky Guards with their Colonel and officers at the Tauris Palace. The men, all of giant stature, were drawn up in ranks four deep the whole length of the enormous Catherine Hall. The President of the Duma came out to greet them. On the appearance of M. Rodzianko the Colonel's voice rang out, 'Preobrajensky, attention!' and the whole regiment stood at salute. M. Rodzianko saluted them as follows:

"'Soldiers of the true faith, let me as an old soldier greet you according to our custom. I wish you good health.'

"'We wish good health to your excellency,' came the thunderous response.

"The President continued:

"'I want to thank you for coming here to help the members of the Imperial Duma to establish order and to safeguard the honor and glory of our country. Your comrades are fighting in the trenches for the night and majesty of Russia, and I am proud that my son has been serving since the beginning of the war in your ranks. But in order that you should be able to advance the cause and interests which have been undertaken by the Duma you must remain a disciplined force. You know as well as I do that soldiers are helpless without their officers. I as you to remain faithful to your officers and to have confidence in them just as we have confidence in them. Return quietly to your barracks and come here at the first call when you may be required.'

"'We are ready,' answered the Preobrajensky Guards. 'Show us the way.'

"The old authority is incapable of on condition that you obey my orders, leading Russia the right way,' was the answer. 'Our first task is to establish a new authority in which we could all believe and trust, and which would be able to save and magnify our mother Russia.'

"The soldiers marched out, shouting, 'Hurrah!'

"M. Rodzianko greeted in the same manner the officers and men of the Grenadier Guards and the officers and troopers of the Ninth Cavalry Regiment.

"After the President's speech to the troopers their Colonel, addressing them, said:

"'Men, I intend to carry out all orders given to me by the President of the Imperial Duma. I remain with you Hurrah for the President of the Imperial Duma!'

"The tro

RUSSIAN EMBASSY SHOCKED BY REVOLT

But Ambassador Bakhmeteff and His Staff Throw No Light on Petrograd Situation.

FRANCIS CABLES TO LANSING

Washington Military Experts Expect Germany to Attempt New Drive at Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Lansing received a cablegram today from David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, saying there had been a revolt in Petrograd, which was still in progress. He said the Russian Duma, which was in session, was in control of the situation.

Secretary Lansing said that the State Department's information was not sufficient to enable officials here to understand the origin, extent, character, purpose, or effect of the revolution. The message from Ambassador Francis came in the form of a secret cipher dispatch and was very brief.

No comment on the Russian situation of any character was forthcoming from the Russian Embassy tonight. Although Ambassador Bakhmeteff was represented as being shocked, nothing further could be learned as to the views of the embassy. Other officials insisted that they had no news and refused to throw any light on the situation.

In other diplomatic quarters there was a strong feeling on the basis of the meagre official dispatches that the result of the revolution would aid rather than prejudice the allied war policy. The news that the Czar had abdicated was received with undisguised astonishment at the allied embassies, although embassy officials as a rule were very careful to make no open expression of the feeling with which they regarded it from a political standpoint.

No Advantage to Germany.

So far as its effect on the conduct of the war is concerned, it was pointed out that as the "mud season" was on in Russia the German forces could hardly take advantage of any temporary demoralization in the Russian armies, and the moral effect of the revolution was interpreted as definitely anti-German. An official of one of the Entente embassies entertained the opinion that so long as the overturn was quick and successful, with an early restoration of order and full control vested in the hands of the new Government, the result might well serve to invigorate Russian war measures.

Everywhere in Washington there is the feeling that Germany can take no satisfaction from the upheaval, because the forces which have been supposed to be working in Germany's interest and for a separate peace have been regarded as belonging to the aristocracy which has been ousted. Informed officials here place no credence whatever in suggestions that the revolution was fostered from German sources, not only because the bureaucracy now overturned was regarded as the pro-German stronghold, but also because it is felt that the German Government might fear to have a revolution take place in a neighboring country because of the influence such an event might have on its own fortunes. This view prevails among the highest officials.

These men are convinced that the war in Russia has become a genuinely national war, and that the popular uprising does not mean that the populace is anxious to make peace with Germany, but that it feels the Government has not conducted the struggle properly. The food failure, from this point of view, has served to bring home to them more impressively the mistakes and general misconduct of the ruling bureaucracy. If the Duma takes charge of affairs it will mean, not a falling off in the force with which the war has been conducted, but an augmentation of it with the growing assertion of popular will.

Knew Situation Was Serious.

While the situation in Russia has been enshrouded with a veil of secrecy during the last month, enough information had reached Washington through official channels to indicate that a serious condition existed in the Czar's empire. Official information received here during the last ten days represents economic conditions as extremely bad in many sections of Russia. There has been growing discontent over these conditions, primarily attributed to lack of transportation facilities. While thousands of bushels of grain have been available from fields along the Black Sea, according to this information, people have been starving a few hundred miles north of that region, and also in Central Russia, because of lack of facilities for the transportation of the grain. These reports have come to the American Government from the most reliable quarters, both official and unofficial. Many of them have been turned over to officers of the General Staff of the army for study in connection with their review of the war situation in Europe.

It was learned tonight that these reports were such that they led an officer connected with the General Staff of the Army to predict that Germany's strongest drive this Spring would be directed against Russia on the eastern front, with the probability of an attendant movement being launched at the same time by Austro-German forces against Italy. The fortunes of Italy, it was pointed out by a military expert tonight, were saved after Austria's drive of last year against the Italian forces because General Brusiloff, commanding the Russian forces, in a most brilliant manner began his drive on the Galician front and retarded the Austrian campaign against Italy. Economic conditions in Italy are also represented in official dispatches as becoming alarming.

Italy Sorely in Need of Coal.

While Russian conditions have been attributed in part to lack of transportation facilities, the trouble in Italy is blamed on lack of coal, which has assumed a most critical aspect. In normal times, Italy is dependent mainly on Germany and France for coal. With 70 per cent. of the best French coal mines now in the possession of the Germans in occupied French territory, and England's withdrawal of merchant marine tonnage for use in British trade, it has become exceedingly difficult for Italy to obtain coal necessary to operate its navy and supply its people and factories.

Taking advantage of the Italian and Russian situations, the German Government, in a desperate effort to force one or both these nations into a separate peace, is expected to undertake a strong military movement within the next month along the Russian front.

A military expert said tonight that Russia was like a giant bound—that if she were able to feed and supply munitions to them, she could easily put 10,000,000 men into the field, men accustomed to discipline and hardy specimens of manhood. He said, however, that Russian economic shortcomings were such that the Government was able to maintain only 5,000,000 men, and was not able to keep them adequately supplied with war necessities. In Bessarabia hundreds of thousands of tons of grain rotted because it could not be transported.

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

How It Spread in Russia and Roused Popular Indignation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 16.—The Chronicle publishes the following article from a correspondent who recently was in Russia:

"The Russian Army is thoroughly sound at heart, nationalist and enthusiastic and well equipped. What paralysis there had been in the country had arisen from the failures of corrupt executives. The assassination of Rasputin did not unfortunately get rid, as had been hoped, of the sinister influences surrounding the Court, and the new Government appointed by the Czar was probably the most reactionary that Russia had ever known.

"The revolution had been coming to a head for a considerable time. When Stürmer became Premier and then Minister for Foreign Affairs, the hostility of the Duma to the Government was greatly increased. Protopopoff's appointment as Home Secretary had not improved the organization of food supplies and discontent grew as the prices of all commodities became higher.

"Protopopoff, from whom much had been expected, suddenly became more reactionary than his predecessor and showed himself to be quite irresponsible. His personality gradually was merging in that of Stürmer. Disquieting events in the past Winter on the outskirts of Petrograd were omens of the coming storm. Strikes and riots of mysterious origin, and universal rumors of impending disorders produced general suspicion and distrust. The explosion of the battleship Empress Marie in Sebastopol and the greater explosion at Archangel were declared openly by many to be the work of traitors.

"Popular unrest was contributed to by the disappointment on account of the Rumanian campaign and the word treason was constantly to be heard. It was even suggested that men in high positions were provoking disturbances in order to give the Government an excuse to make peace with Germany. At the same time there was an ugly campaign of anti-English innuendoes and fabrications.

"The British Ambassador received tremendously popular ovations whenever he appeared in public, not only because he is liked by the Russians, but because they wished to demonstrate their disapproval of the subterranean attacks on his country. As early as last November, Milukoff, in the Duma, alleged that Russian officials, with the help of suspected society women, were intriguing with Germans in Switzerland, and that Stürmer was employing as confidential secretary a notorious agent procateur, who just before the war unsuccessfully offered the Novo Vremya 800,000 rubles to bribe it to support Germany. The same speaker added that since Stürmer became Foreign Minister '*All of our secrets have become the property of Germany.*'

"That the German press had welcomed his appointment, and that with Stürmer as Foreign Minister the link of confidence with the Allies had been broken, was the effect of this bold speech, which was enhanced by the readiness with which all its points were appreciated and by the cool, deliberate manner in which it was delivered. Needless to say, it was not allowed to be published, and no reply made on behalf of the Government. Stürmer, however, wrote to the President of the Duma demanding that Milukoff should be surrendered for prosecution, not because of his onslaught upon Stürmer, but because of his passing allusion to the Empress in a quotation from a German paper. His demand was refused.

"All opinions hostile to the Government were suppressed by the censor. Members of the Duma openly declared three or four months ago that the time for half measures had passed, and that there must be radical changes or the conduct of the war would be imperilled. It was when feeling had reached this state that the murder of Rasputin momentarily cleared the air. If it accomplished nothing else, it at least threw the realities of the situation into sharper and more lurid outline. Rasputin had been a kind of lightning conductor who diverted the anger of the populace from the throne. His death left the dynasty less protected from attack than it had been before. Unfortunately the Court party, instead of learning its lesson, conceived the scheme of avenging the murder upon the nation, and reaction entered upon its worst and last phase.

"The army, intent upon beating Germany and thoroughly in sympathy with the nation, became more and more incensed against the Court and revolution became the common topic of conversation. The Imperial family itself was divided. The young Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich, whose name was associated with the Rasputin affair, was banished to the army in Persia, his carriage being attached to a goods train. Rumor spread that he was traveling in fetters. A number of officers of the guard stopped the train at a station en route and insisted on Dmitri Pavlovich showing himself and raising his hands to demonstrate that he was unfettered. When he reached the Caucausus the Grand Duke Nicholas detained him in Tiflis on the pretext that the Caspian was too dangerous for crossing.

"The elderly Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, a brother of Grand Duke Michael, known in England as a scholar and an historian, was banished to his estate because he had expressed approval of the murder. Prince Yusupoff also was banished on similar grounds. All their relatives and friends were fiercely indignant. The Dowager Empress Marie had wished to go from Kieff to Petrograd to protect young Dmitri, but had been forbidden by her granddaughter. Prince Yusupoff's wife had taken refuge with her in the first alarm, but afterward joined her husband.

"At the beginning of the year there was a stampede in the Cabinet. Protopopoff undertook the Ministry of the Interior, though many of his friends believed him to be on the brink of insanity. The Ministers of Trépoff's Cabinet refused to work with him and resigned, their places being taken by men of the most sinister characters. The new Minister for Justice, Dobrovolsky, was well known to be corrupt. He and his colleagues were reported to go frequently to spiritualistic séances and to call upon the spirit of Rasputin to give them instructions.

"A catastrophe has long been expected, but the leaders of the Duma have always desired it should be sharp and brief, and that it should not interfere with the alliance or the conduct of the war. Englishmen can only admire the heroic struggle of the Russian nation under incredible difficulties and feel a warm sympathy with the Russian people, who in war time, is trying to deliver itself from its mediaeval swaddling bands. The general desire is to carry on the war until Germany is beaten."

A Russian correspondent, in an article in The Chronicle on the causes of the revolution, says:

"For two years Russia's effort has been paralyzed, but the paralysis has been from above, from the so-called dark forces associated with Rasputin, the small but powerful pro-German Camarilla, and the anti-national bureaucracy, which has looked upon the growing sense of liberty and unity in Russia as a graver menace than the German Armies. These dark forces have done everything in their power to hamper and hinder the conduct of the war. There has been ample evidence that on at least two critical occasions negotiations for a separate peace with the enemy were initiated, not very indirectly, by this pro-German inner gang.

"There is overwhelming evidence that this inner gang has deliberately played for a revolution. It has been clear for many months past that the authorities have been endeavoring to provoke an outbreak in the cities. In doing so they had a double motive. They foresaw that an alteration in the Russian system of Government would be almost inevitable as the result of the war, and the only way of preventing an event so disastrous to them was to provoke a premature outbreak and repress it with machine guns, then pleading the impossibility of fighting both an internal and external enemy, they might compel the opening of negotiations for a premature peace. Another motive, frankly attributed to them by the Duma speakers has been their desire to have if necessary the support of Germany, as they had in 1905.

"In keeping the revolutionary movement down, the 'removal' of Monk Rasputin, so far from weakening the dark forces, at once brought into prominent activity his able and subtle protégé, Pitirim, the Metropolitan of Petrograd, who showed himself to have all of Rasputin's influence, together with a wider scope and skill that comes from a high education and mental ability. Denunciations of Pitirim only had the effect of producing the Czar's rescript, addressing the Metropolitan in most gracious terms and conferring honors upon him.

"Where the inner gang miscalculated was in regard to the troops. That the army was at one with the Duma and the nation had been demonstrated on several occasions—by the repeated summoning of the Czar to the military headquarters and notably by the dramatic announcement in the Duma by General Shuvaieff, until recently Minister for War. The Camarilla have tried to muzzle the army, for instance, by the removal of Grand Duke Nicholas and for a time of General Russky and other famous chiefs.

"The authorities intended through starvation to provoke a premature outbreak. They desired, they hoped, to crush it easily with machine guns and cavalry. They brought in specially selected troops from Siberia and Turkestan upon whom they thought they could depend. It was their final miscalculation."

BUREAUCRACY'S AIM A SEPARATE PEACE

Placed Obstacles in Way of Prosecuting the War from Opening of Hostilities.

PROTOPOPOFF EVIL GENIUS

Plotted with Sturmer in Interest of Germany—Czar, Perplexed, Feared to Give Power to the People.

The triple censorship—the army, the political Government, and Court authorities—which passes on news coming from Russia was allowed to set the stage for the revolution on March 11 when it permitted a dispatch to get through telling of the suspension of the press and car lines in Petrograd and General Chavaloff's orders against the assembling of citizens in the streets. Written before this dispatch, but appearing abroad simultaneously iwth it, was a message from Petrograd to The Morning Post of London telling about the breakdown of the Russian food supply and transportation service to the capital and other cities.

When four days later the censor again lifted the curtain the drama was over—the revolution had taken place, the reactionary and, for the most part, pro-German Ministers were in jail and the Czar had abdicated.

The forces which have brought about this complete change in the expression of th eface of Russia have been a long time assembling for a crucial battle, while the Czar has watched the inevitable approach with almost the aloofness of a disinterested spectator—with patriarchal sympathy for his people, but doubt in his mind as to their efficiency and distrust of their efforts to supplant the old bureaucratic order by liberal government. Incidentally, it has been said by those who have come in contact with him, that while he did not believe that a reactionary Russia with its conspicious pro-German proclivities could win the war, he thought it dangerous to the Russian institution to permit the people to do so.

The First War Cabinet.

In August, 1914, when the war began, the Cabinet, at whose head were M. Goremykin as Premier and M. Sazonoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was passively liberal but strongly patriotic. The only one whose patriotism was found to be wanting was General Sukhomlinoff. But behind these Ministers was the whole bureaucracy of the empire, where the principal places were filled by Baltic Russians with German names. This bureaucracy soon proved itself either treasonable or negligent. The Generals in the field might call in vain for supplies. None came, or they arrived too late. The campaign of obstruction thus carried on lost Russia East Prussia and Poland.

Meanwhile, Sukhomlinoff had been unmasked and put in jail, and, through the efforts of the Duma, the business of supplying the army had been taken out of the hands of the bureaucracy and placed in those of the Zemstvos, or Provincial Councils.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, when he took over the command of the army of the Caucasus and began his drive through Armenia in the Winter of 1915-16, and after preparing for the great offensive of the southern armies in June, 1916, both stipulated that they were to be supplied by the Central Committe of the Union of the Zemstvos, and that the authorities at Petrograd were neither to know anything about their movements nor to interfere with their execution.

Balked in their attempt to cause the Russian supply and transportation services to break down again, the whole power of the bureaucracy, with its policy to end the war by a separate peace and to preserve the ancient system, began to be exerted upon the Ministry and upon the Czar. The former felt the pressure through the mysterious disorganized state of their departments and the latter through certain superstitious adventurers, notably Rasputin, whose acquaintance the Czar had cultivated with the mistaken idea of getting nearer the people on one hand and nearer the secret of existence on the other.

Stürmer's Double-Dealing.

On Feb. 1, 1916, M. Stürmer, a reactionary and pro-German, ousted M. Goremykin as Premier, and in the following July this same Stürmer took over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs from the veteran patriot and pro-Ally, Sazanoff. While the official utterances of Stürmer declared that Russia would fight by the side of the Allies to the end, nevertheless there emanated from his office propaganda that Russia was prepared for a separate peace.

This was the situation when the Czar, after being in vain importuned by Stürmer to postpone the meeting of the State Duma, allowed it to come together on Nov. 14 last. For the first time in its ten years' history this elected body of legislators, under the combined pressure of many diverse feelings and aspirations, now focussed into a single purpose to win the war, had evolved a solid majority out of one and a half dozen parties and groups. The speech of M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, openly denounced M. Stürmer, while the Ministers of War and Marine took occasion to denounce the pro-German and reactionary leanings of some of their colleagues without, however, naming them.

Ten days later Alexander Trepoff, Minister of Railways, was appointed Premier, and a month later M. Neratoff took over Stürmer's foreign portfolio. Stürmer, however, was soon made a member of the Council of the Empire, when he continued to control both Trépoff and Neratoff through their reactionary but not pro-German sentiments. For the latter his creature was A. D. Protopopoff.

This Protopopoff, born in 1866, and nephew of General Seliverstov, from whom he had received a fortune when his uncle, as Chief of the Secret Police, was assassinated in Paris in 1890, was to become the evil genius of Russia.

The inherited property consisted of factories in the Government of Simbirsk. From there he was elected to the Duma, and soon showed a marked ability for organization, while at the same time declaring that the power of neither the Duma nor the Zemstvos should be increased. Owing to his influence over the property owners in the Duma he was made Vice President of that body.

Last Fall Stürmer gave him a special mission to fill at Stockholm, when he met certain German delegates in regard to the terms of a separate peace for Russia. He secretly did this as one of the members of the Duma commission which visited England. Shortly after his return he was made Minister of the Interior, still under the eye of Stürmer. He soon broke away from his master, however. Finding Trépoff, although a good reactionary like himself, not susceptible to pro-German sentiments, he had him give up the Premiership and had Prince Galitzin appointed in his place. Galitzin, although not a pro-German, was pliable and tired of the war.

Plot Credited to Protopopoff.

It was said to be Protopopoff's intention to disrupt the whole political and industrial fabric which the Zemstvos had established for the successful prosecution of the war, restore the ancient régime, and then as the savior of Russia enter into negotiations for a separate peace.

Trépoff had given way to Prince Galitzin on Jan. 9. Reactionary measures succeeded one another. On Jan. 14, the reactionary ex-Minister of Justice, J. G. Scheglovitoff, was made President of the Council of the Empire, and a few days later all the Liberal members were replaced by reactionaries. Among those who retired was Baron Rosen, once Ambassador to the United States.

There were many other changes wrought by M. Protopopoff in favor of re-establishing the old order. The Duma, when it reconvened after the Christmas holidays, found itself muzzled. The censorship became almost an embargo on news. Then, on March 10, an imperial ukase prorogued both the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and Protopopoff believed himself to be supreme.

The situation was then described by a Russian of authority as follows:

"M. Protopopoff is firmly established as Minister of the Interior, or Home Secretary. His chief assistant is General Kurloff, a former official of the secret police, who has no official position, but appears on various occasions as Protopopoff's representative.

"The official Assistant Ministers of the Interior, or Under Secretaries, live in a realm of flitting shadows, and one of them, Prince Volkonsky, a former deputy, who still commands the respect of his one-time Duma colleague, is implicated in the murder of Rasputin. That is an encouraging sign, however.

"As to the rest, they are figure heads: the Premier, Prince Galitzin, is not the Prince Galitzin who made a noteworthy pro-Entente speech in the Council of the Empire a few days ago. There are resignations, too, which have not been announced, and M. Bark, the Minister of Finance, is on a two months' vacation."

Duma Declined to Disperse.

But the Duma, which had witnessed all this—the rise of Protopopoff and the return of the reactionaries—declined to be dissolved. The leaders, of whom M. Milukoff, the Liberal, is in the front ranks, had received promises of support from the army chiefs, who were now converts to the Zemstvos and thoroughly separated from the old bureaucracy—for the Union of Zemstvos had supplied them with munitions, food, and transportation, where the old system had failed.

To this support has been added that of the nobles, who have also been won away from the bureaucracy, principally by their growing hatred of the Germanic-Baltic Russians in the service. At the annual assembly of the nobility of the Moscow province held in the middle of February they passed a resolution indorsing a resolution originally adopted by the Russian Congress of Nobles last December. This resolution, addressed to the Czar, urged him to have Ministers "whose characters shall be above suspicion."

To this the Moscow resolution added:

"At the same time the Moscow nobility cannot help noting, with great alarm and emotion, that all the disquieting facts alluded to by the Congress have not only not been remedied, but there are no indications that the wishes of the Congress and the corresponding decisions of the Duma and Zemstvos are realized in the near future.

"On the other hand, the situation in all departments of our national life is becoming acute and arouses anxiety lest the menacing state of affairs affect the course of the war.

"Seeing then that the state of the country is growing daily graver, the Moscow nobility feels compelled to raise its voice and emphatically declare that the only way to secure the welfare of the country and to guard the throne is to carry out without delay the principles proclaimed by the United Nobles' Congress."

Thus encouraged by the army chiefs and the nobles and by the example the Zemstvos had set the world, as a body of vast organization and executive ability, although possessing no national political power, M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, determined to strike a blow to make Russia democratic in fact as it has long been declared to be in spirit, if only the internal enemies—the Baltic Russians and the bureaucrats—could be eliminated.

People Deeply Democratic.

M. Milukoff, the Liberal leader, and a probable lieutenant of M. Rodzianko in his revolution, said recently:

"One of the things about us which foreigners seldom appreciate is the fact that the Russian people is deeply democratic. I do not mean that we are yet fully conscious of the democratic instinct in our political life. But we are democratic by nature, we are democratic in our daily life.

"For example, among the Russians there is no narrowness in the spheres of religion and nationalism. That is a very significant thing. We do not feel the least antipathy to other branches of the Church. We do not feel that we alone can be saved. And it is the same thing in nationalism.

"We have always welcomed the foreigner. We never liked the Germans; a number of Russians detested them, chiefly on account of their conceit, which is a spirit entirely foreign to Russian character; but we never showed our dislike. We never did anything to make them feel that we disliked them, and they preyed upon us without the very least resentment from us. We saw merits in German character. We were perfectly willing to learn from them. And even now, when we are shocked by their horrible gospel of frightfulness and are like one man in our determination to defeat them, we do not feel embittered or violent.

"Russia is a democratic country, and not an aggressive country. She wishes to live at peace with her neighbors, to develop her resources, and to play an intellectual and moral part in the progress of civilization. She is not in the least narrow-minded."

IS A PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION.

City Bank Official Heard It Discussed in Russia a Year Ago.

The Russian revolution is a people's movement and not a nihilist or anarchist enterprise, in the opinion of John B. Young of the National City Bank, who spent some weeks in Russia last Spring and Summer in connection with the first Russian loan in this country.

"Even then the revolution was talked of," said Mr. Young last night. "It was in the air, and it wasn't hard to hear it discussed. It was apparent that the influences back of it were the solid, respectable, and conservative element of the community, men who loved their country as well as any one could.

"The idea seemed to be that the Czar, if not deposed, must be converted into a constitutional monarch, with the Ministry responsible to the people and not to him. That seems to have been done, according to report."

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

200 FIFTH AVENUE

In the heart of the uptown wholesale center—near the railroad terminals, the retail shopping center, the hotel and theatre district.

Moderate rentals.

LVOFF, NEW PREMIER, STRONGEST RUSSIAN

He Has Been the Organizer and Feeder of Her Vast Armies.

GERMAN INFLUENCE GONE

The Augury of Recent Events Is a Russia United and Operated for the Russians.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

From any point of view the happenings in Russia must be accepted as of the greatest possible blessing to the cause of the Allies. Such sweeping changes as the abdication of the Emperor, the wholesale imprisonment of the Cabinet Ministers, and the proclamation of the Grand Duke Michael, younger brother of the Emperor and the favorite son of the Empress Dowager, promise the elimination of pro-German influences in Russia.

The real power remains in the best hands it could possibly be in, namely, those of Prince Lvoff, the new President of the Council of Ministers. He is the most popular man in Russia, head and chief of the combined Urban and Rural Zemstvo Committees, organizer and feeder in chief of the Russian armies in the field, the man whom all students of Russian affairs have expected to see made head of any provisional Government or President or Prime Minister, or whatever title the real head of the new Government may have received. He is a Russian of the Russians, a Slav in fact as well as in name, and is perhaps the only man alive who has the entire confidence of the Russian people both high and low.

While it is of course idle at the moment to prophesy as to the future developments of one of the most remarkable uprisings of modern times, it may not be amiss to point out that the period of transition will be much shorter and easier than any one who has not been following Russian affairs closely could believe. It should be kept in mind that almost at the beginning of the war the supply and commissariat departments of the army and the navy broke down with great promptness the first time any unusual strain was made upon them for supplying the needs of the mobilized millions of troops.

Rail transportation, at no time of the best in Russia, began slowly to grow worse and worse, until finally the only way in which supplies could be brought to Petrograd and Moscow from other places in quantities sufficient to feed the populations of those cities was by suspending for weeks at a time the passenger traffic and turning the lines entirely over to the freight trains.

There has never been any scarcity of food in Russia. The cessation of exports owing to the closing of her export shipping through the Black Sea, on the Danube, and through the Baltic left in the country millions of bushels of grain which ordinarily would have gone to Germany and the rest of Europe. This added to a succession of good harvests in nearly all the more important crops has given the country plenty of foodstuffs. The problem has been how to get them from the places where they were grown to the places where they were to be eaten.

Another reason of some of the shortage in certain places has been the lack of common sense on the part of some of the local military authorities. In war time the military naturally feel that they have more despotic powers than at other times, and they are more inclined to exercise them without consulting the wishes of other parts of the population.

So, in the present case, there have been large accumulations of grain in some provinces, more than enough for the needs of the people of adjacent districts where, perhaps, there has been a partial failure of the crops. It has been impossible in a number of cases to have these surplus supplies sold to the neighbors, as such procedure was forbidden by the authorities on the ground that they might some time be needed for the use of the army.

Furthermore, in a country as large as the Russian Empire, it has always been impossible to manage transportation problems as can be done in the rest of Europe. The constantly increasing number of "fronts" and the necessity of keeping these fronts supplied with men, food, and munitions, and the further necessity of taking away from the fronts the hundreds of thousands of German and Austrian war prisoners and Russian wounded, some of whom were transferred on journeys of six weeks or more by rail, occasioned a hopeless paralysis of the railway systems and, incidentally, furnished a good example, if any were needed, of the futility of Government ownership of railroads.

In order to remedy the deficiency of the regularly constituted authorities in the questions of supply and provisioning, the local committees of the unions of cities and the rural unions, which had been organized at the time of the Russo-Japanese war and had existed interinittently ever since, were enlarged and newly organized by volunteer effort, all classes of the people working together for the common good.

Co-operation is so general and so inherently rooted in the Russian mind that results which would be impossible of attainment in this country were brought about with a minimum of disorder and waste of time. Gradually these organizations, under the leadership of Prince Lvoff, which were at first frowned on and later enthusiastically welcomed by the military and other authorities, began to make their influence felt not only in the actual supply of necessities, but more and more liberally reacted upon the elected representatives of the people in the Imperial Duma.

This body, which had been dragging out a wearisome existence, varied by periods of more or less activity since its foundation, took on a new life and a new authority of which it had never dreamed.

The work of the various committees of the last and of the present Duma, under the leadership of several patriotic and intelligent men, began to make itself felt, even in the inner intrenchments of what is usually called the "bureaucracy," which in effect, means nothing else than what we call the "Administration," that is the body of officials delegated to perform the ordinary and usual functions of executive government.

So strong has the Duma become in the last year that it has been able to bring about the retirement and in at least one important instance, the imprisonment of officials who were believed to be derelict in their duty or who were acting against the will of the representatives of the people. In the United States such power would be considered very moderate indeed, but when it is remembered that only within the last few years have the people had any voice whatever in the management of their own affairs, it must be admitted that the advance has been enormous and most significant.

The present "revolution," if the news of today and of the last few days should turn out to be true, has one important difference from the so-called revolution after the Russo-Japanese war. Then the attempts to change things were accompanied by severe repression, and the troops were called out frequently and put down all gatherings not allowed by the Government with an iron hand and without feeling any sympathy for the common people.

As one result of the great war in Russia the different classes of the nation have become united as never before, and at the present writing Russia has what she has never had before, a citizen army, freed in very great measure from the aristocratic character it formerly had. The great number of men required for this war, and especially the demand for officers, has made necessary the appointment of thousands of men who, having had the required amount of compulsory military training in their youth, had entered professions, trades, and business life without any expectation of ever serving again.

Now, however, they have been gathered from the remotest parts of the great empire, from the Pacific coast of Siberia, from the Caucasus, from Turkestan, from Poland, and from the Baltic provinces, and find themselves members of a great united service, mingling and being thrown in contact with men from other parts of Russia, men who have practically nothing in common with them except a common citizenship and a common determination to fight this war out to a successful conclusion.

Incidentally, it provides us with one of the greatest possible arguments for universal military service to realize how these thousands and, indeed, millions of men have come from their ordinary life and with a minimum of friction have become integral parts of a great fighting force.

The Emperor was known throughout Russia to be a good Russian and one who desired the complete victory of the Russians. But there has been a deep feeling that ultimate victory could only be satisfactorily brought about if the influences surrounding the Emperor and constituting the Government which, rightly or wrongly, were universally thought to be strongly tinged by German influence and intrigue, were once for all changed.

I have frequently noticed the great difference between the atmosphere of Petrograd, for example, and the different headquarters on the front. Whereas there often was in the capital a feeling of uncertainty and doubt, a fear of German influence and gold, at the front I have never found a single officer who did not firmly and sincerely believe in the final victory of the Allies or who believed that Russia would ever make a separate peace.

This latter delusion is one of those ideals which Germany has been hugging to her breast almost ever since the commencement of the war. It belongs, however, in the category of Mexican and Japanese alliances, the "revolution" among our own negroes, the disloyalty of all of the British colonies and of India, and the other fantasies which Germany counted on at the beginning of the war, and which one by one have been falling quietly away into that dim region where German diplomacy has its being, and where, in the words of the Cockney Tommy, a lie is a "Huntruth."

The Allies should have great patience with Russia. More than any other country in the Entente, she has been constantly beset by treason from within and from without, and her steadfastness and her evident determination to carry out the titanic task set for her, namely to guard the enormous stretch of territory known as the "eastern front," and including lines extending from the Baltic Sea to Hamadan, in Persia, entitle her to gratitude.

Russia's contribution to the allied cause has been great. As one of the Russian Generals at the front remarked:

"We must kill two million Germans before we finish this war, and if the pro-German Russians in Petrograd want to be counted among that number, we real Russians have no objection whatever."

In a clumsy, lumbering fashion, it is true, but with steadfast determination, Russia has gone on fighting her foes within and without her boundaries, and the present news gives Germany no cause for rejoicing. It means that the war will be prosecuted with even greater firmness and determination than heretofore.

If you're not particular just ask for a "smoke."
If you really want your money's worth ask for

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAGUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

The Republic Metalware Co., Buffalo.
Colson & Hudson, Architects.

"Turner for Concrete"

What do you seek in a contractor? *Experience?* Turner has completed 602 concrete contracts in 15 years. *Reliability?* Turner has never paid a penalty for late delivery. *Economy?* Turner's cost-plus-percentage contracts have averaged 10% under estimates.

TURNER Construction Co

Order to-day several bottles of Welch's and start using it to-morrow as the fruit course for breakfast.

The whole family will welcome the change and young and old will benefit.

Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Specialists in Men's Shoes

Our Men's Shoes This Spring
Reflect Individuality and Style
but not the Increased Cost of Leather

Our present retail prices are close to present wholesale costs

It is a fact that a great many of our Men's Shoes this Spring are selling at present factory costs. This, of course, is an achievement, not an accident. We foresaw the inevitable rise in leather and are now exercising options secured before the present advances. Thus, we are selling most of our Spring Shoes at present factory figures. And even where there is a price advance at all, it is more negligible than noticeable.

But the pertinent point is

we select the lasts and the leathers, putting art into the models and improving the tissue of the leather by a special process in tanning the hides.

We specialize in three types and at three prices

The Franklin Shoe at $5.50
A popular-priced shoe on higher-priced lines.

The Banister Shoe at $7.50
This famous shoe has been top o' the heap for fifty years.

The Hand-Made-Cort Shoe at $12.50
Of course, you can pay more—but you cannot get more.

Men's Shoe Shop—4 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

Uncle Sam Chalks Out His Own Fashions

NO longer is it a case of the knighted leading the benighted — playing Friday to a foreign Crusoe. This Spring, more than ever, Americans are going in for American fashions adapted to the American taste and the American figure, and made of American fabrics from good old New England.

The ripe artistry of Stein-Bloch finds supreme expression in my Spring Suits and Topcoats—$20 to $45.

Ennyweather, the Shine-or-Sprinkle Topcoat is tip-top for March and tip-top for April—$25, $30, $35

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

To Keep Well

it is necessary to have clean teeth. Use Sanitol Tooth Paste or Powder. Cleanses your teeth and keeps them sound and free from decay.

It is also necessary to have a pure mouth. The mouth is the gateway to throat and stomach. Wash out the mouth twice a day with Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic—small quantity in half a glass of water. Harmful germs cannot live in the mouth, if Sanitol is used.

SANITOL TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE
Dentists and Physicians Recommend It
HIGHEST AWARD—PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

KENNAN EXPLAINS UPHEAVAL'S CAUSES

The People's Eyes Opened and Their Anger Roused by Bureaucracy's Conduct of War.

OMINOUS FOR GERMANY

If Civil Strife Is Averted Nation Will Be United as Never Before, Author Believes.

The seizure of the Government by the Russian Duma holds possibilities of far-reaching effect on the course of the European war, in the opinion of George Kennan, author, editor, and recognized authority here on Russian politics.

"The revolution will result in tremendously increased vigor of prosecution of Russia's share of the war with Germany, if it doesn't bring about civil war," said Mr. Kennan. "That is what is to be feared. But if the army stands back of the Duma order will emerge from chaos, the people will become united as never before, and the offensive against Germany will assume a character beyond anything of which Russia has shown herself capable in the past."

Mr. Kennan, who spent years in Russia, who speaks the language and whose sympathies for the people, coupled with his writings and general activities, resulted in his being barred from the country since 1901, discussed the situation yesterday in his home, 1,038 Fifth Avenue, from the viewpoint of an observer who has maintained his own clipping bureau on Russian affairs, and who subscribes regularly to several Russian periodicals.

The present revolution, Mr. Kennan believes, is the result of forces which had been operating in the empire since the beginning of the war, brought to a climax by the increasingly acute food situation in Russia. These forces have been the slowly spreading education of the people and a growing appreciation, as disclosed in war activities, of the failure of the bureaucracy to meet the complex situations arising from the war.

Frequent Changes in Ministry.

They were manifested in the past by an increased determination in the character of the Duma, which demanded, and caused to be made, frequent changes in the Ministry. Since the outbreak of the war there had been nearly twenty changes in the Ministry, but, though the Duma was strong enough to effect a change of personnel, it had not the strength to bring a change of policy, and the succeeding Ministers had each been as conservative and reactionary as his predecessor.

Thus Goremykin was forced out of the Premiership and his place was turned over to Stürmer; the latter was succeeded by General Trepof, and after a few weeks he turned his portfolio over to Prince Galitzin, who now, presumably, is in jail. How poorly the Duma fared in striving to effect a change of politics with its changes of Prime Ministers is disclosed, according to Mr. Kennan, by the fact that Prince Galitzin is little known outside of Russia, and in Russia is chiefly renowned for his razgrom, or violent dispersal of the Zemstvo of Tver, the provincial assembly of the Province of Tver, of which he was Governor some eight or ten years ago. The Zemstvo was notably Liberal in feeling, and Prince Galitzin lost no time in disbanding it by bringing charges of sedition against its leading members, and, under the military law, banishing and exiling them.

The Cabinet, which has just now ceased to exist as such, was nearly as reactionary in tendency as was its leader, the Premier. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior, was suspected with Galitzin, rightly or wrongly, of sympathy for Germany, or at least a lukewarmness in war. Others were known to the people to be under the influence of Rasputin, the disreputable pseudo-monk who was the Czar's chief adviser, and were known to have attended at his levees, where officials in search of preferment were forced to hunt it.

This was the political complexion of Russia's ruling body, according to Mr. Kennan, but, bad as this was in the minds of the people, it would not have sufficed to bring about a revolution had they not been fired by a series of affronts at the hands of the bureaucrats.

"The cause of the general discontent may be summarized in this way," said Mr. Kennan. "Keep in mind that the war party is the people. The peace party is the bureaucracy, which naturally fears for its jobs if victory in the war should lead to the grasp of greater power by the people. Now, it was seen early in the war that the bureaucracy was unable to cope with the tremendous problems the conflict created. There had been many Germans in Russian service, and many of these professed their allegiance and stuck to their posts with the hope of hindering Russia's military procedure. How well they succeeded became known when it was reported to the Duma that a trainload of ammunition had been dispatched across Siberia to Vladivostock, while the Grand Duke Nicholas was awaiting it anxiously in Poland.

Intrigue Exposed by Workmen.

"Presently a delegation of workmen from the Putiloff Government ammunition works called on the Duma to report that they were permitted to work only three days a week, although raw material was at hand to keep them busy for seven. Presently, too, it came to the attention of the Duma that the Government ammunition works was observing ninety-one holidays a year. This included Sundays, but the Duma realized, as did the common people, that the men should work every day in the week, including even Sundays, if the army was to be supplied properly. The Duma put the unrest of the people into words and demanded a Ministry in which the people could have confidence and which should show by its acts that it was not in sympathy with Germany and, perhaps, ready to conclude a separate peace with the enemy.

"The Liberals were loudest in voicing the demand. They effected a change of Ministry, though not of policy, and then, under excuse of military necessity, the bureaucrats censored the press and forbade the publication of the deliberations of the Duma, even where these concerned internal affairs. Naturally, the people were frightened first, fearing some terrible defeat, and then were outraged at this further curtailment of their liberty.

"There was scarcely an effort to conceal the purpose behind this censorship, for the Governor of Kiev ordered that only the speeches of liberal members should be suppressed and he freely permitted the publication of speeches by conservatives and reactionaries. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, took the matter up, and, instead of complaining to the Czar or to the Council of the Empire, the Russian upper house and the assembly of nobles, he telegraphed his complaint direct to the Grand Duke Nicholas in the field. He followed this up with a visit to the Grand Duke's headquarters, and, on his return, it was freely rumored that Nicholas was in sympathy with the liberal block in the Duma.

"The Czar took alarm, and this probably had much to do with the transfer of the Grand Duke to the Caucasus. However, the incident had served to arouse the people, and they were further aroused when Protopopoff issued an order that police officials must be admitted to every meeting of the Union of Zemstvos and the Union of Municipalities, and even to meetings of their Executive Committees.

"These great unions had been formed by the people to aid the Government, and they resented the reflection on their patriotism when Protopopoff ordered that the police censors should have the right to stop any speech and even to disband a meeting. The unions had established shops behind the lines, where soldiers could have tailoring and cobbling done. They had attended to disinfection and vaccination, and in a hundred other ways had served the Government. They resented the Government's action.

Peasants Tricked Over Food.

"And with all this there was the food shortage, which has been very acute in Petrograd and Moscow since last Fall, and which, the people knew, was due to no lack of food but entirely to the inefficiency of the bureaucracy and its desire to squeeze in graft the last penny possible out of the situations created by the war. For instance, the Government made a fixed price for wheat last year. The peasants were told it was their patriotic duty to sell at this price, although it was a low one, and they did so. Presently the price was raised, and it was discovered that the nobles and landed proprietors had hoarded their wheat, which they now brought forth for the increased price. Again this year the Government fixed the wheat price, but the wheat did not come out; the peasants argued that they would be fooled again. So there is plenty of wheat in Russia, for not a bit has been exported, whereas in the past Russia exported huge quantities.

"The failure of the transportation system added to the food shortage. This was partly due to a division of authority between the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Agriculture, but it was primarily due to the policy of the Government in manning the railroads with reactionaries of the most pronounced sort and of a type which devoted half its energies to the collection of graft. This policy was adopted after the attempted revolution of 1905, when a political strike of the railroad men paralyzed the nation's energies completely.

"All these things contributed to produce a national frame of mind capable of conceiving a revolution. There is no way for an outside observer to determine the sentiment of the Russian armies in the field, but they have been recruited from the common people, among whom the Liberals greatly predominate, and it is probable that among the Conservatives even there is the same change of sentiment that occurred among the Conservatives of the Duma."

Before the war, Mr. Kennan said, the reactionaries had had 300 seats in the Duma, to 150 held by Liberals. The order was reversed six months ago, when war experience had disclosed the weakness of bureaucracy and the old forms of Government. Even the Assembly of Nobles at its last national meeting had adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the demand of the Liberal block in the Duma for a "Ministry that shall have the confidence of the people."

BRUSILOFF MAY HEAD ARMY.

His Appointment Likely in Few Days, Prominent Russian Here Says.

"This is the greatest news that ever came out of Russia," said one of the best known Russians in New York yesterday, "and it means that the old pro-German autocracy which has been scheming for a separate peace with Germany, regardless of Russian interests, has been definitely and finally disposed of and that from this on the people, whose war this is, will have something to say about how their country shall be run and how their armies shall be directed. It means that General Brusiloff, who is the idol of the great Russian masses, is destined for the chief command of all our armies and this means but one thing, and that is a fight until complete victory is secured."

The man who made the above statement is a personal friend of both General Brusiloff and of Professor Milukoff, the latter one of the Liberal leaders in the Duma, who has had a prominent part in the overthrow of the Czar's Government. He consented to talk only on condition that his name be not used. Present when the interview which follows was given were two other Russians almost as well known and they agred that the statement given was correct.

"Recently," said THE NEW YORK TIMES informant, "there was sent to London a delegation representing the Duma, the announced purpose of the visit being to foster closer relations between Great Britain and Russia. In that delegation were two Vice Presidents of the Duma, one was Protopopoff and the other was Professor Paul Nicolavitch Milioukoff, the first, as it subsequently developed, a pro-German conspirator and the last named one of the most loyal adherents to the allied cause in Russia.

Detected by British Agents.

"When the delegation was returning to Petrograd Protopopoff stopped over in Stockholm, where he met one of the best known financiers in the German Empire, a man who is close to the Kaiser and who is almost as well known on this side of the Atlantic as he is in Europe. Several conferences followed and when Protopopoff returned to Petrograd he was soon disclosed as one of the most rabid of the advocates for a separate peace with Germany. What happened at Stockholm was discovered by the secret service agents of Great Britain and the information was transmitted to Professor Milukoff and other loyal statesmen.

"Protopopoff, on his return to Petrograd, was made Minister of the Interior, the most powerful Cabinet position in the Russian scheme of government. There followed, as the brief cabled dispatches have indicated, the denunciation in the Duma of the so-called 'dark forces.' The Minister of the Interior was one of the 'dark forces' referred to, and the Liberal leaders realized that if the Prussian element in the Government was to be thwarted in its effort to commit Russia to a shameful peace the Government had to be overthrown and one that would stand loyally by Russia set up.

"Association with Protopopoff in the efforts that were made to promote a peace in favor of Germany were Sturmer, the former Premier, and Schegolovitoff, the recently named President of the Council of the Empire. I have not the slightest doubt that all of these men are now dead or else in prison.

"You can be assured that what has been done meets with the full approval of General Brusiloff, whose designation by the new Government as supreme commander of all the Russian forces may be expected within the next few days. Brusiloff is intensely anti-German and has been from the beginning a foe of the bureaucracy.

"The Berlin report intimates that the food situation had something to do with the overthrow of Protopopoff and his fellow pro-German colleagues. Perhaps that may have fed the fires somewhat but it was only a secondary issue. The real issue was the war and Russia's loyalty to the common allied cause, a loyalty that is now assured and which will be enthusiastically supported by the great masses of the Russian people.

Food Supplies Enough for Allies.

"And since Germany has brought the Russian food situation to the fore, permit me to lay a few facts as to that situation before you. In the first place it can be stated that there is today in Russia enough grain and meat to feed not only every man, woman, and child in our own empire, but in the countries of our allies as well.

"In 1916 the Winter wheat crop totalled about 315,000,000 poods, and a Russian pood equals about 33 American pounds. This was an increase of more than 26 per cent. over the average yield for the five years preceding the war. The rye crop in 1916 showed an increase of 268,600,000 poods over the average for the five years preceding the war, or more than 23 per cent. gain. Buckwheat in 1916 showed an increase of over 53 per cent. and the average increase in the barley output was about the same. The only decrease in breadstuffs production was in the case of Spring wheat, which declined due to weather and other adverse conditions, about 27 per cent. as compared with the yield for the five years preceding the war.

"These figures show that after all the people are cared for there remains a surplus for the army of more than 224,000,000 poods. In some parts of Russia, due to inadequate transportation facilities, there has undoubtedly been some suffering, but this was due to inability to get the supplies to those particular localities.

"As to meats, the only decrease is in the class of so-called small cattle, namely sheep, calves, and swine, and this shortage only affects European Russia. The great reserve supply is in Asiatic Russia."

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.

CZARAVITCH LONG IN DELICATE HEALTH

Suffered Serious Injury in 1912 While on Imperial Yacht Standart.

REGENT DISPLEASED CZAR

Forced to Quit Russia After Mesalliance, He Returned for War and Commanded Army Division.

Ever since October, 1912, the health of the heir to the Russian throne has been the subject of much discussion and a never-ending swarm of rumors. On Oct. 24 of that year, when the imperial family was on the yacht Standard, the Czarevitch either became ill or was injured, and this was followed immediately by the suicide of Admiral Chagin, commander of the yacht. These facts, coupled with the summoning of distinguished physicians from all over Europe, the admittedly very slow recovery of the imperial Prince, and the secrecy as to the life of the court which makes it uncertain even yet whether he recovered without permanent disability, gave rise to reports of all sorts ranging from the official explanations that he had fallen while in his bathtub, or had slipped while climbing on a chair, or had hurt himself while diving, to the wildest and most circumstantial tales that the boy had been shot or stabbed by a revolutionist.

The undeniable fact is that at that time the boy suffered an injury which kept him seriously ill for many months afterward. Recently he has been reported as visiting some of the armies, but whether he has really recovered is still uncertain.

The Czarevitch was born at Peterhof on the 12th of August, 1904. He holds the usual number of honorary commissions in the army and navy of Russia and of other monarchies, headed by the dignity of Hetman of All the Cossacks, and is a Knight of St. Andrew and Knight of the Seraphim of Sweden. His four sisters, the Grand Duchess Olga, Tatiana, Marie, and Anastasia, have taken part with their mother, the Empress, in Red Cross work during the war.

The New Regent.

The talents, inclinations, and capacities of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the new regent, have been obscured, or, rather, have had no opportunity to become known, by reason of the personal affairs which resulted a little over four years ago in his being forced into exile in England. This residence outside the empire, which was forced on him by the imperial displeasure following his marriage to a woman of lower birth, came to an end at the outbreak of the war, when the Grand Duke returned to Russia, was taken back into the army, and commanded a division with distinguished success during the attack on the Carpathians in the Spring of 1915. Since then little has been heard of him.

He was born in the capital Nov. 22, 1878, and is, therefore, ten years younger than the Czar, three years younger than their sister, Xenia, now married to Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, and four years older than the Grand Duchess Olga, who was married to Duke Peter of Oldenburg.

In his early life he received the ordinary education of an imperial Prince, and is reported to have manifested strongly democratic tendencies. His character, however, does not seem to have made a very definite impression on the court circle, either because of his easy-going disposition or because he was not in sympathy with the mystical and autocratic tendencies dominant in his family. It was reputed that he was controlled to a great extent by his mother, the Dowager Empress, who wanted to make sure that her own influence would be supreme in case of a change on the throne. Several stories about him have been current, it is said, that he rather shocked the court by preferring service with the Tchernigoff Hussars, a line regiment, rather than with the Imperial Guard.

Aside from representing the Emperor at royal weddings, royal funerals, and other similar occasions he did not come into prominence, particularly after the birth of the Czarevitch Alexis made him only the heir presumptive, until 1908, when there was much scandal in Petrograd over the report that he had fallen in love with the daughter of a member of the landed aristocracy of Southern Russia and had been visiting her family incognito. This affair, which was generally believed to be his first serious entanglement of the sort despite the frequent rumors that he was about to be engaged to one or another, princess, was quickly dissipated by the manifestation of imperial displeasure. But it was hardly two years before he became involved in another and more serious one, which led ultimately to his marriage.

Daughter of a Nobleman.

Natalie Sergeyevna Scheremeterskala was the daughter of a Moscow nobleman, who had married early a wealthy man named Mamantoff. Early in 1910 it began to be whispered that her recent divorce from Mamontoff had been prompted by a love affair with the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, and that the marriage with a Captain von Woulfert, a young guard officer, which followed almost immediately, was an arrangement in name only designed to cover the continuation of the imperial connection. The Czar's indignation again flamed out at this, and apparently the plans of the couple were delayed, for the divorce from von Woulfert was reported several times before it was actually confirmed. When it finally took place, she was married to the Grand Duke in Vienna, Oct. 15, 1911, and it was said that two sons born during her marriage with von Woulfert had been claimed by her new husband. She has since taken the title of Countess de Brassow.

For more than a year the Emperor's feelings did not become publicly manifest, but in January, 1913, he issued a decree relieving his brother of the command of the Chevalier Guards and of his position as regent designate during the minority of the Czarevitch. At the same time, whether by direct order or by intimation, the Grand Duke and his family were compelled to leave the country. He went to England, leased a country house in Hertfordshire, and lived there until the outbreak of the war. During his exile there were rumors that attempted to connect him with plots against the imperial family.

According to all accounts, the married life of the new regent has been an extremely happy one, and his return to the army and to a successful command has given him a high degree of popularity with the Russian people.

He has been credited with being an antagonist of the German influence at court. As to his other characteristics, articles written for English readers represent him as strongly sympathetic with England, and those for Americans credit him with being a careful student of American history and addicted to American manners.

AUCTION NOTICE
Collection of
Mr. Charles M. Berthel
ART OF
ANCIENT CHINA
Over 2,500 Ancient Chinese Art Objects Will Be Sold at Public Auction at the Salesrooms of
C. BERTHEL & CO.,
298 Fifth Ave.,
at 31st St., New York.
MR. T. W. WEISE,
Auctioneer,
March 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26,
At 2:30 Each Day.
Catalog Free.

RODZIANKO A BIG AND DARING LEADER

He Handles the Duma's Wild Horses in a Way That Has Made Him a Marked Man.

NOT AFRAID OF CONVENTION

Goes Down on Floor to Persuade Members—Once Challenged and Wounded a Critic.

By FRANK DILNOT.

Michael V. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, is a real big man—big in personality, big in physique. He stands some six feet four inches high, is broad and thick in proportion, and has the courage of a lion.

I saw him in charge of the Duma in peace time, and seated on the dais with the members spread out fan-wise beneath him, he was a very proper figure of a man, huge, dominant, keen, and withal genial. He made his announcements in a voice that sounded like a trumpet and yet there were good temper and openness about him—some subtle quality that made you feel here was a man to be liked as well as trusted. You had at the back of the mind, too, a feeling that he was to be feared at times.

He had no easy task, this burly Russian giant. On his right in the body of the hall were the massed reactionaries—those who would admit no progress, give no mercy; for the most part quiet, sullen-faced men, who looked across the Duma at their fellow-members immediately opposite as those who ought to be in prison and would be placed there at the earliest opportunity.

And those labor men on the extreme left looked back with the fervid conviction that the sooner the reactionaries were removed from power, perhaps removed from life, the better for Russia and humanity. They don't deal in fine shades in Russia, even in peace time.

And in between those fiercely opposed sections were some of the more moderate men, the Constitutional Democrats, for instance, led by the mild-mannered but courageous Milukoff, who pressed their moderate arguments in emergency with an insistence which might cost them their lives from either side.

That was the kind of assembly Rodzianko handled and handled with a skill and bravery that made him then and have made him since one of the great men of his time. Reaching out from his right hand was a line of Ministers who might, when it so pleased them, explain policy or executive action, but who for the most part looked on in grim silence, while members of the Duma battled among themselves with words, often with accusatory words against the Government whic hthese Ministers represented. It did not matter much to them. They had the power of doing things, whatever talk went on in this fiercely amateur Parliament.

It was one of the great qualities of Rodzianko that strove to uplift the power of the Duma, to maintain its dignity, to mold it steadily into the form of an efficient instrument. That was the last thing the reactionaries desired, whatever their lip service to parliamentary institutions.

Rodzianko continually steered through or trampled down difficulties. Sometimes he persuaded, sometimes he threatened; he always triumphed. He maintained rigid order, and at times threw convention to the winds.

More than once when a rebellious member has refused to leave the Chamber and violence seemed imminent Rodzianko has left his dais, gone down into the Chamber, and personally pleaded and argued with the member—in each case with success.

That was not always his method. Once he was insulted from the floor in a way that could not be borne. Directly the Duma adjourned he sent his seconds to his insulter. The duel was fought the next day. Rodzianko put the member out of action, wounding him severely, and then yielded himself to the authorities. He was sentenced to three days' imprisonment. Immediately on his release he went back to the Duma, where he was received with acclamation and once more proceeded with his work as President of the assembly.

I met Rodzianko in private and found him a genial man of common-sense without the least touch of "side" and with a boyish earnestness that was very stimulating. I saw him a few days later at a dinner which will always live in my memory. It was a dinner in honor of British Parliamentary visitors and was given by Russian Parliamentary members, drawn not only from the Duma but also from the Imperial Council—the upper House. Pretty well all elements were represented. Some of the hosts, I am sure, were convinced that certain of their fellow-hosts ought to be in prison and would be in prison as soon as opportunity served.

Rodzianko was in touch with both sides and apparently equally esteemed by the different sections. I fancy all feared him a little even then. As for Rodzianko himself, he must have surveyed the gathering with a certain bitter humor, and had some thoughts peculiarly his own.

I remember noting two leaders—Milukoff, on the one hand, and that notorious reactionary, Dournovo, on the other. Dournovo, as Minister of the Interior, swept thousands of Russians to their death in the revolution a few years ago. He raked the streets with guns. He corralled people in the streets, marched them to public buildings, and had them shot in batches.

What Milukoff thought of Dournovo and what Dourpovo thought of Milukoff would have been interesting; what Rodzianko thought of both would have been still more interesting. A flickering smile passed his face as Dournovo, the hardest and perhaps the cruelest man of his generation, told quietly that what he admired most in the English people was their happy, peaceful, domestic life—as exemplified in their books, particularly in their charmingly idyllic novels. I should like to have had Rodzianko's thoughts at that moment.

SEES HOPE FOR JEWS.

Herman Bernstein Predicts New Russian Treaty with America.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew and a student of Russian affairs, predicted last night that equal rights for the Jews would be one of the important results of the overthrowing of the Reactionary Party.

"If the reports are true," he said, "it will mean the eventual building up of a great empire of the people. It will mean that the mass of the Russian people, hitherto kept in ignorance and oppressed, will receive liberty and be able to obtain some sort of an education.

"Those familiar with conditions in Russia have felt for some time that the moment the Government tried to use force against the Liberals and Revolutionists, who have stood for a united Russia in the present war, a revolution was bound to result.

"The Liberals and Revolutionists felt that the moment Russia obtained a separate peace with Germany the hopes and dreams of emancipation and reforms, which they have cherished for years, would end abruptly. They believed that for the Government to make such a peace would be taking a backward step of fifty years or more.

"In this connection I was told by one of the most prominent men in Russia that when the Czar approached the Grand Duke Nicholas on this proposition, the latter, who was still Commander in Chief of the army, said: 'If you encourage such an arrangement, a revolution is bound to result.' The Czar then asked him who would lead the Revolutionists in such a war, to which the Grand Duke replied: 'I will lead the army, which will help the Revolutionists.'

Mr. Bernstein, who was barred from Russia because of his utterances, said that it was his belief that one of the first things the Liberals would do when they established their government on a firm footing would be to make a treaty with the United States which would recognize all citizens of this country. Russia hitherto, he said, had not only been anxious to bar the Jews from her borders, but also all other citizens of the United States, because she feared that the spirit of American liberty might be taught to the people.

BANKERS HERE PLEASED AT NEWS OF REVOLUTION

Prediction Made That Finances Will Be Handled More Efficiently Under Duma Control.

Many prominent bankers and leaders in business of the financial district interpreted yesterday's news of the revolution in Russia as a development of distinct advantage to the Entente Allies. This opinion was furthered by indications received through business channels that London financiers held the same point of view. The further rise of Russian exchange in transactions preceding the receipt of the news was caused largely by buying orders from London banks, it was said in banking circles. As this buying had been much in evidence on Wednesday also, observers of market developments were convinced that London knew of the uprising at least twenty-four hours before word came to New York, and found satisfaction in it.

It was predicted that the Russian finances would be handled more efficiently under the sole direction of the Duma than before. A result would be, according to one prediction, that an expansion of Russian credits, brought about by the help of Great Britain, would shortly occur. This was considered as a factor in strengthening the rate for ruble exchange, which rose to full quarter cent per ruble on Wednesday, to 28.05 cents, and advanced yesterday morning to 28.18 cents before a slight reaction set in.

Bankers who had been in Russia within the last year asserted that general economic conditions in the kingdom should improve under the new regime. The Duma had gradually been gaining a lead over the Imperial leaders, it was said, until a number of reactionaries became influential advisers of the Czar when the recent changes were made in the Ministry. Friction developed at once which was finally culminated in the revolutionary measures taken by the Duma.

"In my opinion," said one international banker, "the ascendancy of the Duma—that is the people—over the bureaucracy means that the other Allies are to receive more effective support from Russia than heretofore. It has been well known in official circles in England and France that a strong pro-German party existed among the higher officials of the Czar's Government, and while this adverse faction was in position to influence Russian affairs, the other Governments could not be sure that the integrity of the alliance would remain intact."

Said another prominent banker:

"The danger of intrigue between corrupt Russian officials and the German Government has been vastly reduced by the passing of the ruling power into the hands of the people. Evidences have reached this country from time to time in recent months that the people were chafing under what they considered as incomplete prosecution of the war. The Duma, in my opinion, will take up the reins of Government with the determination to eliminate waste and corruption. There should be closer cooperation with the other Entente countries, and because of the movement for a freer Government in Russia, that country's part in the war should be viewed with increased sympathy in the United States."

Since the war the Russian Government has floated two loans aggregating $75,000,000 in this market, one of $50,000,000 for three years on a 6½ per cent. basis, and the other for $25,000,000 running for five years, on a 6¾ per cent. basis.

In addition to these undertakings, enormous amounts of Russian Treasury notes have been accepted in payment by American manufacturers of munitions and explosives, as well as by dealers in foodstuffs and other supplies.

American banking interests have also made heavy private loans to Russian banks to facilitate commercial credits in this country. The amount of these credits is believed to be larger than that represented by the two loans to the Russian Government.

CALLS PEOPLE WAR WEARY.

But Leo Trotsky Says They Do Not Want Separate Peace.

Leo Trotsky, a Russian revolutionist now in America, said last night in the office of the Novy Mir, the Russian Socialist newspaper, that the committee which has taken the place of the deposed Ministry in Russia did not represent the interests or the aims of the revolutionists, that it would probably be short lived, and step down in favor of men who would be more sure to carry forward the democratization of Russia.

Mr. Trotsky said that the cause of the revolution was the unrest of the mass of the people who were tired of war, and that the real object of the revolutionists was to end the war not only in Russia but throughout Europe. He denied that the uprising was in any way a German plot. The revolutionists, even if they had it in their power, would not make a separate peace with Germany. They do not favor Germany, they do not wish to see Germany win," he concluded, "but they are tired of war and the privations of war and they wish to stop fighting."

FOUNDED 1856

OUR clothes have a reputation for their lasting qualities. Service and comfort are component parts of their combination of perfect tailoring, materials, design and general utility. Confining our efforts to the production of such clothes and making them in large quantities, we are able to give our customers values not ordinarily available.
BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

ITALIANS FORESEE END OF U-BOAT WAR

Admiral Corsi, Minister of Marine, Thinks Arming of Our Ships Will Have Big Effect.

HOPES OTHERS WILL FOLLOW

Japanese Keenly Interested in Increase of Our Navy — Tokio Is Urged to Follow Our Course.

ROME, March 14, (via Paris, March 15.)—"The vandalic fury of our enemies is about to be tamed on the sea," said Vice Admiral Camillo Corsi, Minister of Marine, to The Associated Press today.

"To America," continued the Vice Admiral, "belongs the honor of having contributed to the effort for this result through the arming of her merchantmen. To this material contribution the cannon which the United States puts on its merchantmen in fact are a most solemn, tangible condemnation another, much more ferocious, must be added—the moral contribution. The cannon which the United States puts on its merchantmen in fact are a most solemn, tangible condemnation of the overbearing threats of our enemies, their violation of every law, their disdain of any humanitarian sentiment.

"The action of America in arming her vessels also will have a salutary effect on neutrals. It is the best practical demonstration from an unimpeachable source, coming from a country not yet belligerent, of the means necessary for neutrals to render vain the attempts of submarines. It is logical and noble that the gauntlet thrown down by the Central Empires to all the merchant marines of the world should be taken up by the most powerful among neutral nations—that one which has as the fundamental base of its existence the most scrupulous reverence for law and the most sacred respect for human life.

"The best means to fight submarines is undoubtedly the efficacious arming of merchantmen. Statistics prove that of four armed vessels attacked by submarines an average of three escape, while of the unarmed scarcely one in four is successful in saving itself. Italy soon will have all her merchantmen of medium tonnage armed in addition to being fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus. Those armed already are in excess of 60 per cent. of our merchant marine.

"Radio-telegraphy unites the entire Mediterranean in a close network, permitting us to watch and to follow all the movements of the enemy craft, descending rapidly upon them wherever they appear. Thus the Austro-German submarines seldom have the time or means to prey upon our vessels, as they did upon the American Lyman M. Law, because the latter was without wireless. The result for them is greater difficulty in obtaining supplies and therefore less mobility.

"All the men-of-war we can detach from the principal theatre of operations, together with armed merchantmen purchased everywhere, are employed to escort our own and friendly neutral merchant ships, obliging submarines, when they dare approach, to do so submerged, thus losing speed and being unable to use their guns. All our coasts, especially the strategical points, are provided with guns for frustrating piratical attempts, while a constant watch is exercised against submarines by means of airships and lookouts, in which work our boy scouts have distinguished themselves.

"An idea of the vastness of the problem confronting us is supplied by the Otranto Canal where between the Southern Italian coast and Albania we have kept for months more than 200 small vessels constantly patrolling and scouting. The results attained are most satisfactory, as was proved last week when of 1,000 merchantmen entering and leaving our ports the losses were less than 1 per cent., half of which consisted of sailing vessels of insignificant tonnage. The same can be said of our allies.

"Thus everything leads to the hope that the participation of America will mark the end of this part of the great conflict which has stained Europe with blood during the last three years."

OUR NAVY PLANS SPUR JAPAN.

Government Urged to Increase Sea Force—Sato Scouts War Talk.

TOKIO, Feb. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The strengthening of the American Navy has been widely commented upon in Japan. Opinion is general that it should spur Japan to augment her naval forces, which are felt to have fallen lamentably behind in recent years. Several writers profess to see in the American increase a menace to Japan.

Of the comment, perhaps the most representative is an article by Vice Admiral Tetsutaro Sato, who speaks with his authority as Director of the Naval Staff College at Tokio. He was formerly Vice Chief of the Naval Board of Command. He calls his contribution "The Future of the American Navy."

Admiral Sato insists that peace is the motto that controls the doings of the United States. Japan, he says, seems to be misunderstood in various parts of the world as a warlike nation, but nothing is more erroneous than this misconception.

"The Japanese dislike to take arms against other nations for a question of selfish rights and interests," he writes. "Every time Japan went to war it was because her honor and dignity had been injured by the other. In short, Japan never resorted to arms until her patience was tried to the last, as history shows. Hence it is the height of folly to dream that Japan will wage war on America or harbors a hostile intention toward America."

Foreigners might indulge in such a foolish dream, he remarked; but no sober-minded Japanese entertained such absurd views. He continued: "Of course, the Japanese would fight America if forced to do so."

SAYS FOUR TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK LAST WEEK

Berlin Asserts Russian Vessels Were Lost in Black Sea—African Waters Being Mined.

BERLIN, March 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to telegrams from Vienna," says the Overseas News Agency, "the commander of the Black Sea Fleet announces that during the last week four Russian military transports on the way from Sebastopol to Armenia were sunk by mines or torpedoes."

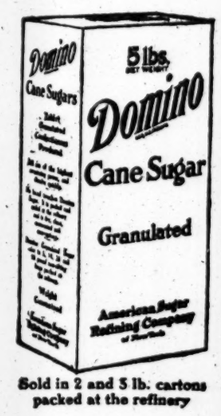
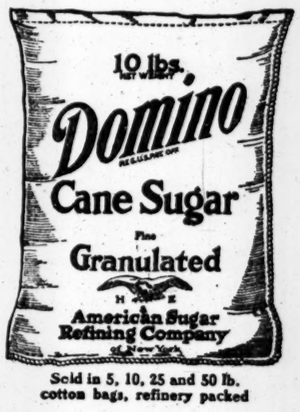
Speaking of the extent to which the Germans are carrying their measures of submarine warfare, the Dagblad of Stockholm says, according to the Overseas News Agency, that mines have been placed even in South African waters and around Ceylon.

Decoration of shops, residences, apartments, offices and institutions can be greatly enhanced with beautiful Lighting Fixtures.
The creation of the new metal makes possible the richest of effects at surprisingly low costs. Our display of original designs will interest you.
VANCO-BRONZE
THE NEW METAL
The Mitchell Vance Studios
294 Madison Avenue.
Factory: 507-511 West 24th St.

Fifth Annual International
FLOWER SHOW
$15,000 IN PRIZES
Red Cross Tea Gardens
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10.30 P. M.
From March 15th to 22d Incl. Admission 50c.

Shoe Specialists for Sixty Years
Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at 19th Street
548 Fifth Avenue at 45th Street
Service Is Many-Sided

WITH us, Service means more than courteous attention and careful fitting. It means giving you the new styles first and excluding those of questionable taste or acceptance. It means buying ahead to secure good leathers that may not be obtainable later or only at prohibitive prices. It means having shoes that you want when you want them. It means the *resourcefulness* that enables us to offer *good* shoes at *reasonable* prices—and that means more than bargain prices just now.


Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons packed at the refinery
"Sugar Would Seem to be a Food Especially Adapted to Children"
—from U. S. Govt. Bulletin
Sugar is an energy-giving food which is easily assimilated. Let the children have it in its most wholesome form—simple sweets such as plain candies, cookies, preserves, jams and custards.

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags, refinery packed
Domino
Granulated Sugar
Everyone ought to have two pounds of Domino Sugars in his diet every week. They furnish energy for restless, playing children and stamina for hard-working grown-ups.
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Friday and Saturday for the Girls and Boys

On the two days set aside for young people's shopping the De Pinna establishment quickly solves every perplexity.

For the girl and boy of every age an appropriate and becoming outfit is provided without delay.

Every item of the wardrobe is the result of the utmost familiarity with the demands of good usage.

Girls' Spring Dresses and Topcoats

Both made-to-measure and ready-for-service models, the De Pinna Spring assortments are now complete.

In addition to the regulation dresses of English navy serge there is a complete showing of new wash dresses of imported fabrics.

The De Pinna "Ensign" cloth is a most distinctive fabric meeting with universal favor.

There is also a wide selection of topcoats—an individual model for every type of girl.

The materials include Burella cloth, tweeds, coverts, gabardines, velour checks, plain velours and serges.

De Pinna Spring Hats for Girls

These new hats are as widely diversified in style as the coats and dresses—a hat appropriate for every girl.

Smart new straws of coarse or fine weave, the new sailor shapes and a great variety of new tailored hats.

For Boys

English Norfolks, Topcoats, Haberdashery and Hats

The complete outfit for the boy, from cap to boots.

Norfolk suits made in the English style of imported tweeds, homespuns and mixtures in correct Spring colorings.

Prices $8.75 to $22.50.

Boys' topcoats of English homespuns and mixtures—complete assortments for boys from 3 to 8.

The new English "Field" coat patterned from the English officer's coat—an extremely useful Spring garment for general use.

De Pinna reefers of navy serge for boys from 3 to 9.

English silk neckwear, Spring shirts and hosiery. Latest English styles in Spring hats and caps.

"Anniped" Shoes for Boys and Girls

A more complete line than ever of these well known shoes specially designed by this house for young people's use—for school, outing and dress wear.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

BRITISH WIN AGAIN SOUTH OF BAPAUME

Capture 2½ Miles of German Trenches Between That Town and Peronne.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR ROYE

Their Troops Penetrate German Lines to a Depth of About Half a Mile.

LOSE A VERDUN OUTPOST

Germans Capture a Position Near Cumieres and Take a Number of Prisoners.

LONDON, March 15.—Another important gain has been made by the British troops between Peronne and Bapaume, according to the official statement issued tonight. Trenches on a front of two and a half miles, running from the south of St. Pierre-Vaast Wood [about six miles south-southeast of Bapaume] to the north of the village of Saillisel, have been occupied.

Southeast of Arras the Germans entered British trenches.

Following is the text of the statement:

The area of the enemy's withdrawal has extended toward the south. We have occupied his trenches on a front of two and one-half miles, from south of the St. Pierre-Vaast Wood to the north of the village of Saillisel.

Early this morning a strong enemy counterattack east of Achiet-le-Petit was successfully beaten off by our troops. We have improved our position in this neighborhood.

This morning, after a heavy bombardment, the enemy succeeded in entering our trenches southeast of Arras. A few of our men are missing.

Another enemy raiding party was repulsed during the night northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast.

Pierce Two German Lines.

PARIS, March 15.—The French forces south of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Roye, shelled the German trenches violently today and penetrated those east of Canny-sur-Matz to a depth of about half a mile. The official report issued tonight thus describes the operations:

Between the Avre and the Oise, after violent artillery preparation, our reconnoitring parties carried out raids at several points on the enemy front shattered by our fires, in the direction of Beauvraignes and south of Crapeaumesnil.

We have pushed as far as the third German trench east of Canny-sur-Matz, (about six miles south of Roye.) Our detachments penetrated the wood and occupied it to a depth of about 800 meters, (about half a mile.) In the course of these actions we took prisoners.

In the region of Maison de Champagne, in bomb fighting, we made progress and captured several enemy underground passages.

On the right bank of the Meuse our artillery effectively shelled German organizations north of Bezonvaux. There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement is as follows:

East of the Oise a surprise attack, which we made in the Moulin-sous-Toutvent, enabled us to take prisoners. Several German attacks on small French posts in the vicinity of Vinges, west of Navarin Farm, and in the Argonne were broken up by our fire. In the region of Maison de Champagne there was rather spirited artillery fighting, without infantry actions.

BERLIN, March 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—French attacks against the German positions on the slope of Hill 185, in the Champagne region, were repulsed yesterday by the German fire, says today's official statement issued by the Army Headquarters Staff. On the west bank of the Meuse, south of Cumieres, the Germans captured a French post and brought in a number of prisoners.

The text of the statement reads:

During the rainy weather the artillery fire in most sectors was limited.

In the Champagne, French attacks on the northwest slope of Hill 185, south of Ripont, were not developed under our annihilating fire.

Reconnoitring advances took place in the Somme sector and on the west bank of the Meuse, (Verdun region,) where a post held by the French south of Cumieres was captured by a dashing, energetic attack in broad daylight. A number of prisoners were brought in.

EXPECTS NEW BAPAUME LINE.

Maurice Thinks Germans Will Soon Abandon the Ridge.

LONDON, March 15.—Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, today told The Associated Press that the withdrawal of the Germans from the Bucquoy line, on the Somme front, was taking place faster than had been expected, and that the whole new line might soon be on the German side of the Bapaume ridge.

Reviewing the military situation of the last week, General Maurice said:

"As I rather led you to anticipate last week, the Germans are withdrawing from the Bucquoy line even faster than I expected, and probably soon will give up entirely the forward slope of Bapaume ridge and retire to the reverse slope, where they are not so exposed to our artillery fire. The movement was planned in advance and executed without much material loss.

"While these operations were on we were keeping up minor actions until for this month our rol. of German prisoners already totals a thousand.

"Some of the rosy conclusions with regard to the present operations on the west front hardly are justified by the actual facts, as there still are many trenches to pass.

"Much loose talk has been heard lately in regard to aerial supremacy. Such supremacy can only be gained by actual battle. We won by such means during the Somme campaign, but the test this year has yet to come. The Germans at the close of the Somme campaign were finding their air service in bad shape. They have been economizing since, while we usually had up five machines to their one. Naturally our losses have been heavy. At the same time the German figures must be taken with a grain of salt, as every time they drive one of our machines down they report it as a corpse.

THINKS BRITISH MAY RISK SEA ATTACK

Captain Persius Believes, However, That They Will Use Their Fleet Only as a Last Resort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 15.—The German papers have shown remarkable discretion lately regarding the maritime war, except, of course, the U-boat operations, contenting themselves almost wholly with the reproduction of excerpts from such articles as appear from time to time in English publications like The Saturday Review, Fairplay, London Truth, The Times, &c. They also quote what English public orators and statesmen say on the subject. Whether they demand aggressive or passive action by the fleet is carefully noted, but causes little or no comment.

Today, however, Captain Persius has a long article in the Tageblatt dealing with the situation and reviewing the English arguments for and against aggressive action. He reaches the following conclusion:

"It seems quite improbable that the desire of the aggressives should be acted upon. More likely the British fleet will continue its strategic reserve. Not until dire necessity compels her, not until no other means are left, will England take the risk of staking this last asset of her power. Besides, the destruction of our U-boat base is a task which after the Dardanelles experiences seems almost impossible. It is true that serious mistakes were made then, as admitted candidly in the report by the Royal Commission published on March 10. But even if these serious mistakes were not repeated in an attack on German war ports, it still remains almost certain that, in view of the great sacrifices of human life and costly material, such an attack will not be sucessful. That is well known in England.

"The cool-headed English will therefore continue to rake their minds for other means to end the U-boat danger. How long they will continue this business method and how long the idea of saving the fleet and carying it over to peace time on the balance sheet will predominate in the British mind will depend on the activity of our U-boats. If they succeed in proving that they cannot be defeated at sea by the weak, insufficient, and mostly passive methods employed against them, then we shall probably see the English fleet abandoning its defensive strategy definitely to adopt the offensive."

BRITISH IMPORTS INCREASE.

Despite U-Boats, They Showed a Gain of $18,060,000 in February.

LONDON, March 15.—The Board of Trade figures for February show that imports during the month increased £3,612,000, ($18,060,000,) and that exports increased £952,000, ($4,760,000.)

While arrivals of food and raw material increased considerably during the month, the restrictions placed on unnecessary imports is reflected in a decline of importations of manufactured articles.

LACAZE NOW HEADS FRENCH WAR OFFICE

The Minister of Marine Accepts the Post Resigned by Lyautey.

LATTER ANGERED DEPUTIES

Tumult Followed His Refusal to Consent to Debate on Questions of National Defense.

LONDON, March 15.—Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine in the French Cabinet, was today appointed Minister of War protem., according to a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Admiral Lacaze succeeds General Louis Lyautey, who last night tendered his resignation to Premier Briand.

PARIS, March 15.—The Cabinet met this morning, presided over by President Poincaré, and considered the situation resulting from yesterday's incidents in the Chamber of Deputies and the resignation of General Lyautey, the Minister of War, which was officially announced to be final.

The Cabinet will meet again tomorrow morning.

The Figaro was seized this afternoon. This action is attributed to an editorial published in the newspaper this morning, which criticised the attitude of the Chamber of Deputies toward General Lyautey.

It appears that General Lyautey was the victim of his ignorance of parliamentary methods. Like most other Generals who have been Ministers of War in the past, he soon found himself ill at ease in his position, being unable to adapt himself to political life. He wished to resign a few weeks ago on account of the opposition which developed in Parliament to his bill requiring that men rejected as soldiers on account of physical defects be again examined and providing for the incorporation of priests in fighting units.

In handing his resignation to Premier Briand, General Lyautey said his decision was irrevocable. After he left the Chamber he went directly to the War Ministry, dispatched pending business and announced his resignation to his staff.

The Premier called on President Poincaré at midnight and informed him of the General's resignation.

The words which aroused anger in the Chamber of Deputies formed the first part of a written statement prepared in advance by the General, the whole of which he was unable to read on account of the tumult. What he read was as follows:

"I must admit that I at first thought it would be preferable if this debate did not take place. It really did not seem opportune at a moment when I had just established an organization which answers, in principle at least, to most of your requirements. To begin such a discussion, I thought, and still think, is dangerous, but if I agreed to it, it was because it was most distasteful to me to give the appearance of shunning it. I believe there are things which must not be spoken. You will permit me not to follow you into technical questions, because even in secret session my responsible opinion is that it would expose the national defense to risks."

At this point the General was interrupted by a tumultuous outbreak. During a brief lull Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, said: "It must not be inferred from certain words spoken here that the Chamber has not the right to discuss in secret session everything concerning the national defense."

General Lyautey did not seem to understand what the trouble was about. He wished to continue the reading of his speech, but the uproar began again, louder than ever. He finally gave up and left the tribune.

The incident, which is described by the parliamentary reporter of The Petit Parisien as one of the most violent he ever witnessed, was hardly commented on by most of the newspapers, on account of the new system of economy in the use of paper, which has resulted in a reduction of their size to a single sheet.

The Figaro editorial referred to above said:

"It is difficult to see, at this time, the political effects of yesterday's incidents in the Chamber, but what dominates them is the scandalous attitude of part of the assembly toward General Lyautey. The General was not lacking in respect to the House. An expression which he was not allowed time to amplify sufficed to let loose an unheard-of scandal. It would seem as if hypocritical fear of a coup d'état which nobody believes in simply served to disguise former distrusts and hatreds. We hope the Chamber will find a way of disowning responsibility for this unpleasant incident. The Chamber cannot with impunity associate itself with those who have insulted General Lyautey."

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies decided unanimously this morning to ask the Chamber, through the President of the Committee, to exclude discussion of the general political situation from the debate next week on the provisional credits for the national defense. The committee came to the opinion that war appropriations ought to be considered apart from politics, and in the same spirit of concord and unanimity that had prevailed up to this time.

REGRETS LYAUTEY'S ACTION.

Conservative Paris Press Thinks Deputies Were Too Severe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 15.—General Lyautey's resignation came as a shock to the French public. As War Minister he had been a very popular figure and had inspired general confidence. It was known that he was no politician, but that fact was rather a recommendation to the public in general, who were of the opinion that certain curbs on politicians would do no harm. Like Galieni, Lyautey is a soldier who appeals to the popular imagination as a man of action. He has a splendid military record in the colonies, especially as an organizer.

The Conservative press generally deplores the Deputies' precipitate action, and blames them for not having listened with more patience to the Minister's explanations, although the editorial writers admit that General Lyautey was ill advised in refusing explanations to the Chamber in secret session.

BONAR LAW ASKS $320,000,000 MORE

Chancellor of Exchequer Disagreeably Surprised at Need for Extra Funds This Year.

SPEEDED SUPPLIES A CAUSE

Munitions and Shipping Orders Completed Sooner Than Expected —Advances Made to Allies.

LONDON, March 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today introduced in the House of Commons a supplementary vote of credit for £64,000,000 sterling for the current year. The Chancellor said this brought the total votes for the year to £2,010,000,000, and since the war began to £3,792,000,000.

Bonar Law said it came as a disagreeable surprise to him that the £200,000,000 sterling voted Feb. 12 was not sufficient to carry on to the end of the financial year. He said £18,000,000 was required for wheat from Australia, £23,000,000 for advances to Great Britain's allies and her dominions, and the balance for additional expenditures on munitions.

The Treasury, said the Chancellor, had expected the £18,000,000 for wheat from Australia would be paid in the next financial year. The other item of £23,000,000 for advances to Great Britain's allies and the dominions did not mean that such advances were going to be on a larger scale than had been anticipated. It was simply a question of paying the money now instead of taking it out of the vote of credit for the next financial year. The balance of £23,000,000 had to do with munitions and the requirements of the Shipping Controller in the acquisition of additional vessels.

In regard to munitions the necessity for payments now was a satisfactory indication that deliveries were being made more rapidly than in the past, on which the Treasury had based its estimates for the time of payment. It was not desirable to indicate how much of the £23,000,000 was for munitions and how much was for shipping, but he was also able to say with regard to ships that work had been concluded at an earlier date than had been expected.

The total of £3,792,000,000 in votes of credit since the war began, the Chancellor explained, included all amounts to the present financial year, but not the vote already made in respect of next year.

CHANCELLOR PROMISES POST-BELLUM REFORMS

"Equal Co-operation in the Administration of the Empire" Is Bethmann's Motto.

LONDON, March 15.—A political reorganization of the German Empire after the war, involving a greater share by the people in the conduct of imperial affairs, was recently predicted by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in a speech before the Prussian Diet, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. The Chancellor opened his address by protesting against criticism leveled at the Reichstag by the Upper House of the Diet. Admitting that every Parliament in Germany is entitled to discuss imperial policies, he reiterated previous assurances that the war must lead to a political reorganization and that the Government would, after the close of hostilities, propose a reform of the Prussian franchise.

"After the war," said the Chancellor, "we shall be confronted with the most gigantic tasks that ever confronted a nation. They will be so gigantic that the entire people will have to work to solve them. A strong foreign policy will be necessary, for we shall be surrounded by enemies whom we shall not meet with loud words, but with the internal strength of the nation. We can only pursue such a policy if the patriotism which during the war has developed to such a marvelous reality is maintained and strengthened."

The Chancellor declared that the maintenance of patriotism could only be achieved by granting the people in general equal co-operation in the administration of the empire. "Woe to the statesman," he said, "who does not recognize the signs of the times and who, after this catastrophe, the like of which the world has never seen, believes that he can take up his work at the same point at which it was interrupted. I will devote my last effort to the carrying out of this idea of making our people strong. Only one thought fills me and all of us at present—how to end the war victoriously. As the war can only be won by the exertion of our greatest possible man-power, the truth of which must be admitted, I have freely spoken my thoughts on the internal policies of our peop'e for the future."

BERLIN, March 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following motion has been introduced in the Prussian Lower House by Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberal Party:

"The House resolves to request the Royal State Government to present a bill by which membership in the House of Lords will be changed in such a way that, while retaining the royal privilege of appointment, but abolishing all privileges of families and dignitaries which now exist in relation to membership in the House of Lords, representation by means of elections and corresponding to their importance shall be granted to all large municipalities and to all professions of importance for the economic life and the civilization of our people."

The House is expected to discuss the motion soon.

The adoption of a measure such as that proposed by Herr Friedberg would be an important step in the political reorganization which has been discussed so widely in Germany of late. The Herrenhaus, or House of Lords, is composed of Princes of the Royal Family, chiefs of mediatized princely houses, heads of territorial nobility, life peers chosen by the King, titled noblemen elected in certain provinces by landowners, representatives of universities, burgomasters of towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and members nominated by the King for life or for a restricted period.

CHINESE SEIZE STEAMERS.

5 German Vessels Taken Over by Authorities and Crews Put Ashore.

SHANGHAI, March 15.—The Chinese naval authorities early Wednesday morning took possession of the German steamers Albenga, (4,249 tons,) Delke Rickmers, (4,176 tons,) Mei-Dah, (1,628 tons,) Mei-Lee, (1,682 tons,) and Sikiang, (1,840 tons.) The vessels were lying in the Whang-Poo River. The crews were put ashore.

The taking over of the vessels was accomplished without untoward incident.

The Paris Shop of America

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 560 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

The Identical Fashions of Paris

are shown in the Gidding Salons as nearly co-incident with their Paris presentation—as transportation will permit

MODELS FROM THE LATE OPENINGS, RECEIVED VIA S. S. ROCHAMBEAU ARE NOW ON DISPLAY—

For immediate selection—or will be reproduced to Special Order.

GOWNS·WRAPS·SUITS
COATS·BLOUSES
MILLINERY

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

We shall feature today

New Saks Sport Hats at $3.95

In a wonderful assortment of styles and color combinations

The illustrations show two of the delightful models included, developed in lustrous split straw, with upper brim and crown stitched with contrasting color wool, trimmed with ribbon band and bow. Numerous other styles may be had in

Gold, Emerald Green, Navy, Sand, Old Rose, Army Blue, Pearl Grey, Brown and Purple.

For wear with a tailored suit, or with your sport sweater, more attractive hats have yet to be introduced.

For Wear with the New Gowns

Fashionable Jeweled Girdles at $6.95

Ornamental girdles in many beautiful designs, set with amethyst, sapphires, topaz, or emerald cut stones. Excellent value. *Main Floor.*

Gray Hair Goods Specially Priced

Wavy Hair, suitable for Switches and Transformations, is very scarce, therefore this special offering is of extraordinary importance.

18 Inch Switches	$2.95
20 Inch Switches	$3.45
22 Inch Switches	$4.95
Gray Transformations	$6.95

New Corsets for Misses and Girls

The Saks Corset Shop is now replete with all the new corsets for misses and girls. The selection comprises Binner, C. B., R. & G., American Lady, Warner's Rustproof, Modart Front-Laced, Bien Jolie, and W. B. Corsets in white and flesh color, with or without rubber top. Prices, according to make, range from $1 to $4.

Beginning This Morning, a

Sale of Women's Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Dresses at $14.50

Reduced from $20 and $22.50

These dainty frocks have been reduced because the size and color assortments are incomplete. The models are among the most attractive introduced this Spring, including tunic effect frocks in Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, and smart long waisted dresses in Crepe de Chine embroidered with soutache braid. Sizes from 34 to 44, but not in all sizes.

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged. 4th Floor

For Friday Only

Women's New Spring Coats at $16.75

Straight line, belted and semi-belted models, beautifully tailored in Wool Poplin, Whipcord and Wool Velour, displaying new collars, pockets and belts trimmed with silk or self fabric. Half-lined with peau de cygne or fancy silk. To be had in all the new high shades, and in navy or black. *4th Floor.*

Today—An Important Special

Sale of Women's Separate Sport Skirts at $6.95

Exceptionally well-tailored pleated and flare models, showing new pockets and novel button trimming. Made of Checked, Plaid and Striped Worsteds, Gabardine, Serge and Wool Poplin. In all wanted colors and Black. Waistbands to 36.

$4.95

Today and Saturday

Final Sale of Women's Black Boots at $4.95

Shoes in this sale are all high-cut models, and at this reduced price represent a saving of marked importance at this particular time. Lace and button styles are included, made of Gun Metal Calf, Patent Leather or Glazed Kid, with Cloth or Kid tops.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Wool or Worsted—Which?

Both. Most every man knows that the same lamb's wool is the basis for both materials. The long wool strands, tightly twisted, form the worsted material known for long conservative wear. The shorter strands form the cheviots, mixtures and tweeds.

We have a good supply of both worsteds and the pile woolens, made up into suits of different styles to fit the fabrics.

Men's Spring Suits $19.75 to $34.75

are made of dependable worsteds. The styles will appeal particularly to the conservative business man who puts good wear, good appearance and good tailoring above novelty-cuts. These suits, principally of fancy mixed worsteds, are well finished and lined with mohair. Whether you pay the high figure or the low one, the quality will be better than you can obtain elsewhere at the same price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Chauffeurs' Suits At $17.50

Time to think about a light weight driving suit for Spring wear. These are made in the popular semi-Norfolk models with box pleats in back and plain pleats in front. Three patch pockets. Some half and some full lined. Well tailored of all wool gray whipcord that will give good wear. Suit consists of coat and long trousers. All sizes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Week-End Cigars

The wise man always has his humidor well stocked over the week-end, for his own sake and for the friends who may drop in. He stocks up here because he knows he can get good smokes for less than elsewhere.

Jan Kubelik-Commodores: A genuine clear Havana long filler cigar made by skilled Cuban workmen. Just right for those who enjoy an aromatic smoke. Standard price $5.50.

Macy's price, box of 50, $4.49

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Fifth Floor, 35th St.

The Lansdowne, $2.74

Macy's Own Merchandise

These hats have been made exclusively for us and combine all the new style features of 1917 with good workmanship and good materials. There are several new blocks in the soft hats in several shades, the medium brims in smoke or green predominating.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Optical Service

A well-trained staff of experienced opticians is always ready to examine your eyes, fit glasses, repair them and attend to your optical needs in other ways.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th Street, Rear.

SPECIALISTS

The Thompson - Starrett Company is an organization of specialists, composed of executives who have been trained, tried, and tested in all of the various branches of building construction and whose combined knowledge and experience is an asset to any Owner who employs it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Mother's Little Boy Enjoys Cuticura

Because so cooling, soothing and refreshing in all cases of skin and scalp irritation common to children. If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and no other for every-day toilet uses, assisted with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, as needed, they would not only insure their children, in most cases, freedom from skin and scalp troubles, but lay the foundation of a clear skin and good hair through life. For free sample each by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

CIVIL SERVICE

Court Attendant (Male)

Salary $1080 to $1320

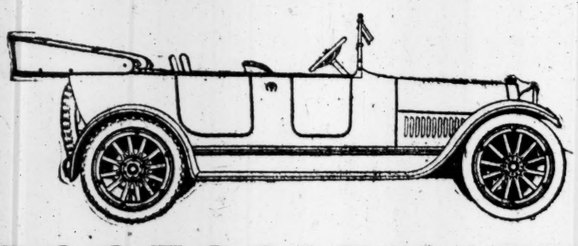
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to March 29th, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Duties, 6; Experience, 3; Handwriting, 1. Age 21 to 50 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

HELPS THROAT IRRITATION
THE NEW 10c BOX FITS THE POCKET
Regular Sizes 25c, 50c, $1. at Druggists.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass

Studebaker
Established 1852



ACCESSIBILITY

Both the Series "18" FOUR and the Series "18" SIX Chassis are the evolution of four years' experience and concentrated study.

Mechanically, these cars have been improved, refined and perfected, until today we believe that the chassis represents the finest piece of motor car mechanism on the market. This continuous study, based on the experience of 250,000 owners, is manifest in simplified design and wonderful accessibility. You can easily get at every part of the Studebaker car for adjustment or for inspection.

It is distinctly the "Owner's car"—distinctly the car for the owner who likes to take care of his own car. The design is so simplified, the function of each part so obvious, and the detail so easy to get at, that you can very soon understand your car and learn to know it, and especially so when you are taught by the Systematic Service System, which every Studebaker Dealer has established for Studebaker owners.

40-H. P., 7-Passenger FOUR....$ 985
50-H. P., 7-Passenger SIX..... 1250

The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Bronx Showrooms, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—9933.

16 CAPTAINS IN CREW OF NORWEGIAN LINER

Kristianiafjord Also Brings in a Merchant as Stowaway and a Yarrowdale Prisoner.

1,000 AMERICANS HELD UP

William Cadmus, Illinois Exporter, Tells of Anxiety of United States Citizens Marooned in Scandinavia.

The Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord arrived here yesterday, carrying no passengers except one stowaway, the Rev. William Cadmus, a merchant of Peoria, Ill., formerly a Congregationalist minister, who ran for Congress on the Progressive ticket in Illinois in 1912.

The steamer's crew was probably the ablest that ever sailed on a transatlantic liner, since it included sixteen ship Captains working as ordinary hands in order to reach America and take new commands. Another member of the crew was George Troye, a Brooklyn painter and interior decorator, who went to sea last Fall with his brother for a holiday, was captured by Count Dohna's raider, put aboard the Yarrowdale, landed at Swinemunde, and held a prisoner there for a month with other American seamen.

The Kristianiafjord left Christiania, Norway, on Jan. 28 with 500 passengers, mostly Americans, including an American Consul from Persia. They were kept on board the ship for one month at Bergen in the daily expectation that some arrangement would be made with the British for the examination of the ship outside the submarine zone so that she would be enabled to sail to the United States by a safe route. On Feb. 26, when it appeared that the British would not concede this point, the passengers were all ordered off and two days afterward the ship sailed.

The Rev. William Cadmus, who came ashore rather worn by the hard work he had been forced to do when it was discovered that he had stowed away, said that there were between 500 and 1,000 Americans stranded in the Scandinavian countries, with no immediate hope of getting back to the United States. He said that eight or ten of his friends had decided to go back to the United States via the Siberian Railroad and the Pacific, a route which, he said, would cost in steamship and railroad fares a total of $540 and would occupy more than two months.

Yarrowdale Prisoners in Rags.

Troye, the first American to arrive at home from the camp in Germany, where the Yarrowdale prisoners were kept, was in rags and hurried away from the ship in order to get new clothing. He told Mr. Cadmus and other companions in the crew of the Kristianiafjord that he had gone to sea with his brother, who was the skipper of a ship sailing between this country and England, in order to have a lark. His ship was caught and sunk by the German raider, and after several weeks aboard the raider, during which he saw several ships sunk, he was placed with others on the Yarrowdale. In the camp, near Swinemunde, Troye said, he and his fellow prisoners lived on a diet composed almost exclusively of rutabagas, so that he was mere skin and bones when he was finally released. After they reached Norway, his brother's shipping connections enabled them to get enough money to live on till the painter got a place in the crew of the Kristianiafjord, leaving his brother behind in Norway.

Mr. Cadmus, who gave up politics to go into the exporting business, went abroad with a shipment of automobiles, motorcycles, and machinery and visited several cities in Norway and Sweden establishing agencies. After the passengers had been ordered off the Kristianiafjord, he said, he was willing to take a desperate chance in order to get home, because he feared that worry would kill his wife, if he remained abroad for months, as seemed to be the necessity for Americans marooned in Scandinavia. He bribed a steward and had himself locked in a bathroom, when the ship started out. The first night out he reported to the first officer and was sent to the Captain, who threatened to turn him over to a British cruiser, but finally put him to work dipping out bilge from the lower hold. Later, when it was learned that Cadmus knew something about painting, he was kept incessantly at work painting the ship until she approached Halifax, when he was locked in the ship's prison. Canadian officers, after a brief questioning, let him through without even examining his baggage.

Norway Fears We Will Go to War.

Mr. Cadmus said that the greatest worry of the Norwegians and Swedes was that the United States might enter the war, which would greatly reduce their food supplies, already too low for comfort.

"They long for peace as much as any of the belligerents can," he said. "They do not want to enter the war under any circumstances. The sinking of great numbers of Norwegian ships does not inspire any war spirit. They do not even appear indignant about it any longer, as if their supply of that emotion had long ago been exhausted.

"Such enormous sums are made by ships which return from a successful voyage, and the insurance companies are so prompt in their payment of losses, that the Norwegians keep going to sea cheerfully, in spite of the submarines.

Comparatively a small number of lives are lost. This hazard is not great enough to deter many. The profits are so great that even the owners of small shipping craft, who barely made a living in normal times, are now becoming wealthy.

"Some foods are still quite plentiful. There appears to be more butter than bread in Norway. Meat is rather scarce. There is a good deal of fish, but not so much as there might be, for the reason that those who control the fishing industry can get such attractive prices in England, Germany, and other countries, that they ship abroad a large part of their catch.

"It is generally felt in Norway that the refusal of the English to let the Kristianiafjord sail by a safe route was due to resentment by the British because the Norwegian Government had winked at the shipping of fish and other supplies to Germany in greater quantities than is permitted under an agreement which England has with Norway. I have with me some Swedish bread tickets, which were issued for the first time in January.

"Most of the Americans who were awaiting passage back to this country were naturalized Scandinavians on visits to the countries of their birth for business or for pleasure."

U-BOAT SMUGGLED PAST CANAL GUARD

Passenger Reaches Havana with Story That Submarine Arrived in Peru in Steamer's Hold.

BURIED UNDER SHIP'S COAL

Discovered by British After American Authorities Had Made a Vain Search of the Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 15.—An amazing story of German intrigue on the West Coast of South America was told to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight by a passenger arriving here on the United Fruit steamer Pastores. He asserts that a large German submarine was transported in the hold of an American ship through the Panama Canal.

This passenger refused to allow his name to be used for business reasons, but his veracity is vouched for by Captain H. P. Smith of the United Fruit steamer Tenadores.

"I learned these facts in Cristobal," said the passenger, "and from sources so high that I can't doubt their authenticity. The name of the steamer I am not sure of, but it resembled Ejul Tura, and may have been either a Peruvian or Mexican formerly, but was recently transferred to American registry. This steamer sailed from Norfolk or Newport News with a cargo of coal for Paita, Peru, but stories that had reached the United States Government caused the steamer to be regarded suspiciously, and the American authorities at Cristobal were ordered by cable to examine the steamer before permitting her passage through the canal. When she arrived she was detained, and the Captain's papers examined and the cargo investigated, but as nothing was found she was permitted to proceed, and the canal authorities reported to Washington that all was well.

"Meanwhile the commander of a British scout cruiser, many of which patrol the west coast, heard of the suspicions regarding the ship and intercepted her, boarding and examining her papers, which appeared all right; but the British commander remained suspicious and rather than take a chance convoyed the steamer to Callao, where her coal was removed under his direction, and beneath it was found a large German submarine knocked own, but ready to be put together. The steamer is still detained at Callao.

"Suspicion fell upon a well-known German agent of the Hamburg-American Line, who was known to have received $600,000 from the United States recently, and it was believed that this sum was to pay for putting the submarine together and providing a crew for her.

"Investigation of the whereabouts of the German agent developed that he had embarked on a Peruvian coasting ship which the British cruiser overhauled. The German, learning of the arrival of the British, barricaded himself in his stateroom and only came out when threats were made to shoot through the door. Documents of great value to the British were found in his possession. But what is worrying the British and American authorities is whether many other German submarines have succeeded by such means in reaching the west coast."

3 AMERICANS IN CREW OF TORPEDOED VESSEL

Saved When the British Steamer Memnon Is Sunk Without Warning—6 Others Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The lives of three more Americans were endangered when the British steamer Memnon was sunk without warning by a submarine on the afternoon of March 12, according to a cablegram received by Secretary Lansing today from American Vice Consul Washington at Liverpool. The Americans on board, who were saved, were Matthew Hill of Gainesville, Texas; Charles Edward Woods of Portland, Ore., and Jacob Simon of Staten Island. Consul Washington's dispatch reads as follows:

Captain Brisco and Chief Officer Barlow, British subjects; Matthew Hill of Gainesville, Texas; Charles Edward Woods, 143 Fourth Street, Portland, Ore., and Jacob Simon, 55 Brook Street, Staten Island, the latter 16 years of age, only Americans on board, affirm that the British steamer Memnon, Dakar, Hull, Feb. 20, with cargo of palm oil, Memnon unarmed, afternoon March 12 torpedoed without warning; boilers exploded, six crew killed explosion, abandoned ship; Memnon sank in ten minutes; weather fine; sea smooth.

Submarine emerged, presumed German, asked name of ship, what cargo, where from, owner's name, demanded papers. Captain replied that papers were lost and asked nearest land. Submarine replied northeast twenty-seven miles, Portland Light, actual position twenty-two miles. No vessels sighted. Picked up at midnight. Affidavits mailed.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

EMBARGO LIST CHANGED.

Additions and Modifications by British Announced by Skinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A dispatch from Consul General Skinner at London to the Department of Commerce, made public today, announces additions to the British embargo list of May 10, 1916, amended by later orders, as follows:

(A denotes prohibition to all destinations; B, to all non-British destinations; C, to all destinations in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.)

A—Binder twine, castings, malleable hematite iron, calcium carbide, potassium prussiates and mixtures thereof, sodium prussiates and mixtures thereof, sodium cyanide and mixtures thereof, raw cotton, handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spade, and shovels, raw and carded jute, agricultural machinery, including hand tools; uranium, its alloys and ores; oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kind; baking powder, confectionery wholly or partly of sugar, malt extract, raffia, seeds, viz., carrot, cauliflower, kohl, rabi, sangold, onion, parsnip, swede, turnip; wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawed, or split, planed or dressed.

B—Anvils, furs and manufactures thereof, hammers, sealskins, untanned; hair, vises.

The following headings are removed from the former list, being replaced by new items given above:

A—The following woods: Ash, beefwood, birch, boxwood, cedar, dogwood, greenheart, hickory, lancewood, lignumvitas, mahogany, padouk, rook elm, sabicu, spruce, teak, walnut, whitewood.

B—Binder twine, unless made of Manila hemp; calcium carbide, sodium prussiate and mixtures thereof, raw and carded jute, agricultural machinery other than motor ploughs and motor tractors, caster beans, cocoanuts, copra, cottonseed, ground nuts, hemp seed, linseed, palm nuts and kernels, poppy seed, rape or colsea seed, sesame seed, sawyer beans, sunflower seed, root crop seed, carrot, kohl, rabi, mangold, onion, swede, turnip, quebracho wood.

C—Sodium cyanide and mixtures thereof, raw cotton, furs and manufactures thereof, grubbers, handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels, machinery for ditching and trenching, oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds and products not otherwise specified, wild cherrywood, cottonwood, ebony wood, gumwood, maplewood, poplar, rosewood.

FOOD PROTEST IN GLASGOW.

2,000 Women Demonstrate Against the Shortage of Potatoes.

GLASGOW, March 15.—Lively scenes were witnessed here today when a procession of women organized by Socialists marched to the City Chambers and protested against the alleged holding up of potato supplies. Most of the women were of the artisan class. Several banners were displayed, including one reading: "No potatoes, No Sugar. What Next?"

About 2,000 women took part in the demonstration. The Town Council declined to receive a deputation from the marchers. A noisy scene followed in the Council, and four labor members were suspended.

RAE TANZER WITNESS SAYS WAX FALSIFIED

Ex-Tombs Prisoner Testifies Girl's Accuser Admitted He Did Not Know Her,

AND NEVER GAVE HER A RING

Joseph Marshall, Who Had Been Punished for Contempt, Told His Story Reluctantly.

The defense in the Rae Tanzer perjury trial in the Federal District Court succeeded in entering some new testimony in the case yesterday which it had tried in vain to introduce in the recent trial of Franklin D. Safford, the Plainfield hotel clerk, one of Miss Tanzer's witnesses, who was convicted of having given perjured testimony. The new witness was Joseph Marshall, who said he was a stock broker, and who was a prisoner in the Tombs when Charles H. Wax was brought here and put in the Tombs last December, charged with violation of the postal laws. Marshall was summoned as a witness at the Safford trial, refused to testify, and was imprisoned for contempt of court. He was released on his promise to testify at a later date, but that was after the end of the Safford trial, and yesterday was his first chance to do so.

Marshall testified that Wax had conversed with him in the Tombs and had said that he did not know Rae Tanzer. The contention of the prosecution is that it was Wax and not James W. Osborne whom Rae Tanzer associated with and knew as "Oliver Osborne." Wax upholds this contention. Marshall said Wax also declared he had never given Miss Tanzer a ring, had not made the statements attributed to him by newspapers when he was first brought back to New York by Federal agents, and had been promised immunity if he would testify in the Safford trial.

Marshall tried to avoid answering many questions yesterday, but Judge Van Fleet assured him he would soon be in the Tombs again if he refused, and he answered.

Miss Tanzer was further cross-examined at yesterday's session, and said the reason she once admitted that James W. Osborne, against whom she started a $50,000 breach of promise suit, was not the man she had known, was because Harold Spielberg, who for a while acted as her lawyer, told her she could not "fight the entire staff of the United States District Attorney's Office."

The case continues at 10:30 o'clock this morning and is expected to last until some time next week.

WAR DEBTS 75 BILLIONS.

Reserve Board Report Shows Tremendous Burden Borne by Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Federal Reserve Agent for the Federal Reserve Bank of the Second Reserve District, located at New York, in his annual report, made public here today, gives as the estimated war debts of Europe the grand total of $75,000,000,000, which is to be compared with an aggregate debt of $27,000,000,000 when the war began.

The annual interest on the present total debt of Europe he places at $3,800,000,000, as against an annual interest burden in July, 1914, for all Europe of $1,070,000,000. The total daily cost of the war to all the fourteen belligerents is placed at $105,000,000.

The most important step in Great Britain's finance is declared to be the plan to offer an additional half of 1 per cent. per annum on and after March 31 this year, to place British Government bonds for the period of five years, to take up mobilized securities. This is the plan which the Federal Reserve Board had in mind in the caution issued on Nov. 28 last against too large a volume of foreign acceptances, which might later be forced into long-term bonds.

"More than a novel; it is the life story of a horse the like of which is rarely found."
—N. Y. Herald

WILDFIRE
by Zane Grey

"Not since the present reviewer read Mayne Reid's story of the pursuit and capture of a wild horse of the plains, has he found so breathlessly adventurous and enthralling a tale as this of the tireless, gruelling, stalking, lassoing, and taming of Wildfire."
—N. Y. Tribune

$1.35 net
HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

OPINIONS ON NEW NOVELS.
New works of fiction by American writers described in The New York Times Book Review. The world's literary news. One dollar a year by mail.

LIKE THE CHINESE DOCTOR

YOUR dentist would prefer to be paid for keeping you *well*.

See him often and you will not only save money but ward off many diseases directly due to infection originating in tooth cavities.

See your dentist often and he won't hurt you. He can fill the cavities while they are small, before the teeth are badly injured. He can also advise you concerning the use of tooth brush, dentifrice and dental floss which keep your mouth in condition to *resist* tooth decay.

The function of a dentifrice is to cleanse—to help the tooth brush remove food deposits. So-called "germicidal" dentifrices are likely to injure the mouth and attack the teeth. The mouth liquids are constantly changing and the direct effects of an antiseptic cannot possibly last longer than 30 minutes.

Ask your dentist if this isn't so. Ask him also about S. S. White Tooth Paste, which is made by the world's best known manufacturer of dental equipment and supplies, and embodies the latest findings of dental science.

Your druggist has it. Sign and mail the coupon below for a copy of our booklet "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. COMPANY
MOUTH AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
211 South 12th Street Philadelphia

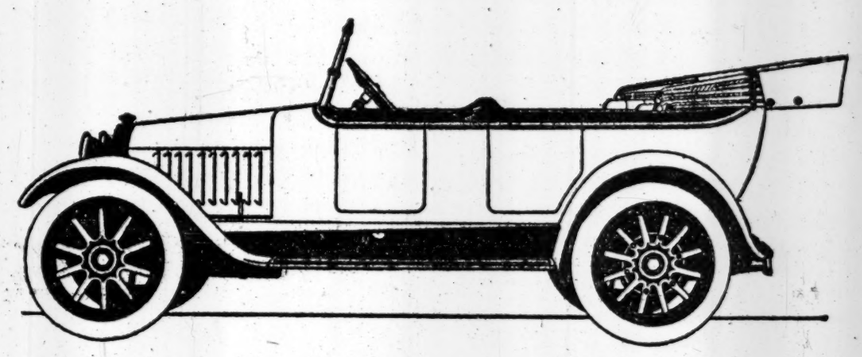
COUPON Please send me a copy of "Good Teeth: How They Grow And How To Keep Them," also a sample tube of S. S. White Tooth Paste.

Name.....
Address.....

S.S.WHITE TOOTH PASTE

Make Your Dollars Count

Come See the Chalmers



Chalmers 7-Passenger, $1350

What is it that sets Chalmers cars apart from all others? Why is the Chalmers a better value than many other cars—some of much higher price?

Here are a few reasons. Only a few. Read them. Then come to us and let us prove to you that meaning of the word *Quality*—in a motor car.

Materials

The Chalmers, inch for inch, pound for pound, stands high above the other cars near it, in size or price.

Chalmers selects only the finest raw materials. For the frame—carbon steel. For the axle shafts and propeller shaft—chrome nickel. For the front axle—drop forged carbon steel. For the motor casting—close-grained gray iron. For the rear gears—nickel steel, heat treated to secure hardness and toughness. For the transmission housing—aluminum alloy.

So it goes throughout the car from end to end. Examine the Chalmers carefully. The deeper you go the deeper you are impressed with the quality of Chalmers materials.

Manufacture

Chalmers builds "from the ground up" in Chalmers own shops. Motors are Chalmers built, from rough castings to the final test. Built with skill, perfect facilities and untold care.

Motor

The motor is a light weight, high power six. Walls are tested for uniform thickness, to prevent the possibility of distorton and loss of compression.

A specially designed intake manifold improves carburetion. Handles fuel economically. Insures easy starting in cold weather.

The crankshaft is designed to transmit maximum power of the motor without distortion or vibration. A one-piece crankshaft of drop forged carbon steel, heat treated. Noted for sturdiness. Strength. Rigidity. Balanced while rotating at high speed on a special machine. The balancing weights are a unit with the shaft.

Transmission and Axles

There is quality in the transmission. In the housing. In the gears. With Hyatt quiet bearings. Gears and shafts are made of nickel steel, case hardened. The transmission housing is cast from aluminum alloy.

The axles are amply strong to withstand all the stresses of hard service. The front axle is an I-beam drop forging of carbon steel. Spindles are extra large. With Timken roller bearings. A disc protector keeps out dust or grit.

Rear axle: light, strong, simple. The identical type used on some of the most costly American and European cars.

Frame and Body

An exceptional frame. Light and stiff. Sturdy and strong. Made of a pressed channel section. 5 inches deep. 2½ inch flanges. ⅛ inch thickness. Braced by 3 cross members and reinforcing plates.

A sheet steel body. With frame of select ash. Genuine leather upholstery. Luxurious cushions. Soft and Deep. High seat backs. Wide seats. Four bow top. Covered with Pantasote. Curtains equipped with quick and easy fasteners.

Equipment

Equipment is costly and complete. Westinghouse electric starting and lighting. Willard 80 A. H. Battery. Stewart-Warner Speedometer and Vacuum feed fuel system. Gun metal finish instrument board. Nickeled foot rest. These features indicate the high quality of equipment used on the Chalmers cars.

Appearance

Body lines are distinctive. Unique. The radiator is high and narrow. The hood is straight with an unbroken sweep. The windshield is the popular slanted type. Molded oval fenders harmonize with the body.

All of the above means Quality. The kind of quality you need in the car you buy, and the kind of quality you GET in the Chalmers

Touring Car, 7-passenger . $1350 | Touring Car, 5-passenger . 1250 | Touring Sedan, 7-passenger . $1850 | Roadster, 3-passenger . . 1250 | Limousine, 7-passenger . . $2550 | Town Car, 7-passenger . . 2550

C. T. SILVER CO.
1760 Broadway, at 57th St.
Tel. Circle 700. Open Until Midnight.
Bronx Yonkers Brooklyn

HERLIHY CONFESSES DYNAMITING SUBWAY

Influenced by Pleas of Mother and Sweetheart, He Admits Share in Plot.

LEADERS MAY BE INDICTED

Prisoner, Facing Long Term, Says Conspiracy Was Discussed for Week at Union Headquarters Here.

Prevailed upon by the combined pleas of his mother and the girl he was to have married to unburden himself before starting a long prison term, Michael J. Herlihy, Financial Secretary of Local 781, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, confessed yesterday his part in the subway dynamite plot of which he has been convicted. Herlihy also testified against George Pollock, Assistant Financial Secretary of the union, who is now on trial, and made private revelations which the District Attorney's office hopes may lead to the indictment of more important union officials, as well as independent agitators believed to have helped inflame the minds of strikers during the recent traction troubles.

Herlihy will be questioned at length before the Grand Jury as to whether his attempt to blow up the subway at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue on Oct. 25 last was inspired by counsels of violence given the strikers or strike leaders either by officers of their own organization or by visiting radicals who lent vicarious aid to inflaming their minds. If he sticks to the story he is understood to have told to Assistant District Attorney Royal Weller, who is prosecuting the cases against the men already indicted, an effort will be made to corroborate him, and then to mete out severe punishment to any one who may be shown to have incited weaker tools to crime in an effort to gain union ends.

The statement obtained by Mr. Weller yesterday and the subsequent testimony before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court, embracing only part of what was revealed in the statement, was obtained from Herlihy, a youth just past his majority, by exerting steady pressure on his better side by those who felt he might have been more the victim of bad counsel than of his own deliberate viciousness. From the time of his arrest Herlihy had shown a wavering disposition to tell all he knew, but not until the young woman whom he was to have married on the very day he was sentenced to serve from ten to twenty years visited him in Mr. Weller's office on Tuesday afternoon was there real hope of getting him to be entirely frank. The girl's name is kept secret. Hope grew to certainty when her visit was followed on Wednesday afternoon by one from Mrs. Honora Herlihy of 184 East 102d Street, the convicted man's mother, who joined her entreaties to those of the girl.

Mr. Weller moved successfully, when the trial of Pollock was resumed yesterday morning, that the prosecution be allowed to reopen its case. To the astonishment of those in the court room Herlihy then was sworn. He admitted the money that financed the explosion plot was collected from the subway-riding public through a campaign of hand organ solicitation.

"I received the money," the witness continued, "until two weeks before the explosion, when Pollock took charge of it. He turned it over to Lawrence Kulla, Treasurer of the union, and we got it back from Kulla through Pollock to buy the dynamite with."

The plot was suggested, Herlihy swore, by James J. Murnagh and James McCord, both of whom have pleaded guilty to complicity in the plot. It was discussed for a week at the local union headquarters, after which a group of the conspirators asked Pollock for $50 "to put the subway out of business."

Justice Tompkins interrupted to ask, "Did Pollock know what it was for?" to which the witness replied:

"Yes, he said 'look out; be careful; don't kill anybody.'"

Herlihy then rehearsed details of the plot, all of which have been told, including the stay of some of the conspirators at the home of Thomas McGuire, "a friend of Murnagh's," and the subsequent coming to New York, accompanied by McGuire, and with a suitcase in which were the bomb materials. He related how the police picked up their trail through finding part of the material they discarded in Central Park after the job was done.

"Did you see Pollock again?" Mr. Weller asked.

"Yes, he told us at our headquarters that was a good job; no one was killed or injured." McCord and Murnagh and I thought we ought to be paid for our trouble, so we went to Pollock and told him we had spent $45 more than he gave us. He gave us that much more and we split it between us—$15 apiece."

The witness testified that he thought a further attempt had been made to get money from Pollock for another subway bomb, but that he personally refused to participate, though he did get $30 from Pollock, indirectly, and passed it on to Murnagh. The arrest of the plotters prevented that attempt.

On cross-examination Herlihy admitted having signed a statement in which he exonerated William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated, and Frank O'Shay of Buffalo and P. J. Shay of Scranton, union workers, the defense seeking thereby to show that Pollock, too, was exonerated by inference, since he was not mentioned. Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union and for the accused men, hoped to support his motion to dismiss the indictment against Pollock on the ground that the State had not connected him with the case. That motion was made before Herlihy took the stand.

Re-examined by Mr. Weller, Herlihy said that before Fridiger became his counsel the last-named person visited him, though Price & Price then were defending him, and asked a lot of questions. The next day, Herlihy said, Fridiger returned with the typewritten statement just put in evidence, asked him to sign it, and he did.

Pollock's trial will proceed this morning.

PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING.

Elihu Root to Preside at the Garden on March 22.

Plans for a patriotic mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden next Thursday night, March 22, at which Elihu Root will preside, were completed yesterday by a committee representing a large number of patriotic organizations, civic associations, college clubs, and defense societies. Besides Mr. Root, who is expected to voice the loyal sentiment of New York City in the present crisis, other speakers will be Mayor Mitchel, George Wharton Pepper, and Charles S. Fairchild, who was Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

Among the bodies which pledged support to the meeting and its object at a gathering in the Bankers' Club last Tuesday were the Yale Club, Harvard Club, Princeton Club, University of Pennsylvania Club, Columbia Club, Conference Committee on National Preparedness, American Rights League, American Defense Society, Navy League, Business Men's National Service League, Military Engineering Society of New York, National Special Aid, Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association of New York, Bronx Board of Trade, Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, Society of the Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Patriotic Education Society, Inc. Many other well-known organizations will hold meetings this week to pledge their support.

The Executive Committee which will have charge of the arrangements for the big mass meeting is composed of Edwin O. Holter, Chairman; George T. Adee, Mortimer N. Buckner, Charles S. Fairchild, Richard M. Hurd, Douglas W. Johnson, Francis H. Kinnicutt, and Langdon P. Marvin.

In speaking of the meeting last night Mr. Holter said:

"Every American who believes that the time has come for the nation to share in the burden of defending civilization against Germany's military aggression should be present."

No tickets will be required for admission to the Garden.

RIDICULE BOY-ED STORY.

State Department Confident Dismissed Attaché Is Not in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—State Department officials characterized as "foolish" today the reports that Captain Karl Boy-Ed, dismissed German Naval Attaché, was now in this country. The department believes Captain Boy-Ed is in Germany, and apparently, from remarks dropped by high officials of the department, this Government has knowledge that the ex-Naval Attaché is in Germany.

It was asserted that he would be committing no crime, unless possibly a violation of the immigration laws, in coming to the United States secretly. It was asserted, however, that it would be an offense to good manners.

UNION LEAGUE MEN UPHOLD PRESIDENT

Committee of Prominent Republicans Urges 'Immediate and Vigorous Use of Powers.'

ASKS UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Managers of Manhattan Club Telegraph to Wilson Resolutions Supporting Resistance to Aggression.

Resolutions strongly urging earnest support of President Wilson taking "immediate and vigorous use of the powers vested in him" and approving his action in arming merchant ships will be presented to the members of the Union League Club for adoption at the special meeting called by Charles E. Hughes, the new President of the club, for next Tuesday night.

The resolutions have been drafted by the Committee on Immediate Defense and National Service recently appointed by Mr. Hughes. Robert Bacon is Chairman of the committee, and among the prominent Republicans on it are ex-Senator Root, ex-Ambassador to France Myron T. Herrick, George B. Cortelyou, Joseph H. Choate, Charles H. Sherrill, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles A. Coffin, George R. Sheldon, George B. Agnew, Robert C. Morris, and Henry C. Quinby, Secretary of the club.

The resolutions particularly urge bringing the regular army and navy up to their maximum capacities, universal training of the young men of the country, and mobilization of all industries engaged in the manufacture of war materials.

In respect to preparedness for a sufficient munition supply the support of the President is urged "in driving to the limit of their capacity the army and navy manufacturing establishments owned by the Government for the manufacture of rifles, ammunition, shells, field artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and a multitude of other things of common use necessary for the conduct of war our supplies of which are deficient." The manufacture of munitions as well as airplanes and submarines by private concerns to the limit of the appropriations already made, is also advocated.

The resolutions contain a request to Senators and Representatives in Congress "to vote for and urge the earliest possible enactment of laws which shall put into immediate operation the plan for the universal training of American young men in their nineteenth year contained with immaterial differences in the bill already reported, and in the bill of the General Staff transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War."

The managers of the Manhattan Club adopted yesterday resolutions supporting President Wilson, and telegraphed them to the White House. The resolutions were signed by Edward G. Whittaker, President; Phoenix Ingraham, Vice President, and Frederic Kernochan, Secretary. They say that "to lower our flag in deference to the threat of the German submarine crusade would be in the highest degree subversive of our traditions and the spirit of our people. We justify you in taking action and immediate measures of any and every character necessary to protect the life and property of American citizens at home and abroad. We believe with you that democracy is on trial."

DENIES THAT GERMANS DOMINATE CARRANZA

Deutsche Bank Wields No Political or Financial Influence, Sub-Secretary Nieto Declares.

Rafael Nieto, Sub-Secretary of Finance in the Carranza Government, who is in this country on business for his chief, last night denied that the political or financial policy of Carranza was being dictated by Germany either through the Deutsche Sud-Americanische Bank or any other channel. He admitted that the Carranza Government recently had conducted some of its business with the United States through Muller, Schall & Co., of 45 William Street, on drafts by the German bank in Mexico City, but simply because better terms could be obtained from this bank.

"I am the only Mexican official with whom the manager of the German bank is personally acquainted," said Mr. Nieto, "and we have never talked politics. It is absurd to suppose that the Mexican Government is being influenced by the Germans, either in its financial or diplomatic activities. Too many proofs of its independence and firmness have been given in the past by the Mexican Government to admit the assumption that it would ever submit to any foreign influence, and this supposition is still less reasonable with regard to Germany, when due consideration is given to the fact that the political, commercial and financial interests of Mexico are far from being analogous to those of Germany.

MOVIES FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Exhibitors Will Put Out Screen Story of the Dangers of the Nation.

The "movies" are being mobilized for preparedness publicity by a committee of the Associated Motion Picture Advertisers, composed of the publicity men of the big producing companies. The aim of the movement is to fight apathy in case of war, with the "movies" as an agency for putting before the people a clear statement of the dangers which confront the nation.

The program for the campaign is outlined as follows:

"The organization of a quick-acting, easily handled, fully responsible bureau in New York City which shall immediately prepare two feature motion pictures to be shown before 20,000,000 people in the 20,000 motion picture theatres in the United States. The immediate use of smaller reels, picturing army manoeuvres, battleships with their crews, views of the West Point and Annapolis cadets on review and other patriotic subjects, now available from the libraries of the motion picture companies. The idea is to secure these without cost and their exhibition, with the co-operation of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

"Fourteen slides will be prepared with proper slogans and patriotic appeal which will induce recruiting, these slides to be changed daily and two to be used each day.

The plan, according to the committee, has received the indorsement of War Department and other Government representatives. Heads of the big moving picture corporations, including Adolph Zucker, Famous-Lasky; Walter W. Irwin, Vitagraph; J. A. Berst, Pathé; F. B. Bradford, Gaumont; R. A. Rowland, Metro; Hiram Abrams, Paramount; Ben B. Hampton, General Film, have indorsed the plan.

WILL STANDARDIZE WAR CONTRACTS

Board of Specialists to be Appointed to Co-ordinate All Forms of Munitions.

FOR SPEED AND EFFICIENCY

Seek to Avert Experience Like England's with Parts That Won't Fit —Designs to be Limited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The business men composing the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense will nominate to Secretary of War Baker for appointment under the provisions of the National Defense act within a few days a "munitions standards board" of specialists whose function will be to standardize all forms of munitions, including minor parts and accessories, for the guidance of manufacturers who will take Government contracts in case of war. The board will be made up of about half a dozen mechanical experts of wide practical business experience. Most of them already have been picked.

In the creation of this special organization the Council intends to forestall as far as possible the difficulties in which England found herself involved when she first began her huge campaign to increase her munitions output. One of the first obstacles to rapid production which Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions met was the lack of fixed standards in manufactures and materials. There was little co-ordination between private manufacturing concerns, and as a result the Government was constantly receiving supplies that failed to meet specifications exactly. Bolts were half an inch too short, shells failed to fit guns by a fraction of an inch, the sizes of uniforms varied with different firms.

H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. has been quoted as saying that, taken as a whole, the munitions made for the British in this country have been produced at a loss because of the lack of proper standardization, which has made many of the supplies useless.

The British Government also found that it had so many variations of some articles that speed in output was greatly cut down. The authorities found that their needs were served just as adequately by deciding on a few standard designs and demanding that manufacturers stick to these few patterns.

The Council of National Defense hopes to secure this in the United States in advance of war by the appointment of the munitions standards board while there is still time to plan. In the work the board will have the advice and assistance of Howard E. Coffin, a member of the Advisory Commission who is already known as the father of standardization in the automobile industry.

ALLEGED PLOTTER IN TOMBS

Capt. Fritzen Brought Here from California.

Captain Alfred A. Fritzen of the German Army, who was indicted with Captain Franz von Papen, the former German Military Attaché, for plotting to destroy the Welland Canal in Canada, was brought to New York yesterday by Department of Justice agents. Fritzen was captured in California last week. He was locked in the Tombs and efforts will be made today to have him released under bail. The case in which he is one of the principals will be called for trial within a few weeks.

During the more than nine months that the Secret Service trailed Fritzen, he was for a large part of the time in Mexico. From Mexico he went to Cuba, and from Cuba to California.

The Federal Grand Jury continued its investigation of the plot cases yesterday, and indictments may be returned this afternoon, it was said.

DANIELS MAY SEE EDITORS.

Wants an Understanding About the Publication of Ship News.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Daniels is considering the advisability of seeking the personal co-operation of Press Association officials and managing editors of leading newspapers in his effort to prevent publication of military information relating to the arming and sailing of American merchant craft. A conference with the New York editors, including possibly those of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, may be arranged for Saturday.

There have been several instances recently where publication of details of arming and armament of merchantmen has created uneasiness in the Navy Department. Some newspapers have published departures of ships in the European trade despite the Secretary's appeal to the patriotism of the press to prevent such publication.

Mr. Daniels feels that the publications which have attracted his attention appeared through a misunderstanding of what specific information he desired suppressed. Although in his appeal he referred specifically to the movements of American ships, he believes there is equal reason for concealing those of any vessel entering or leaving American ports engaged in the transatlantic trade.

He hopes that in a personal conference with managing editors all misunderstandings can be cleared up and a working agreement established.

Tax Exempt
First Mortgage Certificates on New York City Real Estate
5%
Principal & Interest GUARANTEED
5%
You may invest $100 and upward.
Interest mailed every Six months.
Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."
New York Title & Mortgage Co.
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

DRESSES SUITS COATS
BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
AT ABSOLUTELY WHOLESALE PRICES
YOU CAN PURCHASE GARMENTS THAT ARE UP TO THE MINUTE IN STYLE AND MATERIAL.
$13.50 to $47.50
Adrian Costume Company,
303 FIFTH AVE. (Cor. ... St.)
Take Elevator. SUITE ...

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Correct Spring Footwear
For Girls and Misses

Girls' Shoes 3.25 to 5.50
Misses' Shoes ... to 8.50

Girls' School Shoes
For Immediate Wear
Laced shoes of durable tan calfskin, made on broad orthopedic last. An ideal shoe for general wear.
Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E.
3.25

Misses' Spring Shoes
For Immediate Wear
Laced shoes of highest quality tan or black Russia calf, made on correct walking last, welted soles and low heels.
Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D.
5.00

Misses' Dress Shoes
With Simulated Wing Tips
Made of tan Russia calf, with ivory buckskin tops, or black Russia calf with gray buckskin tops. New laced model, correct walking last with low heels.
Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D.
7.50

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor.*

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
take pleasure in announcing that they have now open for inspection
At The Jeanne Marguerite
778-780 Madison Avenue, at Sixty-sixth Street
Four Model Apartments
Completely furnished, as suggestions to lovers of fine apartments,
Furniture, Hangings and Floor Coverings
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT THIS EXHIBIT.

1785 Men's Suits and Overcoats At $16.75
Originally priced at $20, $22.50 and $25

All smart models of the Season's most approved fashions. We regard this as the greatest possible economic opportunity for the well dressed man with an eye to unusual values. The variety is so wide that you are sure to find precisely the suit or overcoat you want.

Either to "piece out the season" or to anticipate price advances next Winter—here is your chance.

The Suits include Plain Blue Serge, Plain Grey Serge, Dark Oxford Greys, Brown, Green and fancy colorings. Added to this assortment you will find 300 Men's All Wool Worsted Materials in dark silk mixtures.

The Overcoats, ¼ or full Silk Lined, in Spring Weight Dark Oxford Greys, or the Velvet Collar Winter Overcoat. Chesterfield model. Sizes 34 to 48. Regular, stout or slim proportions.

Ask to see the New Arvento Coat. It serves two purposes, as a top coat and a guaranteed raincoat. In the newest styles and colors. All sizes. $10, $15, $19.50, $21.50, $25.

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets.

Distinctive Easter Apparel
For Misses, Juniors and Girls
A Separate Shop for Misses' Tailored Suits
A Separate Shop for Misses' and Girls' Coats
A Separate Shop for Misses' Gowns and Dresses
A Separate Shop for Juniors and "Hard-to-fit" Girls
A Separate Shop for Girls and Children
Entire Second Floor of their Fifth Avenue and 38th St. Buildings

Misses' Spring Suits
Misses' Suits for all occasions, in the new wool or silk fabrics 19.75 to 165.00

Special for TO-DAY

Misses' New Model Suits
New Length Coats, New Model Skirts
Of tricotine cloth, gunniburl or serge in new Spring colors, also of checked worsted, hairline stripes, Oxford suitings or homespuns; also of wool jersey, in plain colors or Heather mixtures. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Misses' Braid-bound Suits
Of navy serge, Poiret twill or Oxford suitings
Belted or semi-fitted models, bound or trimmed with black silk braid; coats with tuxedo, directoire or notched rever collars, lined with plain or novelty silks; barrel, straight line or pleated skirts. 14 to 20 years. 39.50

Misses' Spring Coats
Misses' Cloth Coats for Town or Country Wear 18.50 to 125.00
Misses' Silk Coats for Dress or General Wear, 29.50 to 115.00

Special for TO-DAY

Misses' New Model Coats
Slip-on, Semi-fitted or new belted models
Of wool velour, burella cloth, serge, gabardine or wool Jersey in the newest spring colorings, or of black and white checked worsted; half or silk lined throughout. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Misses' New Model Coats
Of Bolivia cloth, Burella cloth or wool velour
Coats shirred at waist line, pleated from shoulder or belted, in newest spring shades, with drop shoulder or set in sleeves; barrel or patch pockets, self color or novelty silk lined throughout. 14 to 20 years. 45.00

Misses' Spring Gowns
Misses' Gowns for Afternoon or Evening Wear, 18.50 to 115.00
Misses' Dresses of Serge, Tricotine or Jersey, 16.75 to 59.50

Special for TO-DAY

Misses' Taffeta Silk Dresses
Ornamented with chain stitch embroidery
In Copen, navy, grey or black taffeta silk; embroidered bodice forms sash ends at back; white Georgette collar; skirt with emb'd pockets. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Misses' Tailored Coat Dresses
Of serge or tricotine in navy or beige
Straight line, pleated or belted models, of serge or tricotine, in navy or beige, silk braid bound, tailor stitched or button trimmed. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Girls' and Juniors' Apparel
Sizes 6 to 17 years.
Suits, 18.50 to 59.50 ***Coats,*** 9.75 to 49.50 ***Dresses,*** 4.75 to 45.00

Special for TO-DAY

Girls' New Model Polo Coats
Of French Blue or Gold Diagonal Velour
Belted model of diagonal wool velour; large collar with convertible revers, patch pockets, turn-back cuffs of material. 8 to 16 years. 19.75

Girls' Taffeta Silk Dresses
Showing the fashionable barrel skirt
In Copen, rose, navy or green; draped bodice with Georgette collar and cuffs hemstitched in color; barrel skirt. 12 to 16 years. 14.50

Smocks and Middy Blouses—For Misses and Girls
New models of cotton faille, English drill, Trouville cloth, galatea, French batiste, silk crepe de chine or Japanese silk. Sizes 6 to 20 years.
Price, according to material, 1.25 to 8.95

MISS GOSS TO ENCOUNTER MISS WAGNER FOR THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS TITLE

MISS GOSS REVEALS PROWESS ON COURT

Beats Miss Vanderhoef by Sterling Play and Reaches Final in Tennis Tourney.

WILL MEET MISS WAGNER

Ex-Champion Gains Other Final Bracket by Victory Over Miss Winn—Results in Doubles.

One of the finest matches of the women's national indoor lawn tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory was played yesterday when Miss Eleanor Goss, a newcomer in metropolitan tennis circles, vanquished the experienced and skillful Miss Marion Vanderhoef by a score of 4—6, 13—11, 7—5. The victory advanced Miss Goss to the final round, where she will meet Miss Marie Wagner, who made her advance yesterday by defeating Miss Caroma Winn at 6—1, 6—4.

The final round of the doubles event was also reached. In the upper half of the draw Mrs. J. Anderson and Miss Howe were victors over Miss B. Holden and Mrs. A. Humphries at 6—1, 0—6, 6—2, and in the lower half Miss Wagner and Miss Margaret Taylor came through the semi-final round at the expense of Miss J. Walsh and Miss E. Tyndale, with the score 6—3, 6—2. The final round in both singles and doubles will be played tomorrow morning.

The victory of Miss Goss over Miss Vanderhoef was one of the few surprises which have cropped forth in the present tournament. The latter is one of the most experienced tournament players, while the national championship is the second open tournament in which Miss Goss has participated. This, it was expected, would count tremendously against the latter in her struggle to gain a final-round bracket. Inexperience undoubtedly did play a part, but the soundness of Miss Goss's game was too great to be dominated by what was little more than a mental hazard.

From the way in which Miss Vanderhoef started the indication was that the verdict would be in her favor without much of a struggle. She captured the first set at 6—4, and was well on the way to victory in the second before Miss Goss could interpose the full effectiveness of her play. With the second set 5—2 on games against her and with Miss Vanderhoef lacking but two points of victory, Miss Goss summoned her reserve energy and for a time swept away all opposition. Game by game she overcame the lead of her opponent and made the set deuce. After that the games alternated until finally Miss Goss broke through to victory at 13—11.

During the latter stages of this set Miss Goss showed tennis of an especially high order. In only one particular could it be said that she had a weakness, and this was on her ground strokes. Early in the match she was a bit wild on these and uncertain on her overhead play. It was the reliability of her overhead game in the latter stages of the set, however, which turned the tide in her favor. Miss Goss is possessed of a service that is remarkably severe as compared with that of other women, and she follows it to the net whenever the opportunity is offered. In fact, at all times she shows a disposition to play at the barrier, and her sharp smashing of Miss Vanderhoef's defensive lobbing was a feature of the contest.

The third set showed Miss Vanderhoef again to the fore, and once more she led at 5—2 on games, only to have Miss Goss carry off the honors at 7—5 by a scintillating bit of uphill play that was well sustained in its effectiveness.

The advance of Miss Wagner was not marked by serious difficulties. Miss Winn for some reason softened her game, but if this move was designed as strategy, it availed little, for the former champion swept through to victory without having had a taste of a contest that would bring out her latent strength.

NEW PIPING ROCK STAKE.

Entry Blanks for the Aspirant Plate Are Sent Out.

Entry blanks have been issued for the Piping Rock Aspirant Plate, a new event for two-year-olds that has been added to the program for the Spring race meet at Piping Rock. The conditions call for a sweepstakes of $25 each and a further liability of $25 for those not declared by May 10. Starters must pay $50 additional, and all the subscriptions, together with a piece of plate added by the Piping Rock Association, will go to the winner. The distance will be five furlongs, colts and geldings to carry 118 pounds and fillies 115 pounds. Entries close on April 10, with Frank J. Bryan, racing secretary, 18 East Forty-first Street.

The Wickliffe Stud, owned by Price McKinney and James Corrigan, has lost two valuable brood mares in Debacle and Running Stream, which died after giving birth to foals. The foals are living and an effort will be made to raise them.

SCHEDULE HUNTING RACES.

Masters of Foxhounds Name Dates for Point-to-Point Contests.

Masters of Foxhounds in Pennsylvania and Maryland have arranged the dates for the principal point-to-point races to be run in those districts during the coming Spring. These events are distinct from the hunt meet programs, and are run over regular hunting country.

The Maryland Hunt Cup will be raced for in the Green Spring Valley, Maryland, on April 28. All the starters in that event will be eligible to a renewal of the cup at Pimlico on May 12, and a purse of $1,000 will be offerred. The renewal will be run on the flat over a four-mile course, and will be started at 3 o'clock in the morning, so as not to interfere with the regular Pimlico race program.

The dates follow:

April 7.—White Marsh Plate and Harston Cup, at Flourtown, Penn.
April 14.—Rednor Hunt Steeplechase, at Bryn Mawr, Penn.
April 21.—Grand National, at Green Spring Valley, Md.
April 28.—Maryland Hunt Cup, at Green Spring Valley.
May 5.—Elkridge Cup, at Green Spring Valley.
May 12.—Maryland Hunt Cup Renewal, at Pimlico.

CLUB TOURNEYS AT SQUASH

Armin W. Riley, holder of the Princeton Club squash tennis championship, advanced to the semi-final round of this year's tournament yesterday, when he vanquished Robert Piel at 15—6, 15—8.

W. A. Kimball went into the semi-final round of the Class B squash tennis tournament at the Columbia Club yesterday when he defeated A. C. Scott in a three-game encounter with the score 9—15, 17—16, 15—5.

In the Crescent Athletic Club squash tennis championship yesterday A. Baker, Jr., reached the semi-final round by defeating G. E. Cruse. The others in the semi-final round are N. Torrance, J. Deig, and H. Rowe.

Only one match was played yesterday in the squash tennis tournament at the Heights Casino. In a first-round contest J. L. Low defeated K. McVaugh at 15—8, 15—13.

Canfield and Cook Win Tennis Final

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15.—Thomas E. Canfield of the Harford Club and H. R. Cook, of the Bristol Tennis Club won the final in the men's doubles in the Pinehurst tennis tournament here today, defeating C. C. Wallace, South Shore Club, and N. M. Crooks of Brooklyn. The score was 6—4, 9—7, 5—7, 6—1.

KERR IN FINAL ON LINKS.

Will Meet Gardner Today for West Coast Amateur Title.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 15.—S. K. Kerr, Greenwich, and Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence remain to fight it out in the thirty-six-hole final round for the west coast amateur golf title at the Belleair County Club tomorrow. Kerr came through easily, and was 2 over an average of 4s when the match closed against Clarence Hobart, the former tennis star. Gardner played exceptionally fast golf, and was 1 over an average of 4s when he beat S. J. Graham at the sixteenth hole.

Te summary:

FIRST FLIGHT, Semi-Final—H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, defeated Clarence Hobart, New York, 7 and 6; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, defeated S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 5 and 2.
SECOND FLIGHT—C. M. Ransom, Buffalo, defeated H. L. Judd, New Britain, 6 and 5; C. A. Munger, Pine Valley, defeated T. C. Derosset, Baltimore, 4 and 3.
THIRD FLIGHT—C. M. Tyson, defeated E. W. Burt, Philadelphia, 3 and 1; M. Brady, Omaha, defeated L. H. Jones, Detroit, 2 up.

FATHER-AND-SON TOURNEY.

Sleepy Hollow Golf Fixture Is Scheduled for July 2.

The father and son golf tournament, an annual fixture at Sleepy Hollow, will be held July 2, according to the present plans of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club officials.

This tournament was instituted several seasons ago at the Scarsborough links, and was intended to be as much of a fixture there as the seniors' tournament at Apawamis. Last year, however, the event had become so prominent and the entry list had swelled to such proportions, that the tournament was taken over by the Metropolitan Golf Association as an association fixture. The Sleepy Hollow officials still continued their fight for the event, and this year the M. G. A. returned it to its founders, thus insuring its future on the Sleepy Hollow links. Last June over 250 golfers teed up in the event.

The July date was decided upon so that the youngsters from schools and colleges might be on hand to play with their respective parents.

GOLFERS EAGER FOR PEACE.

Plan Resumption of International Matches with Britain's Best.

One reason why American golfers are awaiting so eagerly the end of the war is that they hope to see a resumption of the international competition which got away to such a fine start in 1914, when Jerry Travers, Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans, and other American players made a more or less successful invasion of foreign links. The visit of the American golfers created such interest and enthusiasm at the time that it seemed as if nothing could prevent an annual repetition of international golf contests. With the Olympic Games for the athletes of all nations, the Davis Cup matches for tennis players, and international yacht racing and polo matches, it has been felt by many golfers that their own sport was being neglected in a large field. However, it is more than probable that British and American golf will be in much closer relationship after the war than ever before.

It is known that British golfers are more than ready to welcome a series of international matches on the links, and it is not likely that there will be any dearth of American players to make up a team. There is a movement on foot to organize some kind of an international golf body, of which the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews would be members. The ruling body in America looks to the royal and ancient club for final rulings on all disputed points of etiquette and golf law, and from what Howard W. Perrin said recently, British amateurs approve the American stand on the amateur question and will adopt similar restrictions when golf is again normal. All these things point toward closer international relations in the realms of golf, and they are doubly welcome to many Americans, who hold that golf in this country has reached the place where it may compete with the British article on almost, if not quite, equal terms.

It is, of course, recognized that there are a great many more low handicap players in the United Kingdom than in the United States, but at the same time it is claimed by those who have studied the situation well that the United States could get together a team of ten amateur golfers which would hold its own with the best ten-man team that Britain could bring to the fore. It is also felt that the standard of American professional play is improving, not only in the homebred pros who have taken up the game, but even in those who came from abroad to teach the game here and have improved to a wonderful extent through competition on American links. On the other hand, there are other followers of the game who contend that America could not win three matches out of the ten to be played in any such international contest.

America has no such doughty amateur golfer as John Ball, Jr., who began winning championships in 1888 and has won the British amateur title no less than eight times since. Then there is Harold Hilton, four times British amateur champion, twice British open champion, and American amateur champion in 1911. Hilton began back in 1892, and yet these two famous amateurs have retained so much of their skill that between them they have won four of the last five British amateur championships.

It is much the same way in professional golf. America has no three professional golfers who can rival the exploits of the Great Triumvirate—Vardon, Taylor, and Braid, who have won sixteen of the last twenty-one British open championships. And to make matters worse, George Duncan, who never won the British open title, and Edward Ray, who won it only once, are considered quite as good at match play as any or all of the famous triumvirate. The outlook for an American professional victory is therefore gloomy.

In the period that Vardan was winning six British open championships the best American record was made by the late Willie Anderson, who won the national open championship on four occasions, three of them being consecutive victories. No other player has won this title more than twice; and only two professionals have accomplished this much, Alec Smith and J. J. McDermott. Smith is now past his prime, and McDermott is at least temporarily out of the reckoning. On the other hand, Walter Hagan, Mike Brady, Jim Barnes, Bob McDonald, and Jock Hutchinson would form the nucleus of a team that would be hard to defeat on any course in the world.

If American amateur golf cannot equal the performances of Ball and Hilton it can at least boast of its three young amateurs who won the last three national open championships—Travers, Ouimet, and Evans. Hilton and Ball are the only two amateurs who won the British open title, and their victories were several years apart. Also, these same three American players have won four of the last five amateur championships. Travers won at Wheaton in 1912, and again at Garden City in 1913; Ouimet at Ekwanok in 1914, and Evans at Merion last September. Evans attained the distinction of equalling John Ball's great record on holding both the national open and the national amateur championships at the same time. However, Ouimet is at present debarred from the amateur ranks and Travers has retired from active competition temporarily. In any case, the outlook for a victory is brighter in the amateur division than in the professional.

As far as women's golf is concerned, it is felt that this country is still some distance in the rear of Great Britain, in spite of the great advance manifested by the playing of such golfers as Miss Alexa Stirling and Miss Mildred Caverly.

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Park Pl.
" 28th St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.
Lackawanna Railroad

ZIM'S FOUR-BAGGER HELPS GIANTS WIN

Regulars Come from Behind and Trounce Aspiring Colts in the Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 15.—A pair of errors by Shortstop Kilduff in the ninth inning gave McGraw's regulars a victory over the colts today by a score of 5 to 3. It was an uphill battle for the winners, as they did not score until the sixth inning. The game was well pitched all the way through, and was also exceptionally well fielded, considering the fact that a gale blew clouds of dust about the field and often half-blinded the athletes.

Manager McGraw is now beginning to call for real pitching from his veteran boxmen. Benton, Perritt, and Tesreau worked three innings each for the regulars today and all of them looked good. Perritt used midseason speed and Tesreau frequently employed the moist ball delivery.

The colts broke into the scoring column first when George Kelly hit to centre for a home run and Ritter, who had singled, scored ahead of him. This lead held until the sixth, when Heinie Zimmerman came up with two on bases and slammed out another homer.

The regulars faced clever pitching all the way through, and in their next engagements with Texas League teams are not likely to be bothered by curve ball pitching as they were at Dallas last Sunday. They could not score on Causey in the first three innings today. George Smith allowed only three hits in the next three innings, but they were bunched and coupled with an error in the sixth. Burns led off in this session with an infield hit and Herzog was safe on Young's bad throw. Zimmerman then cleaned up and put his team a run ahead. Kilduff's double, Murray's single, and a sacrifice fly by Rodriguez tied it up again in the last half of the sixth.

Sterling Stryker, the pitching member from Atlantic Highlands, had the floor for the colts at the finish, and it was not his fault that his team lost. With one out in the ninth Holke took two bases on Kilduff's wild throw. Another bad peg by the shortstop gave Kocher a life. Tesreau bunted safely, squeezing Holke home, and an infield out scored Kocher.

Jim Thorpe played right field for the regulars today and Murray was in left for the colts. Davy Robertson has been ordered to remain in bed for another day while his bad knee is being treated.

Baird, the University of Louisana shortstop, practiced with different infield combinations, and may be used in to-morrow's game, which is the last one here until Monday. Two teams will leave here tomorrow night for Galveston and Houston.

Mike Doolan of last year's Giants, now manager of the Rochester team, arrived today for an inspection of McGraw's young talent. The Rochester Club has already obtained the services of Infielders Shepner and Rodriguez, who are training here. Doolan needs outfielders, pitchers, and a catcher, and it looks as if McGraw can fill all his orders.

STORM HALTS SUPERBAS.

Cheney's Team Ahead, 8 to 1, When Game Breaks Up in Sixth.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 15.—A storm broke up a game between two teams of the Dodgers at Whitington Park in the sixth inning this afternoon, with the score 8 to 1 in favor of Larry Cheney's athletes. Rube Marquard, who pitched for Cheney's side, was in much better form than Jack Coombs. Many of the drives off Coombs went close to the fences, but excellent fielding kept the score down.

Marquard, however, did not carry off the honors alone. Bunny Fabrique, who looks like the Dodgers' regular shortstop this season, knocked the ball over the right field fence for a home run on his first trip to the plate. Chief Meyers was excused from practice this afternoon. To help out, Robinson picked up a local boy named Gillen. The youngster made a good impression on the Dodgers' manager.

Extra benches were placed in left field with a seating capacity of 1,500 people for next Sunday's game with the Boston Red Sox. This will give a seating capacity of 3,000.

22 GAMES FOR ARMY NINE.

Coach Sam Strang Arrives at West Point to Direct Practice.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 15.—The Army's baseball schedule for this Spring has been announced, and it includes twenty-two games, all of which will be played at home. The contest with the Navy, which is the biggest thing in Army baseball, is listed for May 26. The "middies" will play here this year.

Harvard, Tufts, Syracuse, and Fordham are strong teams on the schedule. Leland Stanford, Jr. University and the Colonials are newcomers.

Coach Sam Strang has arrived here and started to work with the Army men at once. Strang came through the submarine danger zone on the La Touraine from Paris, where he has been spending the Winter. The cadets have been working in the cage for a month under the direction of Captain Charley Gerhardt. Although the Army lost Bob Neyland and several other veterans by the graduation of last June's class, there is still a nucleus for a strong team in such men as Gerhardt, Oliphant, McNeil, Bonham, House, Coffey, Sarcka, Murrill, Vidal, and Shrader.

The schedule follows:

March 28, St. Johns College; 31, N. Y. State College of Albany; April 4, Manhattan; 7, Hamilton; 11, Williams; 14, Harvard; 18, Colonials; 21, Colgate; 25, Tufts; 28, Penn. State; May 2, Swarthmore; 5, Catholic University; 12, University of Pittsburgh; 16, Lafayette; 19, Syracuse, 23; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; 28, Navy; 30, Seventh Regiment N. G. N. Y.; June 2, Fordham; 5, Leland Stanford, Jr., University; 6, University of Buffalo; 9, Seton Hall.

WILLCOX WILL NOT RACE.

Campbell Also Unable to Run at Indoor Meet Tomorrow.

Only two of the star athletes entered in the national indoor championships, to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory tomorrow night, will be unable to compete. Chairman Rubien received word last night from Westmore Willcox of Harvard that he would be unable to come to New York to run in the 300-yard event. Leroy Campbell of the University of Chicago, who was entered in the 1,000 yards, also sent word that he would be unable to compete, as he had to take a law school examination on that date. Plenty of champions remain, however, as of the ninety-three men entered sixty-six hold either Olympic, national, intercollegiate, or association titles. It has been decided to place the five-mile run, a new event indoors, as the first competition of the evening.

High School Marksmen to Meet.

A meeting of New York high school students interested in target shooting will be held tonight at the High School of Commerce for the purpose of discussing the establishment of the sport on a permanent basis in all the high schools of this borough. Seventeen schools will be represented, and it is expected that 1,250 students will be present. Major Hutchinson of the Seventy-first Regiment will speak on the "Value of Military Training." Colonel Dooley of the National Rifle Association also will be present.

Carstairs Rye "SINCE 1788"
A CENTURY FAVORITE

YALE ATHLETICS COSTLY.

Decreased Receipts and Increased Expenses Produce $6,545 Deficit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—Yale's annual athletic report, which was made public tonight, showed decreased receipts and unusual expenditures. In spite of the fact that a total of $206,380 in receipts was reported, there is a deficit of $6,545, the expenditures having been $272,926.

Football showed a surplus of $71,000. The receipts were $180,804 and the expenditures only $109,719. Baseball returned a surplus of about $18,000, as the receipts were $46,578, and the expenses $23,721; track athletics disclosed a deficit of nearly $13,000, with expenses of $16,230 and receipts of $3,376, and rowing a deficit of $22,000, its expenses being $29,531 and its receipts $7,508.

Of the minor sports tennis alone paid expenses, with receipts of $1,939 and expenses of $1,559. Hockey showed receipts of $6,313 and expenses of $6,997; basket ball receipts were $4,349 and expenses $4,589. Wrestling produced receipts of $2,264 and expenditures of $2,611; swimming showed receipts of $1,642 and expenses of $2,801. Freshman athletics received $7,115 and cost $7,809.

After meeting the deficit, the sum of $85,375 remains in the surplus athletic account. This will be still further reduced the coming year by being turned at least in part toward paying off the debt on the Yale Bowl. It was pointed out in the report that football receipts are $14,035 more than last year, and that $23,190 was spent for coaching. The baseball receipts for the year were $7,500 less than last year, and $7,610 was spent for coaching. The crew spent $5,000 for coaching.

SHOEMAKER WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Tilt in National Amateur Pocket Billiards.

Standing of the Players.

	H.R.	W.	L.	P.C.
J. Howard Shoemaker	39	6	0	1,000
Edward F. Raynolds	29	5	1	.833
William A. Tilt	15	5	2	.714
Gustave Gardner	22	3	4	.429
Cecil Murray	29	3	4	.429
H. S. Osborne	17	3	4	.429
J. J. Maloney	22	1	6	.143
Edward F. Gray	23	1	6	.143

J. Howard Shoemaker won his fourth consecutive victory in the national amateur pocket billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club last night when he defeated William A. Tilt by 125 to 53. The other winner of the day was H. S. Osborne of Bridgeport, who defeated Joseph J. Maloney by 125 to 71. Shoemaker's nearest rival now is Edward F. Raynolds, and the final contest of the tournament will bring these two together tonight. Raynolds has already lost one game, and he will have to defeat Shoemaker to create a tie for first place in the event. Tilt is the unquestioned winner of third place.

In the game against Tilt last night Shoemaker was at his best, and the first hundred points rattled off so fast that Tilt was left far in the rear. After eight frames the score in favor of Shoemaker was 91 to 15, and while Tilt made a rally toward the close the match was out of hand and his recovery amounted to little. Shoemaker, who holds the amateur championship, was in superb stroke and repeated high runs figures in his early count. His best run, 25, came during the first and second innings. He followed this with runs of 17, 24, and 23, and Tilt was placed hopelessly out of the competition.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Joseph J. Maloney vs. H. S. Osborne.

Maloney—3 3 5 4 7 8 1 10 4 2 3 12 2 5 4. Total—73. Scratches, 2. Net, 71. High runs, 10, 9.
Osborne—11 11 9 10 7 6 13 4 10 12 11 2 12 9 4. Total—131. Scratches, 6. Net, 125. High runs, 12, 12, 10.

EVENING GAME.

J. Howard Shoemaker vs. William A. Tilt.

Tilt—3 0 6 4 0 1 0 4 2 12 12 13 1. Total—58. Scratches, 5. Net, 53. High runs, 13, 11.
Shoemaker—11 14 8 10 14 13 14 10 12 2 2 1 13 7. Total—131. Scratches, 6. Net, 125. High runs, 25, 24, 23.

TO HEAL ATHLETIC BREACH.

Wesleyan and Trinity Take Steps to Resume Relations.

Athletic differences between Wesleyan and Trinity which have prevented meetings of the athletic teams since the Fall of 1915, will probably be patched up within a few weeks. Already graduate and student representatives from each of the Connecticut colleges have met and have recommended a resumption of relations under the eligibility rules now in effect, and a complete healing of the breach now only awaits the official sanction of both athletic councils.

In 1915 Wesleyan questioned the practise in vogue at Trinity of playing freshmen. The case of George Brickley, football star and brother of the Harvard half back, was also involved. Allegations were made questioning his amateur standing and as a result Williams, Columbia, and New York University broke gridiron relations with the Hartford college.

Under the new Wesleyan-Trinity plan, any change instituted by one college will be submitted to the other and if it fails to be ratified the relations will be severed again automatically. A curiously constructed board of investigation will have judicial power. Wesleyan will select a Trinity man and Trinity a Middletown representative as a committee of two to probe all cases of eligibility dispute. If this committee cannot arbitrate, a third man will be summoned.

If the recommendations are adopted by the athletic councils, it is likely that a Spring dual track meet will be arranged. In football, also, there is the probability of a game on Nov. 24, the week after the Wesleyan-Columbia game, if Trinity is willing to play on that date.

LACROSSE AT SYRACUSE.

Squad of 26 Practicing for Season of Ten Contests.

Practice for the lacrosse team has begun at Syracuse University with a squad of twenty-six candidates working under the direction of the coach, Professor L. D. Cox. A schedule of ten games has been arranged, including a trip through New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The schedule follows:

April 21, Syracuse Lacrosse Club at Syracuse; 27, Onondaga Indians at Syracuse; May 4, Penn. State at Syracuse; 12, Hobart at Geneva; 21, Hobart at Syracuse; 25, Onondaga Indians at Syracuse; 30, Syracuse Lacrosse Club at Syracuse; June 1, Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn; 2, Stevens at Hoboken; 9, Penn. State and State College, Penn.

CELESTINS VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

YANKEE REGULARS TRIM YOUNGSTERS

Donovan Shapes Lineup as It Will Probably Be When Season Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 15.—The Yankee regulars presented a changed lineup this afternoon and toppled the second team, 1 to 0. Lee Magee was in the centre sector of the outfield. Tim Hendrix was deposed. He was assigned to the second team, and the regulars were together for the first time as they probably will go into action in the championship campaign. Paddy Baumann picketed first for the second team. Manager Donovan sent Magee to sixth place in the batting order, a lower niche than he is used to filling.

The teams fielded sprucely, the pitching for both was of good quality, but the batting was light. It was light stick work, largely because the pitching was first grade. The batters need more time in which to solve wily serving and to get more familiar with curving.

Russell had a wild fit in the first inning and hit one batter and passed three. The recipients of his gratuities scored, but would not have done so, had a chance for a double play been accepted. Russell settled down quickly and returned the batters to the bench in quick succession. Another moist ball pitcher, Urban Shocker, who made a quick recovery from indisposition, was too crafty for the second team. He employed a fast ball, a slow ball and a moistened ball, and he so assorted them that batters never could get set for what was coming.

Piercy and Monroe, two youngsters, held their own. Monroe used a curve frequently. It came up fast, but was rather narrow. Backstopping, like pitching, was excellent. Walters and Nunamaker did some accurate throwing. They had the base runners in hand. Gilhooley got away with a steal on Alexander. Gilhooley is a shifty man on the paths, but nobody else pilfered anything.

Elmer Miller made two hits and threw out a man at home. It is the second time he has smothered a tally at the plate. Of the substitute outfielders he is doing the best work at present. His base running, however, suffers from lack of vigilance. Walters nailed him napping at third today after he had tripled with one out. Maisel retired with a slight spike wound. A runner gashed him as he was taking a thrown ball at second.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	1	0	0
Second Team	0	0	1

Batteries—Second Team: Russell, Monroe, Alexander, Shaw. Regulars: Piercy, Shocker, Walters, Nunamaker. Hits—By Aragon, Baumann, Miller, (2;) Gedeon, Gilhooley, Pipp, Baker, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Miller. Two-base hits—Gedeon, Baker. Hits—Off Russell, 1 in three innings; off Monroe, 3 in two innings; off Piercy, 2 in three innings; off Shocker, 3 in three innings. Error—Baumann.

REPORTS ON WENCK CASE.

Lord Gives Governor His Findings—Whitman Insists Boxing Must Go.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Franklin B. Lord, Governor Whitman's legal adviser, who was appointed Special Commissioner to hear the charges of extortion and general unfitness for office preferred against Frederick A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, handed his report to the Governor today. The Governor has not yet had opportunity to go over the matter, and neither he nor Mr. Lord would discuss its contents tonight. The findings may be made public tomorrow.

The rumor that former State Senator James W. Wadsworth, Sr., of Geneseo might be induced to become head of a boxing commission to regulate the sport is not taken seriously by Governor Whitman. The Governor, while disposed to be reasonable about extending the time to be allowed to the present commission to wind up its affairs, still insists that the request for the repeal of the present boxing law be heeded by the lawmakers, and that action be taken on the Slater bill, which gives a knock-out blow to boxing.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Tom Cowler vs. Joe Bonds; Leo Johnson vs. Chick Simler. Both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Johnny Rosner vs. Kid Rago; Harry Segal vs. Frank Lippy. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Young (Jake) Ahearn vs. Val Sontag. Ten rounds.

Five Games for Harvard Cubs

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—Worcester Academy has returned to the Harvard freshman football schedule after a year's absence. Five games are booked for the 1921 team as follows: Oct. 13, Andover; 27, Worcester Academy, at Worcester; Nov. 3, Exeter, at Exeter; 10, Dean Academy; 17, Yale, 1921.

Betwixt and between!
Spring suits full lined.
Some silk. Some serge.
Safe for wear right now.
Among them some exceptionally fine imported worsteds. Hosts of U. S. goods, of course.

The "Rogers Peet" Derbies go to the head of the class!

All made to our special order.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

BUSINESS MEN

A substantial position and one which carries with it possibility for continued advancement, is available to a few men between the ages of 23 and 27 years, whose experience has been such that they are satisfied as to their own aptitude for sales work of the highest type.

The position is with one of the Nation's largest and best Business Houses, and of such a nature that individual merit is sure to be recognized.

We shall expect that your reply indicates conclusively the qualifications necessary. State salary. V 80 Times.

COFFEY KNOCKS OUT COX.

Irish Heavyweight Lays Missouri Boxer Low in Third Round.

Jim Coffey, the Roscommon County heavyweight boxer, added another victory to his credit in his present "comeback" campaign at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn last night, when he knocked out Joe Cox, the Missouri heavyweight, in the third round of their scheduled ten-round bout.

Coffey, weighing 203¼ pounds, showed up in comparatively impressive style and demonstrated that he gained ground in his ability. He bothered Cox considerably from the start with a stinging left-hand jab, with which he did the bulk of his work until the third round. In this session, after about one minute of boxing, Coffey hooked his left short to the jaw and followed it quickly with heavy right and left hand blows, which sent Cox to the canvas to be counted out.

Boxing Commission at Buffalo.

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon at the office of the Boxing Commission that a meeting of the body has been called for this afternoon at Buffalo. Chairman Wenck also announced the receipt of a communication from the State Controller's office in which it was stated that the check of John J. Reisler, manager of the Harlem S. C., for taxes had been received. The Empire A. C., which was suspended with the Harlem S. C. on Monday for non-payment of State taxes, remains suspended.

SULLIVAN SCORES KNOCKOUT VICTORY

Floored in First Round, He Later Puts Out Riordan at Crescent A. C. Tourney.

In annexing first prize in the 138-pound class of the Crescent Athletic Club's amateur boxing tournament, held in the New Moon organization's town house gymnasium last night, James Sullivan of the Union Settlement A. C. won a knockout victory over J. W. Riordan, Eastern District Y. M. C. A. It was one of the most thrilling amateur boxing contests seen in this city in recent years. Sullivan, caught unexpectedly with a right-hand blow flush on the jaw after about one minute's boxing in the opening round, gamely regained his feet, and, although shaken and groggy, courageously exchanged blow for blow with Riordan in a clinch until separated by Referee Eddie Forbes.

Riordan had all the better of the boxing in the opening session, and had his adversary in a groggy condition up to within about twenty seconds of the bell. Then Sullivan let loose with a right-hand blow which landed cleanly on Riordan's jaw and floored the latter. This proved the turning point in Sullivan's performance, for, although the bell saved Riordan in the opening round, he had not fully recovered from the effects of the blow when he came up for the second session, and after about one and one-half minutes Sullivan sent his opponent staggering helpless against the ropes, and the referee stopped the bout.

This contest, however, was only one of a program of thrilling bouts. Willie Morris, metropolitan and national champion at 125 pounds, went through two of the stiffest bouts of his career in the 130-pound division, and received, in addition to the prize, a badly damaged left eye for his work. Morris was an added entry in the competition, having consented to substitute on short notice. His successive opponents were A. Enz, Paulist A. C., and Sam Goldberg, unattached, and in each contest Morris's ability to land cleaner and more effectively gained him the honors. The decisions of the judges in his bout with Enz did not meet with approval among the spectators, who had to be reprimanded before they ceased booing and hissing.

Andy O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., scored an unexpected knockout victory over Edwin Savori, Trinity Club of Brooklyn, in three rounds in the final bout of the 148-pound class, and A. Hill, Yoergen's Boxing School, took the prize in the 118-pound division. F. Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., received the prize in the 108-pound class, when Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., was refused permission to box on account of an injured hand.

100% Pure Turkish Tobacco Put Together Right

Listen to facts.

Helmar is a Pure Turkish Cigarette of a kind "all its own"—no other like it—it has stood the Test.

Helmar is just better, and being better it's "just bully"—and that's what you want, isn't it?

Think it over—and make your next cigarette purchase as your best judgment directs.

Friend, if you will once, you will many times.

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality Superb

MILLION BLOSSOMS TINT FLOWER SHOW

Fragrance Fills the Air Far Beyond Grand Central Palace Walls.

ROSES HOLD THE CROWDS

Judges Perplexed by the Prevalence of Excellence—War Philanthropies Share Receipts.

The fifth annual International Flower Show opened at the Grand Central Palace yesterday morning with a million blossoms. It will continue till the evening of March 22.

The fragrance of the flowers filled the air far outside the Palace, and inside Spring and Summer were combined, the most beautiful blooms normal to each season being arranged in great masses against groups of soft foliaged ferns and cool rock gardens. Spiked cactuses, some as high as a man's head, a feature of this show, illustrated the wide variety of growing things displayed.

Roses are the popular flowers with the crowds, and the rose gardens drew best yesterday. The judges found difficulty in deciding the winner, but gave a silver cup for the best rose garden to F. R. Pierson of Tarrytown. Attractive features of this garden are the four graceful arches above the gateways, over which trail red and pink rambler roses. There is a wide curved seat with pillars at the rear and a sun dial stands in the centre.

One of the most beautiful gardens of many flowers is that of Adolph Lewisohn. It has a fountain in the cenre, a marble figure at the back, and massed in it are flowers of all kinds and colors, a note of orange being a distinctive feature. This is at the front of the exhibition room.

One of the most exquisite plants at the shows is a wonderful Acacia pubescens, covered with feathery yellow blossoms, also near the entrance on the main floor at the left. It is almost a tree in size and is bent to form an arch. There is more of this beautiful acacia shown against a deep green background in Max Schling's exhibit on the left side aisle. These blossoms have been transferred to a tree to give the effect desired in home wedding decorations, taking the place of the old-time arch or a bell under which the bridal couple stand.

The orchid collection is at the rear of the hall, the new Jeanne d'Arc of Clement Moore occupying a conspicuous place. It is a white blossom with a mauve centre. The first prize for a single specimen of acacia, any variety of a private grower, went to Mrs. F. A. Constable of Mamaroneck, who also took first for an exhibition of cyclamen, twenty-five plants arranged for effect in seventy-five square feet of space. P. E. Lewis, Ridgefield, Conn., took the first prize for an Azalea indica, pink or rose, not less than 3 feet in diameter. Mr. Lewis made a big haul of first prizes. One for three azalea plants, one or more varieties, went to him, also one for a specimen of Bougainvillea, one for a specimen of chorizema, and another for a specimen of ericas. Howard Gould of Port Washington took first prize for twenty-five amaryllis plants, W. B. Thomas of Yonkers a first prize for a white azalea plant not less than three feet in diameter, and another for an azalea not less than three feet in diameter of any other color, one for six plants of Cineraria stellata, and another for a specimen plant of cineraria, any type. Ralph Pulitzer, Manhasset, took a first prize for six plants of hybrid cineraria; Adolph Lewisohn took a first for twelve cyclamen plants; D. G. Reid won the blue for a specimen of cytisus, and Percy Chubb a blue for a specimen heliotrope. The first prize for a specimen hydrangea went to J. B. Cobb, Stamford, Conn.; six lilac plants won a first for Mrs. H. Darlington, and another first went to Ralph Pulitzer for twelve plants of the Primula malacoides.

Among the guests at the Flower Show yesterday were Police Commissioner Woods and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, wife of the Mayor.

The Red Cross tea garden of the show, more beautiful and spacious than in any of the previous years, opened at 3 o'clock yesterday, with Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany in charge, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Miss Anna S. Wiltse, and other members of the General Committee assisting. The garden was designed by the New York Chapter of the Society of American Landscape Artists, and on the Committee on Decorations were Mrs. Beatrix Farrand, Ferruci Vitale, Alfred Giffert, Jr., James L. Greenleaf, and A. M. Brinckerhoff.

The proceeds yesterday were shared by the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross and the American Ambulance in Paris. The latter committee was represented, among others, by Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Henry P. Davison. Society girls representing the two organizations served tea. The girls of the Junior League serving for the Red Cross wore white gowns, with aprons of red in the form of a cross, and the representatives of the ambulance wore costumes in the tricolor of France, with three-cornered hats. Among the latter serving were Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Miss Civilise Alexandre, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Mrs. Elliot C. Bacon, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Charles S. Bradley, Miss Mary Canfield, Miss Edith Mortimer, Miss Camilla Morgan, Miss Beatrice Pratt, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Miss Bell Gurnee, Mrs. Carol A. Harriman, Miss Maude Kahn, Miss Cornelia Landon, Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, Mrs. Leslie Murray, Mrs. Reginald L. Rives, Miss Pauline Robinson, Mrs. Reeve Schley, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Joseph Karl Stevens, Miss Flora Whitney, and Miss Elsie Nicoll, Chairman.

The Junior League waitresses were the Misses Agnes and Rosanne Roudebush, Mary Post, Margaret Carnegie, Katherine Allen, Alice Wainwright, Adelaide Wilmerding, Theodora Tiffany, Nina Dearth, Elizabeth Manning, Madeleine Lynch, Caroline Knapp, Nina Ryan, Jeanne Gourd, Sylvia Van Rensselaer, Kitty Kimball, Dolly Kimball, Elizabeth Remsen, Frances Field, and Margaret Minott.

The American Committee for French Tuberculosis War Victims will share today's proceeds with the Red Cross, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Chairman, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and others assisting. There will be an attractive program.

GOV. JOHNSON RESIGNS.

Gives Up Office to Take Seat in the United States Senate.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 15.—Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator-elect, relinquished the Governorship of California at noon today before a joint session of the Legislature, and Lieut. Gov. William D. Stephens, former representative in Congress from the Tenth District, became the State's Chief Executive.

Johnson had been Governor for six years.

Granite State to Hear Wickersham.

The National Security League, 31 Pine Street, announced last night that George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General and law partner of Henry W. Taft, brother of ex-President Taft, will address the New Hampshire Legislature at Concord next Tuesday afternoon on universal military training. Mr. Wickersham will appear as the representative of the National Security League in response to resolution unanimously passed by both houses of the Legislature yesterday.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

ROOSEVELT APPEALS FOR THE HOOVER FUND

"Are Our Souls Rotted?" He Asks, Commenting on Apathy as to Belgium.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter written to the Rocky Mountain Club to aid in the raising of its Hoover Fund for Belgian Relief, says that "the nation that turns a deaf ear to the sufferings of ten million people, including a million and a quarter children, is committing moral suicide. Are our souls rotted? Can we see only the dollar sign in the sky?"

The letter is as follows:

To My Fellow Members of the Rocky Mountain Club, and the Men and Women of the West:

The action of the Rocky Mountain Club in devoting its energies to the relief of the suffering children of Belgium rang true to the Western spirit, as all of us who have lived in the mountains and the plains have come to know that spirit. I have gladly joined in the movement to do what I can for a gallant little nation which has been cruelly trampled under foot, for no fault of its own, and now lies prostrate, threatened with the loss of its spiritual as well as its physical being. It is the literal truth that rarely since the days of Herod has childlife been so menaced as today in Belgium.

I shall not deal with the material side of this question, or tell how 1,250,000 children are compelled to go hungry and are threatened with disease and slow starvation. All this is being told in the West in speeches, in letters, in literature, in cartoons and in personal pleas. Suffice it to say that Belgium today stands in mortal danger of losing both its bodily life and its soul.

But what of us? What of our soul if like the Levite and the Priest we pass on our business with averted eyes? The nation that turns a deaf ear to the sufferings of ten million people, including a million and a quarter children, is committing moral suicide. Diseases born of want and hunger are spreading with dreadful rapidity among these 1,250,000 children of Belgium. Shall we look idly on while these children die? Other nations do not sit idle. War-torn England and France have given largely. Brave little Holland has cared within her own borders for hundreds of thousands of refugees. The rest of the world has spent $250,000,000 for Belgium. We have contributed only nine millions. Is this enough to make us think that we have done our duty?

We say with unctuous self-satisfaction that we have been "kept out of war." We chuckle because in 1916 we sold five billions worth of products to Europe. Are our souls rotted? Can we see only the dollar sign in the sky? What of our souls if we continue deaf to the crying need of a gallant nation, threatened with extinction through the loss of its first born? Can any man of high and generous nature, having been told the facts, continue to be indifferent?

The West has done much, but it has not done enough. I appeal to the men of the West to follow the Rocky Mountain Club. I appeal to the women of the West to take the thought of wrecked and tormented Belgium to their hearts.

I should like to see every schoolhouse in the West a collection agency for the Rocky Mountain Club Hoover Fund.

I should like to see every Sunday school interested.

I should like to know that every pulpit in the West was ringing with the story.

I should like to see in every city and village a central agency collecting and forwarding relief to Mr. William B. Thompson, the Treasurer of the fund, 56 West Forty-fourth Street.

I should like to see on every cattle range a Rocky Mountain Club Fund.

I should like to know that every mining superintendent had addressed his men telling them the story and asking them to contribute each pay day a regular sum, following the example of the miners in South Africa, who are giving 10 per cent. of their wages.

I should like to see every newspaper open its columns to the cause.

I should like to see every social gathering wind up with a Belgian collection.

I should like to see the West on fire over Belgium's wrongs and Belgium's needs.

I cannot say more. I should be ashamed to say less.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 12, 1916.

The fund, which takes its name from Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and a member of the club, was begun when the club decided to give up its new half-million-dollar building and apply the money obtained for that purpose to the relief of Belgians.

The Commission for Relief in Belgian made public the following statement from Former Ambassador Gerard:

"I hope the people of this country appreciate the splendid work which is being done by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. It is a privilege for the American people to be able to support this fine work. The only way that this can be done is through financial help. The need has never been greater and I sincerely hope that our country will rise to the occasion and give generous support to the commission."

TO SELL COLUMBUS PAPER.

Contract with Ferdinand and Isabella Up for $200,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, March 15.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Duke of Veragua, the last descendant of Columbus, offered to the Minister of Instruction his family archives, which include the original contract between the famous navigator and Ferdinand and Isabella. He asks $200,000 in payment for these documents, and it appears that offer from the United States exceed this amount.

The Minister declares he will not allow these priceless documents to leave the country.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elsie Ferguson's appearance in "Shirley Kaye" in Springfield and New Haven have been canceled on account of the death of her mother. Miss Ferguson will resume her tour next Monday at the Brooklyn Montauk.

Jacques Copeau will address the members of the Drama League at the fourth annual meeting of the New York Chapter next Tuesday afternoon at the Comedy. The program will also include the reading of a one-act play by George Middleton, by the author and Fola La Follette.

"Number 353," a new melodrama scheduled for presentation on Broadway soon, was produced Wednesday night in Atlantic City. In the cast were Helen Holmes, Joseph Rawley, Percy Helton, Kate Guyon, Robert Thorn, and Carl Gerard.

The Astolo-Akarnanian Mutual Society will give a performance of a four-act drama in Greek, entitled "The Son of the Guillotine," tomorrow night in the Madison Square Theatre.

A report published yesterday that Pauline Hall was in a hospital ill with pneumonia was in error. Miss Hall is in good health and is rehearsing to appear in the special performance of "The Awakening of Spring" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Friday afternoon, March 30.

Bronx Borough President Douglas Mathewson will be one of a group of officials who will be hosts of a theatre party of the Prospect Republican Club next Monday night at the Bronx Opera House.

O. P. Hegsie will be the guest of the Women's University Club at a tea this afternoon.

The Ned Harrigan Club, of which Joe Humphreys is President, and members of the old Harrigan and Hart company will be present at the St. Patrick's concert Sunday night at the Hippodrome, in which William Harrigan will take part.

George P. Smithfield has been engaged to appear with the Daveroux Players during their forthcoming engagements in the auditoriums of high schools in Manhattan.

RUSH ALBANY BILL TO REGISTER ALIENS

Hurried Committee Action Attributed to Federal Authorities and the Police Here.

WOULD CHECK PLOTTERS

Whitman Signs Bill for the Training of All Boys of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Every German subject or other alien living in New York State will be compelled to register his name with the authorities, and hotel proprietors will have to notify the police of the arrival and departure of any Germans who may be their guests if the Alien Registration bill, introduced by Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer of New York City, is passed. Mr. Meyer's bill was reported out hurriedly by the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon, and the indications here are that it may become law before the week is ended.

None of the leaders at the Capitol this afternoon would talk about the matter, and much mystery envelops the sudden action on the bill, which was introduced last February and had slumbered quietly in committee until today. What happened was this:

As the session of the Assembly was drawing to a close this morning Speaker Sweet summoned Assemblyman Charles O. Pratt of Washington County, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and had a moment's conference with him. After the adjournment of the Assembly Mr. Pratt called his committee together in a secret session, which lasted about half an hour. Later, when the Assembly reconvened for the purpose of receiving the report of the Ways and Means Committee on the budget, the Judiciary Committee unexpectedly took occasion to report out the Meyer bill.

It was learned later that Speaker Sweet had been prompted to his action by a letter from Morton E. Lewis, First Deputy Attorney General, who is in charge in the Attorney General's office in the absence of Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Lewis wrote requesting that immediate action be taken on the Meyer bill.

Neither the Speaker nor Mr. Lewis would comment tonight on the sudden speeding of what was considered a purely war-time measure. It is said that the Attorney General's office wrote to the Speaker after receiving a communication from the New York City police and from representatives of the Federal Department of Justice who have been working with the police in tracing German plotters.

If passed the bill would render it infinitely harder to carry out a plot such as the proposed destruction of the Welland Canal, which involved a trip from New York to Buffalo by a German agent. Movements of aliens throughout the State could be followed and any alien could be detained if anything suspicious was seen in his actions. The following are the terms of the bill:

Registration of Aliens—Whenever a state of war shall exist or be imminent between the United States and a foreign country the Governor may, by proclamation, direct and require every subject or citizen of such foreign country in this State within twenty-four hours to appear before such public authorities as the Governor may direct in such proclamation and personally register his or her name, residence, business, length of stay, and such information as the Governor shall prescribe. Upon the proclamation the owner, lessee, or proprietor of every hotel, inn, boarding or rooming house, and private residence shall within twenty-four hours notify such public authorities of the presence therein of every such subject or citizen, and shall each day thereafter notify such public authorities of the arrival, if any, and departure therefrom of every such subject or citizen. A failure to comply with such proclamation or to do or perform any of the acts herein provided shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

Governor Whitman today signed the Welsh-Slater act widening the scope of the universal training measures of last year. Hereafter every boy in the State will receive some sort of military training. The measure will make about 200,000 more boys between the ages of 16 and 19 fit for military service. In signing the act the Governor said:

This law does not increase or diminish the obligation as to service under which we are laid by the Constitution of the State. It relates only to training, but to training which anticipates as fully as possible the service which every young man may be called upon to give, and is as universal in its application. In order to give this law efficient operation it is necessary now only to have a preliminary census of the resources of the State and to give the Military Training Commission the means to carry out this universal program. It provides, as General O'Ryan has said, 'a practicable method for advancing the preparedness of the State to meet its obligations in a national crisis.'"

FAVORS LITERACY TEST.

Senate Adopts Brown's Proposal Over Tammany Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—By a vote of 31 to 13 the Senate today adopted the proposed constitutional amendment providing a literacy test for voters after 1920. The measure was introduced by Senator Elon R. Brown, the majority leader. All the Republicans who attended the session voted for it and were joined by two Democrats, Senator John J. Dunnigan and John V. Sheridan, both of the Bronx.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader; John J. Boylan, Salvatore A. Cotillo, and Bernard Downing, all Tammany men, spoke in opposition. Senator Brown himself made the chief speech in support of the amendment.

CROWDS HEAR TWO OPERAS.

Caruso Sings in "Rigoletto" and Mme. Farrar in "Sans Gene."

Capacity audiences at the Metropolitan yesterday heard Signor Caruso's second matinée outside the regular series, this time devoted to an old favorite, "Rigoletto," and last evening Mme. Farrar's second appearance in the modern "Sans Gene." Both Verdi's tragedy on Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s' Amuse" and Giordano's comedy of the Napoleonic court of revolutionary days touched nearly enough on yesterday's actual news of European uprisings and dethronings to be uncommonly interesting to the crowds that heard the operas.

Caruso's companions in the afternoon were Barrientos, Perini, De Luca, and Rothier, Mr. Papi conducting. At last night's performance Secretary Guard asked the indulgence of the house for Mr. Amato, who had a cold. Martinelli and others reappeared, and Mr. Polacco conducted.

As the opera chorus will take part in the big Italian war charity concert at the Metropolitan on Sunday evening, the stage will be extended over the orchestra pit. Those persons who have purchased "platform seats" are therefore asked to exchange them at the box office for other seats in the orchestra stalls.

Dance "The Spirit of Russia."

Mme. Lubowska, with Ada Androva, Dulcea Moore, Louise Sterling, Ruth Bell, Marshall Hall, Willard Foote, and others, gave a matinée of dances at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon to show their preparations for a South American tour. "The Spirit of Russia," danced to Rachmaninoff's C sharp minor prelude, proved a timely bit of allegory in which cloaked figures threw off clanking chains in the riot of a lighter interlude. There were other numbers, Egyptian and "futurist" dances, limited as to individual technique, but devised after the Russian manner, with much colorful display.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Liszt's "Faust" Symphony the Only Number on the Program.

The last evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season in New York was unique, in that it was devoted to the performance of one composition—Liszt's "Faust" Symphony. Dr. Muck thought this enough for one evening. There was something novel in the performance also, though the composition itself is quite familiar to New York and had already been heard here this season. The version presented by Dr. Muck was a revised one which Liszt himself made and which Dr. Muck found in the library at Wahnfried, where it had remained unpublished—for Liszt's works were not very highly considered at Wahnfried. The score was given to him, and he, apparently, has alone had the opportunity to perform it.

Dr. Muck has played this revised version several times in Boston, where it has made a profound impression and been repeated "by request." It is not probable that the profundity of the impression had any very immediate connection with the changes that Liszt made from the score as printed and as always hitherto played. Probably few if even the Boston audiences could have told whether the original or the revised version was given. The deep impression was perhaps due in Boston, as it was in New York, to the performance by Dr. Muck and his men; and though enthusiasm did not pass beyond restraint at last evening's concert, there was a great deal of applause at the close; Dr. Muck was several times recalled, and made his men rise to share it. There may also have been in it something of the warmth of a farewell.

Applause was never better deserved. It was a wonderful performance in every detail of an orchestra's playing or in a conductor's reading. Dr. Muck was fired with enthusiasm for the music. He had elaborated and polished his conception of every phrase and every measure and the significance of every measure in the whole movement. He communicated to his men not only his own enthusiasm, but as well the completest sympathy and understanding. There was something thrilling, exciting, in the delivery of many a passage in the first movement; and in the second there were beautiful things done by many of the players in themes and phrases that are momentarily solos. There was a loving hand applied especially to this movement. In the last there was a highly characteristic expression of the spirit of irony, of parody. The final chorus was sung admirably by a body of Boston men, and the solo in it most artistically delivered by Arthur Hackett, tenor.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Otterstroem's Negro Movements Played—Mme. Homer Soloist.

At the extra concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra's series in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon most of the orchestral numbers had appeared on the programs of the regular series earlier in the season—Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture, César Franck's symphony, Wolf's "Italian Serenade," Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody." New were two movements from the "American Negro" suite of Thorwald Otterström, a Danish composer who lives in Chicago. These movements are based on the songs, "Blow de Trumpet, Gabriel," and "Trabel On!" the latter styled a "burlesque march." They are cleverly made and full of the character of the negro songs, though the composer has not gone far in the way of giving any extended treatment of them, and has not intended to. There are some successful and characteristic touches of orchestration in both.

Mme. Louise Homer was the soloist. She was in superb voice and has hardly sung better than she did on this occasion, with more than rich, and vibrant tone. Her numbers were the much-manhandled air, "Ombra mai fu," from Handel's Italian opera, "Xerxes"; Schubert's song, "Dem Unendlichen," with the orchestral accompaniment arranged by Felix Mottl, and the air, "O Don Fatale," from Verdi's opera of "Don Carlos." She was enthusiastically applauded.

Lester Donahue's Recital.

Lester Donahue, one of the most talented of the young American pianists who have recently come before the public, gave his third recital of the season yesterday in Aeolian Hall. He played with a genuine musical instinct, as he has before, perhaps most successfully displayed in Beethoven's sonata in E minor, Op. 90, in both movements of which he felt and conveyed their intimate and poetic spirit. There was much that was fine also in his playing of d'Albert's transcription of Bach's organ passacaglia; yet he should take thought in fortissimo passages, here and elsewhere, lest he injure the quality of his tone, which he has not done heretofore, but did occasionally yesterday. He was successful in three of Schumann's "Fantasiestücke," except for hurrying a little, and blurring the figuration of "In der Nacht." He played also Liszt's "Après une lecture de Dante," and pieces by Carpenter, Debussy, and Dohnanyi.

AMELITA GALLI-CURCI
Soprano
JACQUES THIBAUD
Violinist
HERBERT WITHERSPOON
Baritone
Metropolitan Grand Opera
RUDOLPH GANZ
The famous Swiss Pianist
JOSEPH BONNET
The great French Organist who succeeded Guilmant
HELEN STANLEY
Prima Donna
Chicago Grand Opera
CLARENCE EDDY
The foremost American Organist, who was last month made an officer of the French Academy

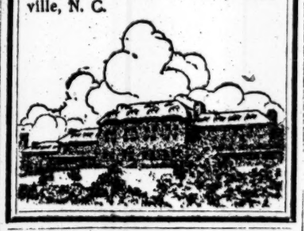
The above world-renowned artists will appear at the regular Sunday evening concerts at Grove Park Inn, the Finest Resort Hotel in the World, Asheville, N. C., during the months of March and April.

These concerts are given each Sunday evening, preceded by a thirty-minute organ recital by our regular organist, Mr. Maurice Longhurst (Graduate Leipsic Conservatory of Music, F. R. C. O., L. R. A. M., London), and are a part of the entertainment offered by the Inn, for which no charge is made.

The 120-acre, 18 hole golf course immediately adjoining Grove Park Inn is the finest in the South. All water comes from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, the highest mountain east of the Rockies. Milk and cream from Biltmore Dairies, on the Estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt.

Pure air, common sense, digestible food, no smoke, dust, or noise—a resort home where refined people and busy business men with their families find rest, comfort, and a good time.

Information and photographs at all Southern Railway offices, or write to Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.



NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES. MISS SPRINGTIME. All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $2. AFTER THE ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS PLAY VISIT THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS in A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Thurs. 2:20. LAST 11 TIMES. Henry Miller THE GREAT DIVIDE

HUDSON THEATRE. W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:20. BOUR BETTERS. A BRILLIANTLY SHOCKING COMEDY with CRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, LEONORE HARRIS, FRITZ WILLIAMS, &c.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15. GEORGE ARLISS in J. M. Barrie's The Professor's Love Story Comedy.

GAIETY THEATRE. B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed. 2:20. Turn to the Right!

HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats To-m'w. & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents The Brat New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"

HAVE A HEART. Liberty W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. LAST MAT. TOMORROW Last 3 Performances of HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Musical Comedy Triumph with Margaret Romaine, Flora Zabelle, Billy B. Van LIBERTY. Next Monday Night. Seats NOW. MR. and MRS. COBURN Will present in English Moliere's "Le Malade Imaginaire," under the title of THE IMAGINARY INVALID

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:25 M. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment. Johnny Get Your Gun With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life. LAST 11 TIMES OF THIS PLAY.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:30.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats To-m'w. & Thurs. at 2:20. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344. EVES. 8:20 SHARP. CARRIAGES AT 10:30. MATINEES TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY 2:20. "A PLAY EVERY ONE OUGHT TO SEE."—Times. "The Willow Tree" A FANTASY OF JAPAN by BENRIMO AND HARRISON RHODES. YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER.

AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. at 2:20. ELTINGE THEATRE SPECIAL TODAY AT 2:45. ROSHANARA Tom Rector and RATAN DEVI

MATINEE TODAY Best Seats $1 (100 Novelties Newkie Ballet) Hippodrome THE BIG SHOW 1000 PEOPLE with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids. THE WATER SENSATION and RETURN OF CHARLOTTE. BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES

HIPPODROME—SUNDAY NIGHT. ONLY N. Y. APPEARANCE. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. ALL-IRISH PROGRAM. MAGGIE CLINE—WILLIAM HARRIGAN—WM. J. KELLY—ARTHUR ALDRIDGE. SEATS NOW—Regular Sunday Scale.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. CARLYLE BLACKWELL, "The Social Leper." Loew's American Roof 43 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. JACK WILSON & CO. AND 9 OTHER ACTS. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25, 35, 50c.

CONCERT CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. McCORMACK CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY, MAR. 18th. CARUSO MET. OP. HOUSE SUNDAY, MAR. 18th. BROADWAY THEATRE TICKET CO. Phone 7206 Bryant—218 West 42nd St.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15. THE Wanderer GREATEST CAST IN HISTORY. 25, 50, 75, $1 & $1.50. WED. MAT. 25c to $1.

OPERA TICKETS. CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS & CARUSO CONCERT SUN. EVE., MAR. 18th. JACOBS OPERA TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, cor. 38 St. 4189 GREELEY

Selznick Pictures HERBERT BRENON'S ETERNAL SIN Broadway Coming Sunday

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:30. "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86TH ST., NEAR LEX. AVE. Tel. Lenox 8893. EVERY EVG. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15. ADOLF PHILIPP in "DER CORNER GROCER"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. Grace La Rue, Elsa Ryan & Co. A Bandbox Revue, John B. Hymer & Co., and William Daly Mats. 25c-$1. Rock & Frances White.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE. EVA TANGUAY. Chip & Marble, Valerie Bergere & Co., Maude Lambert & B'WAY & 96 ST. Ernest Ball, Geo. Bolland & Co.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. AL REEVES and his BIG BEAUTY SHOW.

OPERA TICKETS PHONES 2616 7222 BRYANT. Sunday Concert March 18. All-Star Cast—CARUSO — MUZIO — AMATO — DE LUCA — MARTINELLI — ALDA — PERINI. Choice Seats Alexander's Ticket Office, 1,448 B'way, between 40th and 41st Streets.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 7878 Bryant. SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. SUNDAY, MARCH 18, GALA CONCERTO, Caruso, Muzio, Amato, Martinelli, Alda, De Luca, Perini. CONSOLL, 123 West 40, one door E. B'way.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times. Sunday Night Concert. 15 star acts. All new faces, including Spring Fashion Show with Fifteen Beautiful Models.

GARRICK. Evgs. 8:30; Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:30. E. H. Sothern's "Adventure" Stranger Than Fiction

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:15. Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed., 2:15. Last week this theatre. Next week Maxine Elliott's. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. JOE WEBER offers the new EILEEN romantic comic opera. By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert. Mr. Herbert will conduct first performance.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:25. LAST 3 TIMES. EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS EMILY STEVENS IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S PLAY, THE FUGITIVE

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinées To-m'w. & Wed., 2:20. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:30. "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune. MAGIC MOVES TO GARRICK NEXT MON. NEXT MONDAY—LOVE O' MIKE.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed., 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD Play with HER SOLDIER BOY Music and ADELE ROWLAND Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

Gripping! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse W. 48th. Mat. To-m'w.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Thurs. at 2:20. The 13th Chair By Bayard Veiller

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Next Matinee To-m'w. 2:30. WM. COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44TH ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY, 2:10 & 8:10. JESSE L. LASKY Presents FARRAR AS JOAN in CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "JOAN THE WOMAN"

LAST 3 PERFORMANCES OF PRESENT BILL. Washington Sq. Players. COMEDY THEA., 110 W. 41 St. Mats. To-m'w. & Thurs. 2:30. Evs. 8:45. RECEIPTS FOR BENEFIT OF SUFFRAGE.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25-75c. "The Yellow Jacket" Next Week—"ARMS AND THE GIRL."

WILLIAM FOX'S ACADEMY of MUSIC 14TH STREET AT IRVING PLACE. ENTIRE WEEK NOW SHOWING. Continuous from Noon to 11 P. M. WILLIAM FOX Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in CHARLES DICKENS' IMMORTAL DRAMA A Tale of Two Cities. JAN RUBINI Violin Virtuoso. ACADEMY CONCERT Orchestra. GRACE HOFFMAN Soprano. A CORKING NEW KEYSTONE COMEDY. Francis X. Bushman in The Great Secret. GOVERNMENT WAR PICTURES. ALL SEATS 15c 25c

81ST ST. THEATRE. BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER. NOW The New Ince Star ENID BENNETT. In a Sparkling Romance of Youth. "THE LITTLE BROTHER." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10c, 15c; Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. 2:30—TWICE DAILY—8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents The HONOR SYSTEM. R. A. Walsh's Master Film Drama. Mats. 25c & 50c. Nights 25c to $1.00.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. Newman TRAVELTALKS. COLOR VIEWS. MOTION PICTURES. Sunday Eve. 8:30. Monday Mat.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,990 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....5,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT In Greater New York. Two Cents in New England and Middle States. Three Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents in Greater New York; Seven Cents elsewhere.

Terms, postage paid:

	Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$10.00	$1.00
DAILY, without Sunday	8.00	.75
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	3.00	.30
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75		
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25		
Canada, Sunday only	6.00	.50
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	26.00	2.40
Daily, without Sunday	17.40	1.45
Sunday only	9.75	.95

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one year,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.

THE NEW BIRTH OF RUSSIA.

The Russian people, through trusted leaders in the Duma and men of loyalty and enlightenment outside the Duma, have assumed the direction of affairs in the Empire. That is the aim and the achievement of the revolt in Petrograd. The unresisting Czar gives up throne and crown, the shadow of imperial authority passes to the boy Czarevitch, and MICHAEL, a stronger man than his brother, becomes regent. The real Government is in the Duma. The Germans will go far astray, they will be guilty of one of their characteristic blunders, if they assume that this revolution will be helpful to them, that it will put Russia "out of the war." In truth, if altogether successful, it will put the great Empire of Russia into the war, with a real determination to conquer Germany, with armies better equipped, unhampered by treasonable plots and sustained by a united Russian people.

The revolution, to be sure, is directed against the Government, since the Ministers have been driven from power and are said to be imprisoned, but it is not so much a revolution against the Czar, against the form of government, as against the "dark forces" of Germanophile treason and conspiracy which have long been dominant in the Government and which, through calculated and successful efforts to bedevil the whole war policy of Russia, have rendered Germany the immense service of so largely neutralizing the military efficiency of her great enemy on the east. German plotting in Russia has been pervasive and dangerous far beyond the experience of any other country where those secret influences have been exerted. Throughout Russia, notably in the great cities, most conspicuously in Court circles and in Petrograd and Moscow society, men of German origin, near or remote, of whom the disgraced STUERMER is a type, have, by secret intrigues or by open control of imperial policies, purposely sapped the military strength of the Empire, by direct interference with the plans of military chieftains, by seeing to it that munitions and other needed supplies failed to reach the armies in the field, by influencing the Czar to stifle the voice and baffle the will of the people represented in the Duma, and in all these ways of open treason they have been a cause of great anxiety to the Allies.

The Executive Committee of the Duma that has now taken the affairs of Government into its own hands will put an end to the rule of these "dark forces" if the revolution continues as it has begun. The men of the Executive Committee have behind them the people of Russia, there is no doubt about that; they appear to have behind them the army, and on the attitude of the army, of course, all depends. A revolution in time of war, when Government has under its command immense military forces, is usually unthinkable. The situation is exceptional in Russia now, because we are pretty safe in assuming that the army is of a different temper. A great part of the regular trained soldiery of the Empire, brought up in the tradition of complete loyalty and obedience, has disappeared in two years and a half of war. The new soldiers come directly from the people. There is a special reason for believing that they share the feelings of the people, and it is a reason which must be taken into account if we are to understand internal conditions in Russia.

At the beginning of the war the chiefs of the Zemstvos, or provincial assemblies, and the Mayors of cities offered their services to the Government to marshal the industrial resources of the Empire and furnish supplies for the army. Largely through the influence of that vast horde of grafters in Russia who fatten upon public contracts, this proffer was declined. The Government attempted to supply its own armies, and because of its clumsy methods and the untiring efforts of the grafters it failed, the service broke down. The Zemstvo chiefs and the Mayors had formed a definite plan of action in their council held in Moscow, they were ready, they were capable, and the Government finally accepted their aid. It was invaluable. Every Mayor, every Zemstvo chief, knew what his town, city, or province could supply, they were capable business men, they succeeded. An instance given is of an order for a million pairs of shoes for the army. The Zemstvo chiefs furnished them in a shorter time than it would have taken to unwind the red tape in Petrograd. The food riots were the result of Government incompetence, its inability to distribute supplies of foodstuffs; this work, too, the Zemstvo organizations are ready to take over. The soldiers know that their boots and shoes, their uniforms, their warm clothing, their food, and such comforts as have been supplied to them have come from the very people, not from the bureaucracy. Inevitably the temper of the soldiers, their attitude toward the revolution, will be largely determined by this knowledge.

Moreover, the coming together of millions of men from all over the Empire, the communing one with another of these men drawn from the ranks of the people, is of deep meaning for the future of Russia. It may be compared with LOUIS XVI.'s assembling of the States General, when for the first time representatives of the French people were able to take counsel together. The revolution followed. There are Russian soldiers in France, where they have sung the "Marseillaise" instead of "God Save the Czar," where they have been in close companionship with soldiers of the French Republic. New ideas are fatal to moss-grown autocracy, and new ideas in abundance have entered the heads of Russia's soldiers. The report that important officers of the army at the front have given the Duma Committee assurances of support is entirely credible.

The immediate success of the revolutionary movement, if it is to be blessed with success, will be made evident by a union of the forces of the Empire for a determined prosecution of the war. It is only through victory that Russia's long-sought prize of access to unfrozen seas can be won. The "dark forces" will be made harmless, the leeches who have enriched themselves out of the business of war purchases will have to let go their hold, the traitors who have been aiding Germany will have short shrift. Upon remoter results it is not now necessary to dwell, but they come plainly into view. When things have come to such a pass in Russia that the Duma defies the Czar's decree of dissolution, imprisons the Ministry, assumes the functions of Government itself, and when the army, as is now believed, is in sympathy with the movement, it is hardly possible that after the war the "Russian institution" will resist the forces of change. That enlightened and influential statesman, PAUL MILIUKOFF, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, may live to see the realization of his dream of a constitutional monarchy in Russia.

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY.

The United States Government owes compensation to the Republic of Colombia for the seizure of the Canal strip. Mr. ROOSEVELT has said, "I took the Canal Zone." It is not our custom to take things without paying for them. It has been said, with some show of reason, that the sum of $25,000,000 named in the Colombian treaty is excessive. But we have lately paid the same sum for possession of West Indian islands which we could have bought some years ago for $5,000,000. We cheerfully paid, not for the value of the property, but to strengthen our means of national defense. The wisest argument yet made in favor of the ratification of the Colombian treaty is that "it should be considered solely on "its merits as a question of present "moment, without regard to the circ- "umstances out of which the long- "standing differences between Colom- "bia and the United States origi- "nated." We owe a debt to Colombia, and it will not hurt us to pay something more than we owe if in doing so we convince South America and all Latin America of our disposition to maintain friendly relations with all our neighbors.

German intriguers have been at work throughout Latin America. Tales of German naval bases in American waters are not altogether mythical. The larger countries of South America, however, have manifested a desire to preserve harmonious relations with the United States. It is our own desire that such relations may be preserved. The ratification of the Colombian treaty will remove all doubts in the South American republics as to our sincerity. It is not only the effect in Colombia that should be considered. The Colombian dispute is an old sore, and there is only one way properly to heal it. That is the right way.

ANOTHER PARK GRAB.

Mr. DOWLING, the President of the Board of Aldermen, has taken a brave stand against another contemplated appropriation of park land by the Interborough Railway Company. Not content with grabbing a tract of land which should have been preserved as a part of Bronx Park, the company now wants to build a storage yard at the southern end of Van Cortlandt Park.

A large tract south of the polo grounds and ornamental gardens is only partly improved, though most of it has been drained. In the future it will be one of the most attractive parts of the park. President DOWLING brought the railway company's plan to the attention of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter. For the eight acres it wants to take the Interborough is willing to pay $125,000. Property owners in the neighborhood are assessed $3,000 a lot.

THE BROTHERHOODS' DANGER.

The danger of the Brotherhoods is their ability to fulfill their threat to "stagger humanity" by the discomforts which they are willing to inflict to accomplish their selfish ends. The Brotherhoods assert that they can and will blockade any or all American cities more completely than England blockades Germany, and with similar results. The one is a war of one nation upon another. The other is a war of one class upon all other classes within the United States. In proportion as the Brotherhoods execute their threats of duress successively upon the railways, the President, Congress, the courts, rival workers whose position is inferior to the Brotherhoods', and, in short, all others, even the classes which otherwise would sympathize with them, must turn against them.

The negotiations yesterday are reported to have shown an unwillingness on both sides to precipitate a conflict and a preference for settlement by agreement. That is as it should be. But it cannot be said that there is an equality of merit in that respect. The railways are in the hands of their countrymen. They have done all that was asked of them, and all that they can do without prejudicing the interests of which they are trustees. It is not in the general interest that the railways should be subject to lawless demands. It is not in the interest of labor that the eight-hour day should be established in this manner. It is contrary to economic necessities that railways should be ordered to reduce their rates and be without protection of their costs.

If the Brotherhoods carry their point, the regulation of the unions becomes as necessary as the regulation of railways. If the unions dislike that prospect, they can best avoid it by voluntarily adopting a rule of reason for themselves.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, whom the American people have chosen to be their President in case of any vacancy in that office in the next four years, is an American patriot, and the words he speaks have a sense and sanity that are urgently needed:

> We can't get on with a portion of our people loving another country better than they love the United States, and with a portion hating another country more than they love the United States. We can't get along with three factions—Americans, pro-Germans, and anti-British. That makes guerrillas out of us.

Those men who are doing their part to "make guerrillas out of us" because they hate England more than they love America have far less excuse than those who are doing a similar part because they love Germany more than they love America. There will be pardon for the German-American who hamstrings his adopted country for love of Germany before ever there can be pardon for the non-German who hamstrings her for hatred of England. To these factions there seems peril that a third will be added—those who love their own clan interests more than they love the United States—and to them the Vice President says:

> We must drop internal strife and party politics. We must drop the fight between capital and labor; we must drop our personal convictions of the war in Europe, if we are to hope to survive this crisis. We can't have 100,000,000 bosses now. The people selected President WILSON, and the time is here when we must stand by him.

And those who will not drop their disorganizing and disintegrating fights for clan interests at the water's edge must be made to drop them by public opinion.

MATTER OF BUSINESS.

It is unfortunate that so much heat and fury is disengaged at the hearings about the excise laws. The prohibitionists and anti-saloon leaguers are confident that they are the children of light and that everybody in the liquor business is a child of darkness; and their professional protagonists are rich in suspicions, charges, and adjectives. The amendment of the Raines liquor law is not a subject to be considered in the spirit of the Black Valley Railroad or the exuberance of the old-fashioned temperance lecturer. It cannot be promoted helpfully by enthusiasts or fanatics or persons who, however excellent of intention and admirable of character, have no sense of proportion, of relativity.

The State of New York needs all the revenue it can get. Extraordinary expenses and taxation may be made necessary by events. To conserve and make use of all its available sources of revenues is more than ever imperative. The State got nearly $13,000,000 as its share of the liquor tax receipts last year. The total benefit to State and municipalities was $21,000,000. The Brown bill proposes to increase that revenue by a sum variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $4,000,000, and to decrease the number of saloons. The principle of the bill is high license and a tax on receipts in excess of fifteen times the license fee. This tax on volume of sales is aimed, of course, at the big "places."

The Hill-Wheeler bill is favored by Governor WHITMAN as "an American "measure and one on which the people who live in cities have a right "to expect that the Legislature shall "take favorable action." It provides that in the cities, upon petition of a fourth of the voters, license or no license may be voted on at any general biennial election.

Local option is a sound principle. The cities should have the same privilege as the towns. In some of the small cities, and especially the small communities ambitiously promoted to the name of cities, there is said to be a plethora of saloons. We should suppose that the Brown bill would put many of these superfluous saloons out of business.

We do not question Governor WHITMAN'S sincere devotion, which began last December, to more stringent liquor legislation. Prohibition, for instance, couldn't come more quickly than he would come to it. This is the way of the wise. But, since the Brown bill is a reducer of saloons, a setter-off of "dry" territory, and a sweller of revenue, it appears to be morally satisfactory and economically sound. Taxes are bound to be high. The Federal Government's use of direct taxation has cut off the State from means of revenue till lately accessible to the municipalities and the State. Our cities, and especially this city, are taxed to death, on the perilous edge of the constitutional debt limit.

It is worth while to recall that last year New York City got $5,253,000 directly from the excise tax, and in consequence of the $12,800,000 paid into the State Treasury from the liquor tax the direct State tax laid in the city was lessened by $8,481,000, so that the city profited by the excise tax to the amount of $13,734,000.

The excise laws are matter of fact and business, not of passion and rhetoric.

DEBUT OF THE SABLEFISH.

Among the agencies effectively combating the high cost of living must be reckoned the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce. Within recent months this bureau has introduced and made popular two new kinds of food fish which the careless American public had long been wasting by neglect. The tilefish, whose abundance and virtues were recently brought to the notice of American consumers, became almost instantly a favorite, and the demand for it has spread from Seattle to London. The cheap but delectable grayfish, introduced only four months ago, has already become so well known that the packers cannot offer it rapidly enough.

Now the Bureau of Fisheries brings forward a third fish, the sablefish, alias black cod, whose habitat is the coastal waters from San Francisco to Alaska. Merely to see the picture and to read the description of this newcomer is enough to waken the appetite and unsluice the salivary glands. The sablefish, which is not a cod and bears little resemblance to a cod, is thus described in Economic Circular No. 23:

> The cod is dry-meated, while the sablefish is one of the richest and fattest of American fishes and is to be cooked differently. Its flesh is firm, white, and flaky, with a full, rich flavor, while the fats are almost gelatinous in their consistency. A high authority on dietetics in the department of home economics of the University of Washington says that it "is "excellent from an economic stand- "point, as there is little waste, being "almost free from bone and requiring "very little time for cooking. It is "suitable for the humblest home on "account of its price and for the mill- "ionaire's table from its fineness of "texture and delicious flavor."

The same circular contains thirty-three expert recipes for preparing the sablefish. He should find a warm welcome in the frying pan of the American housewife.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Merits and Faults of Zeppelins.

In what was written in this column, the other day, about Count FERDINAND VON ZEPPELIN, there was no intention and less desire to be unjust to the man or to depreciate the life work to which he devoted himself with such thoroughness and persistence. After reading, however, the defense of the Count's airships that was made on this page yesterday by Mr. KAEMPFFERT, it is still impossible to see any necessity for admitting anything more than that the Count developed the dirigible balloon to a point far beyond that attained by any other builder of such craft. Nobody, however, ever denied that or ever had the disposition to question it.

Mr. KAEMPFFERT'S exposition of the features and peculiarities of the later Zeppelins was of interest and value. It contained information which is, as he wrote, too little known and not sufficiently appreciated by those who have not paid special attention to that phase or form of aerial navigation. Its author, however, did not prove that, with all the Count's improvements, or even with the addition to it by him of some of the powers of the airplane, the Zeppelin has been of anything like the worth claimed for it or that it has been of any measurable benefit to the Germans in a military way.

For those who do not take the German view of the battle off the coast of Jutland, its achievements there make a sorry showing, and, as a means of invading England and terrorizing the British, it was far worse than a failure, since its only effect was to harden the hearts of its chosen victims against its owners, and it assisted materially in recruiting the wonderful army from which the wonderful HINDENBURG is now retreating.

Submarine Guns and Torpedoes.

A peculiarity of submarine war that deserves more attention than it has received is to be found in the fact that by far the greater part of the demonstrated efficiency of the U-boats has lain, of late, not in their torpedoes, but in the guns by means of which they shell their victims. Of the latter, since the arming of merchantmen by the Allies became general, only about 9½ per cent. were torpedoed. In all the other cases, the steamers were first halted and shelled. Then, after their own crews and the passengers, when there were any, had taken to the small boats, they were boarded by a small party of German sailors and sunk by means of bombs so placed as to accomplish the desired end quickly.

But the submarine, to use her guns, is obliged to rise to the surface and expose to return fire a considerable part of her fragile hull. That is something which her commander, naturally, is reluctant to do—something which, ordinarily, he will not do until after he has assured himself, as well as he can, either that the steamer is unarmed or that there is nobody left on board to defend her.

All this was well illustrated in the sinking of the Algonquin. First she was shelled from a distance, as the new instructions ordered, without the slightest warning, but as soon as it became obvious that no return fire was to be feared, the submarine approached and completed her work without the use of her expensive weapon, the torpedo. And expensive that weapon is, not only in that it costs a lot of money, but because it can be carried only in such small quantities.

When American ships also are armed, the power of the submarine, as such, will be reduced, as it already is as regards British and French craft, and it will have to operate as a surface cruiser, for which task it is wretchedly ill-fitted. If other neutrals should follow the example of the United States, the whole U-boat campaign would come, if not exactly to nothing, at least so nearly to it that any lingering hope of winning the war by this means would become a desperately small one.

Reassuring if Viewed as a Test.

When the history of these times comes to be written, at least a paragraph will have to be devoted to the happenings of the awful night when the Brooklyn police were ordered out to defend the artillerymen in Forts Hamilton and Totten. It is to be hoped that the chroniclers will treat the episode with the seriousness it deserves—with the seriousness, for instance, which is now shown by the assorted officials of varying rank and eminence upon whom has fallen the heavy task of explaining just why they took the action they did.

None of these officials, curiously enough, seems eager to admit that he, personally, was alarmed for the safety of the men in the forts or that for a moment he really believed that fierce German reservists were gathering to fire the shot or shots that would be heard around the world as marking the beginning of war with the United States. Somebody telephoned from somewhere to somebody that something was going to happen. That is about all the information that has as yet been vouchsafed to a deeply interested public—to a public which, in the goodness of its heart, is doing its very best to keep a straight face, and not to say out loud, or even to whisper, that credulity and nervousness seem to be highly developed in certain quarters.

There is, of course, the tenderest of feeling for the metropolitan police, and no inclination to laugh at them when they leap to duty promptly and willingly. We are all quite ready to take with gravity the suggestion that the rush to the forts was commanded, not because of any fears for their safety or that of their occupants, not because of anybody's belief in the accuracy of the mysterious warnings that came over the telephone, but as a test of preparedness, a near analogy to the fire drills in the public schools. That is a fine, plausible theory, and whoever doubts it is but little, if any, better than the wicked.

Of course it was a bit hard on the artillerymen that they should have been selected to be, first the endangered, and then the rescued, objects of imagined attack. As good patriots all, however, they can and will stand it and stoically play the rôle assigned to them in this solemn little "Kriegspiel."

Increasing the Army Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of today contains a statement that patriotic efforts are to be made to promote enlistments in our regular army. A very simple and just expedient would be to increase the pay of the enlisted men to keep pace with the times. An American soldier receives $15 a month; a female domestic is paid $30 a month, just double. Board is included in both cases. Canada is paying her soldiers $50 a month, and nobly and patriotically looking after their families besides. To double the pay of our little regular army would require a tax of about 20 cents each on our population. What is the matter with us as a people that we prefer to talk and fuss rather than adopt the plainest methods to fit things?

ALFRED B. CRUIKSHANK.
New York, March 9, 1917.

FROM AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

The rumble, rumble, rumble of the train
Sounds rhythmic through the noises of the street;
The sagging houses lean like haggard crones
By age and vice made loathsome to the eye;
In places I could stretch my hand and touch
The ragged wash that dangles from a line—
Not snowy linen, dried on country grass,
And sweetened by clean air and God's own sun,
But wretched rags of gray and grimy hue,
That flutter with the passing of each breeze
In ghastly, futile efforts to be gay.
The train goes rocking, rocking on its way.
The windows of each fetid tenement
Leer at me like the glazed and bleary eyes
Of some revolting drunkard of these slums,
And through them I can glimpse interiors
Unclean, repellent, like his sullied mind—
Dark holes, where broken chairs and unmade beds,
Cracked dishes, old and battered pots and pans
Are scattered in a tipsy disarray.
A slattern leans upon a window ledge;
Some half-clothed children crowd a fire escape.
A fire escape! For even here the law
Insists upon "protecting" them from fire.
What of the fire that feeds upon their souls?
The searing flame that withers every sense
Of decency in spirit and in flesh?
Dear God! What is there worse than poverty?
Not death, nor suffering—these may all be borne;
But poverty—degrading, dragging down
To lowest depths of infamy and shame
The soul and body—is there aught more vile?
The train goes rocking, rocking on its way.

BEATRICE BARRY.

COLOMBIAN TREATY UNDER SENATE FIRE

Minority Members of Foreign Relations Committee Denounce It as Blackmail.

SPECIAL RIGHTS ASSAILED

Knox, Who Supports Treaty, Insists That the Present Crisis Is Not Germane to the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate today began the discussion of the proposed treaty with Colombia, but did not reach a vote. Speeches were made by Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the treaty's behalf, and Mr. Fall of New Mexico and Mr. McCumber of South Dakota in opposition. At the same time the committee's report favoring the treaty was made public along with the separate views of Mr. Knox of Pennsylvania, the only Republican supporting the treaty, and the minority views of the other Republicans of the committee.

The minority report uses strong language in denouncing the treaty as a surrender to blackmail and as an effort to purchase friendship in the face of threats from the ally to be sought.

The majority report, while making no mention of the German crisis, urges the Senate to regard the proposed treaty purely as a question of the present time, without reference to the old disputes from which it arose. This view was sharply combated by Mr. Knox, who otherwise sided with the majority. Mr. Knox said in part:

"My idea of the power of the United States and of the prestige it ought of right to have, as well as my conception of Pan-American relations, impel me to remark that I do not consider that the exceedingly grave crisis impending is seriously germane or appropriately to be invoked in connection with the ratification of a treaty with Colombia. The wisdom of that action rests upon broader and sounder grounds. The inception of the purpose to compose the differences with Colombia preceded the present world crisis many years and the signing of the treaty antedated the beginning of the European war. To safeguard our interests today there remain neglected many and obvious vital measures of preparedness. If this treaty represented a sort of barter for friendship that would be most questionable in itself. An implication that the power which stands for the Monroe Doctrine should thus seek safety in friendships, while at the same time neglecting to arm for its defense and the maintenance of its rights, would connate a level to which I trust the United States will never sink."

The minority report said in part:

"This treaty is, in effect, not only a plea of guilty to the charge made against us by Colombia, but an agreement that, in addition to the payment of $10,000,000, the price for which the Government of Colombia had agreed to convey to us the right of way over the Isthmus, while she claimed sovereign rights over that territory, we shall also pay $15,000,000 to Colombia as exemplary damages. No other construction can or will be placed by the world on our action.

"Nor can we avoid this conclusion by declaring to the world that we are paying this vast sum, two and a half times greater than we paid Panama for our right of way, 'to establish cordial relations of amity.' We cannot afford to purchase cordial relations with any country. We cannot afford to answer a blackmail demand. Once respond to such a demand and we shall be held up for every fancied wrong by other countries.

"Another grave objection to this treaty will be found in the first clause of Article II., which makes an exception in favor of Colombian transit of the canal, particularly for her ships, munitions of war, and armed forces, not provided for in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It discriminates as to canal tolls for all such transit against all other Latin-American countries as well as against our own ships even in the coastwise trade. It places us in a position where, even granting our right to refuse transit to the armed forces and vessels of countries at war with us, Colombia might pass the vessels of the countries with which we are at war through the canal by putting them under her own flag and claiming them as her nationals.

"The second objection which lies against any possible treaty with Colombia at this time is to be found in the fact that immediate and hasty action is urged because Colombia threatens us with hostility.

"Any friendship which is bought is worthless, especially when purchased under threats which, when successful, breed contempt in the mind of the seller and a sense of bitter dislike and humiliation in that of the buyer. No strong and proud nation should even consent to buy with money the abstention from hostility of any country which sees fit to threate it. It is a degradation to which the United States should never submit."

TREATY FAIR, REYES SAYS.

Ex-President of Colombia Resents Charge of Blackmail.

General Rafael Reyes, former President of Colombia, said here yesterday in discussing the Colombian treaty that the intentions of Colombia were fair and their claims just.

"In a general way," he said, "the Panama treaty is similar to the one that Mr. Root, Secretary of State during the Taft Administration, drafted with Mr. Cortez, then Minister of Colombia, and which was duly approved by the American Senate, although approval was denied by the Colombian Senate.

"As regards the insulting and unfair charges of blackmail that have been made against Colombia, I do not care to lower my self-respect and that due to my country by answering them. I merely wish to state that they show an entire lack of knowledge of the feelings of dignity and honor of Colombia."

PRESIDENT MUCH IMPROVED

His Cold Has Almost Disappeared, but He Stays Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Wilson was much better today. His cold had almost disappeared, and he felt in such fair condition that his physician, Dr. Grayson, prescribed a ride. One of the White House motor cars was ordered to get ready, and the Secret Service guards got out their car and prepared to follow the President as usual, but for some reason the President's car was dismissed, and he remained indoors. He afterward saw Ambassador Gerard.

According to those acquainted with the President's condition, he was kept in bed by Dr. Grayson mainly as an extra precaution. He has had a narrow escape from an attack of the grip, and had high fever and suffered from weakness. The White House was aware of the reports that the President was seriously ill and has denied that there was justification for them.

JAPAN'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

Warship Will Bring Guthrie's Body to America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The State Department telegraphed today to Chargé d'Affaires Wheeler at the American Embassy in Tokio to accept the Japanese Government's offer to bring the body of the late Ambassador Guthrie to the United States on a Japanese warship.

Unofficial dispatches have reported that the Tokio Government has designated the first-class cruiser Azuma for the mission. The date of sailing and the port of destination are not likely to be announced officially until Japan has received the State Department's reply to her inquiry.

COLOMBIA'S NEUTRALITY.

A Stronger Defense of It Might Be Expected if the Treaty Were Adopted.

By PHANOR J. EDER.

New York, March 14, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I have been among those old-time advocates, inspired by a sense of justice, of a settlement with Colombia, who have lately redoubled their efforts, in view of present circumstances, to obtain a speedy ratification of the pending treaty, I feel almost as if I were personally called upon to forestall an attempt now made to becloud the issue by the cry of "blackmail."

The fallacy of some of the recent remarks adverse to the treaty is obvious. I have been one of those who considered it a patriotic duty to point out the facility with which Colombian coasts could be used against our canal. It is a far cry from this to the charge that Colombia is conspiring with Germany to do this. It is most surprising that such a charge should have been uttered by Senator Lodge without citing a single bit of evidence. My familiarity with Colombian affairs entitles me to speak with some authority. That charge, I am certain, is wholly unfounded.

But the point is precisely this: If Germany wants to use those coasts she will attempt to do so, willy-nilly Colombia. She will have no more regard for Colombia's neutrality than she had for Belgium's or Luxemburg's. Now, do we want Colombia to defend her neutrality with warm-hearted enthusiasm and be a "Belgium" to our canal, or to submit passively like Luxemburg? Do we want Latin-American friendship, or do we not? We cannot "buy" Colombia's friendship with $25,000,000. Friendship has to be earned by friendly acts and a display of the spirit of justice. If we want Latin America to be our friend in any world crisis, we must prove our friendship by acts, not words. The ratification of the treaty with Colombia is one of those acts—a deed that evidences our intention to deal with Latin America in a spirit of justice. It is not Colombia alone whom we satisfy by the treaty; the whole Latin-American world applauds it. Showing a decent regard for the opinion of our neighbors by settling what is, at the best for us, a fair dispute is not submitting to blackmail, nor in any way an infringement of our national honor.

But our national honor is indeed impeached when the charge is made against us, in all sincerity, that we treated our solemn guarantee of Colombia's sovereignty over the Isthmus of Panama like a scrap of paper and otherwise violated her international rights. Here is an opportunity to show that we have no Prussian disregard of our plighted treaty word. Let us rise to the occasion, sink partisan spirit, and show ourselves a unit in this, as in other foreign relations.

PHANOR J. EDER.

BOLIVIA TO GERMANY.

Text of the Note Announcing Adherence to Our Position.

The text of the note of the Bolivian Government, in which it was announced to Germany that Bolivia would not recognize the submarine zones proclaimed in the German note of Jan. 31, but would adhere to the position taken by the United States, is given below in full. The English is that of the official translation made in La Paz and forwarded to Washington. An American in the South American country writes to THE TIMES:

"Especial mention should be made of the fact that Bolivia was the first of all South American countries to take the side of the United States, and small as she may be in men and arms she is nevertheless ready to go to the front with the United States in her resistance to the savage and inhuman policy of Germany. Bolivia has one of the best armies for its size of all the South American countries. The army is German trained, but French equipped, and is strongly pro-Ally. The army, 100 per cent. strong, would receive with cheers an order to go to the front with the forces of the United States to join the Allies."

The Bolivian note handed to the German Minister reads as follows:

La Paz, Feb. 8, 1917.

Mister Minister:

I have the honor to answer the note dated 6th instant by which Your Excellency, under instructions from His Excellency the Chancellor of the Empire informs that, the peace proposal made by Your Excellency's Government having been denied, it has become necessary for Germany and her allies to continue the war, especially at sea, with greater energy and vigor; that the majority of English and allied merchant vessels being armed, not only to defend themselves, but also to attack German submarines, the naval forces of Germany have been ordered to treat such ships as belligerents, and finally that in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, France, and Italy, as well as in the Oriental part of the Mediterranean Sea along the extension already made public, Germany, with all the arms within her reach, will block any maritime traffic, so that neutral ships upon entering said zone will do so at their own risk.

Your Excellency's note in conclusion suggests the advisability of warning Bolivian citizens not to trust their persons or belongings to armed merchant vessels of the powers at war with the German Empire, nor to unarmed ships that may try to pass the indicated zone.

Thanking Your Excellency and through his worthy medium the Imperial German Government for the communication to which this answer refers, it becomes me to state that it is not incumbent upon Bolivia in its rôle as a neutral State, to meddle in the proceedings nor analyze the resolutions of the Empire while these and those tend to define situations among belligerents or to characterize the intensity of its armed action; but by the same reason of its neutrality, and of the rights inherent to that state, which no act of the belligerents or the warlike aggression against neutral merchant vessels cannot be considered without a protest. And it is such a protest that the Government of Bolivia wishes to consign in this reply, adding that it has resolved to consolidate its attitude in the present diplomatic emergency with that of the Government of the United States.

Naturally, it must be understood, that upon Bolivia claiming the respect due to the free traffic of the neutral merchant vessels, it refers, not to hers, as she does not possess them, but to those of the neutral maritime powers, because it is through them that she carries on her foreign commerce, which would remain under the threat of being annulled if the prohibition of Your Excellency's Government to the traffic of said ships were to be admitted, or if the notification that they are to be included in the submarine offensive action were in order.

In the hope that the Government of Your Excellency will want to modify its decisions in the part that affects the neutral powers and commerce and that it will also not forget the sacred rights of humanity for the employment of the means and practices legitimately accepted in war, I have the honor to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

PLACIDO SANCHEZ.

The above is a true copy of the signed original.

ARMANDO CHIRVECHES,
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"PUT IN 3 CENTS."

The Appeal of the Children's Tin Box Fund for Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like permission to call the attention of your readers to a very interesting and useful charity which has been organized within the last few months, and is in successful and growing operation. It is called the Children's Tin Box Fund, and was originally started as a scheme to aid the Commission for Relief in Belgium. It is an appeal to every one to give 3 cents (as often as he chooses) each 3 cents being made to provide an extra meal for the children of Belgium and Northern France.

This fund is, so to speak, the affair of the man in the street; of the working girl; of the hurrying passerby, and of children, whose charity savings are small.

The $3,000, $300, and $3 man has been approached, but not the 3-cent man. This scheme gives him his chance to take a part of his country's responsibility upon himself, and in the short time since the Tin Box Fund began existence, it has justified its being.

On Nov. 2, 1916, the first box was placed in a shop in Bristol, R. I., with the hope that a few dollars might be secured. It was a small paper box and on it was written: "For the Children in Belgium and Northern France. Put in 3 cents. It will give a child one meal." At the same time a letter was published in the Bristol Phoenix, addressed to boys and girls, telling them of the sad plight of children in other lands.

During the next three weeks the Children's Tin Box Fund began its organization, and seventeen tin boxes were placed in Newport, R. I. The little paper box in Bristol became a tin one, and the words thereon stood out on a large printed sign.

After this more boxes were placed in Bristol; boxes were sent to Concord, N. H.; over seventy distributed in Providence, R. I., and the work has developed in various places in New England, in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and later in the City of New York. The movement has been organized. The boxes are placed in hotels, shops and private houses, accessible to visitors and passersby.

The individuals who take the responsibility of handling one or more boxes open them every two weeks and send a check for the collections and a statement of the amount with their box numbers, their names and addresses, to the Chairman of their local branch. The Chairman forwards the money to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, New York. The money is all used for the purpose for which it is given, not one cent being taken for expenses, or for administration. Since this scheme came into operation over $3,000 have been raised. The headquarters of the Children's Tin Box Fund is at Bristol, R. I. In Boston this organization is under the auspices of the New England Belgium Relief, in New York of the Vacation War Relief Committee. The New York office of this Tin Box Fund is at 411 Fifth Avenue, tenth floor.

CHARLES L. DANA, M. D.
New York, March 12, 1917.

A Constellation Anniversary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sept. 7 it will be one hundred and twenty years since the Constellation was launched at Baltimore. The old frigate—a sister ship of the Constitution, but launched six months earlier than "Old Ironsides"—was for many a year famous, not only as a fighter, but also for her sailing qualities. Nevertheless, it was proposed to "scrap" her a few years ago; but she was assigned, instead, to the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., where her career of usefulness continues.

I have a certain personal interest in, and affection for, this old "Yankee racehorse," as I made a three months' practice cruise on her, as a midshipman, in 1873. It is not for this reason, however, but because of her long and honorable record as the oldest vessel in the American Navy, and one of the most renowned, that I think her 120th anniversary might fittingly be celebrated.

JOSEPH B. GILDER.
New York, March 14, 1917.

AWARDS RECORD NAVAL CONTRACTS

Four Great Battle Cruisers and Six Scout Cruisers Let by Daniels.

SACRIFICES BY BUILDERS

Turn Away Merchant Orders and Take Government Business at 10% Profit.

SIX CONCERNS SHARE WORK

Navy Yard to Build Fifth Battle Cruiser—Concessions on Material Sought Also.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Contracts for what is believed to be the largest single order for fighting craft ever given by any nation were placed today by the Navy Department. Private builders undertook to turn out four great battle cruisers and six scout cruisers, costing nearly $112,000,000 for hulls and machinery alone, and pledged themselves to keep 70 per cent. of their working forces on navy construction.

In response to an appeal to their patriotism by Secretary Daniels, the major shipbuilders have agreed to accept 10 per cent. net profit on the battle cruisers, whose cost will represent about $76,000,000 of the total sum involved in the contracts. A fifth battle cruiser will be built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, so as not to strain the facilities of private establishments.

The builders are besieged with offers of merchant work and are getting as high as 50 per cent. profit on these jobs, with more work in sight than they can do. They have placed their facilities at the disposal of the Government, making it unnecessary for the President to consider employing authority to commandeer plants.

Cruisers of New Types.

Both classes of cruisers ordered today are of new types and are designed for a speed of 35 knots an hour. The scouts were awarded on bids submitted yesterday, prices ranging from $5,950,000 to $5,996,000 and stipulated time of delivery from thirty to thirty-two months. These figures can be no guide to the actual cost or time, however, as under the emergency clause of the Naval Appropriation bill construction will be hastened to the limit, the Government footing the bill for additional cost.

The battle cruisers, the fixed limit of cost of which is $19,000,000 per ship, exclusive of speeding-up expense, were placed as follows: Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, two ships; Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, one ship; New York Shipbuilding Company, one ship.

With the exception of the New York company, each private builder will have to install new ways and machinery for the huge craft. The Government will bear half the cost of this outlay, already an appropriation of $6,000,000 has been ordered expended to equip the Philadelphia yard for capital ship building.

Four of the scout cruisers will be built on the Pacific Coast—two by the Seattle Construction Company and two by the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. The other two will be built by William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.

Cramps and the Union Iron Works may be called upon also to build a number of destroyers. In addition to the fifteen destroyers authorized by the last Naval appropriation bill, the Department is planning to construct many craft of this type under the small boat appropriation. In the building program there remain to be contracted for three dreadnoughts, thirty-eight submarines, the fifteen destroyers, and several auxiliary vessels. Bids will be opened early in April on these craft, and at the same time orders will be placed for more than 100 coast patrol boats. A committee of small boat builders already has approved the plans for these craft, which will be of high speed and 110 feet in length, insuring good sea-going qualities.

The ultimate cost to the Government of the ships ordered today will exceed by many millions the figures given for hull and machinery. It will cost $465,692 per ship to arm and equip the scouts, and $6,337,810 additional for each battle cruiser.

Secks Equipment Agreements.

The shipbuilders having made financial sacrifices to meet the Government's needs, Secretary Daniels is seeking similar agreements with the contractors who supply material and equipment to go in the ships. The orders will be distributed among the contractors so that no one company will be unduly burdened. In addition, through conferences now in progress, it is hoped to secure an agreement under which a flat rate of profit will be fixed on these materials, and Government orders be assured of first consideration.

The plans for the three 42,000-ton dreadnoughts are not completed. At least two, possibly all three, will have to go to Government yards, although that point has not been finally decided. The department has available a $12,000,000 additional appropriation for fitting yards for this work. In addition a considerable number of destroyers and submarines must be laid down at the yards, as the private plants are overtaxed with the work before them.

In a statement tonight, Secretary Daniels said:

"The representatives of the Navy Department are to have the right to require the contractors to employ at all times the maximum number of men that can be utilized to push the work, and, if a sufficient force of mechanics can be obtained, it is hoped that the battle cruisers may be finished in about three years.

"Under the agreement made, they will be finished at the earliest possible moment, which it is physically possible to complete them under existing conditions. These immense ships are the largest and most expensive ever built in this country, or in the world."

The chief characteristics of the scout cruisers are: Displacement, 7,100 tons; speed, 35 knots; length, 550 feet; beam, 55 feet. Armament—Eight 6-inch guns, four torpedo tubes, and two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. Complement, 330. Their high-powered machinery installations are protected by light but efficient vertical and horizontal armor.

The battle cruisers will have the following main characteristics: Displacement, 34,300 tons; speed, 35 knots; length, 880 feet; beam, 91 feet. Armament—Ten 14-inch guns, eight torpedo tubes, eighteen 5-inch guns, four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, and other guns of lesser calibre. Their high-powered machinery installations are protected by armor consistent with the design of these vessels.

A new feature of both classes of vessels, never before incorporated in any ship of a powerful military type, will be their complete equipment for carrying, launching, and operating the largest size waterplane.

SYKES ACCUSES TRUSTEES.

College President Calls Them Responsible for Mismanagement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 15.—None of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut College for Women would make a statement today about the controversy between themselves and President Frederick H. Sykes, whom the board has asked for his resignation. Late this afternoon President Sykes decided to have his side of the controversy made public, and issued a statement in which he said:

"The statements in The Day yesterday have precipitated public discussion of college affairs, which was inevitable. Notwithstanding the great success of the college and its efficient administration, the Board of Trustees has been brought to vote for the resignation of President Sykes at its meeting of Jan. 22 in New Haven. And again a section of the board, half the membership, at the meeting of the board on Feb. 9, again in New Haven, voted down a proposed examination into college affairs. At no time has the President of the college been allowed to be present at any meeting of the board to discuss the criticism of his administration or his relations to the officers of the board.

"The causes of the vote have nothing to do with the administration of the college as an educational institution, which is acknowledged a signal success. The trouble lies in the board itself.

"The President of the college has had to oppose the appointment to the college staff of one Trustee, the sister of another, the daughter of another, and the brother of another. These four Trustees oppose the President, who has had to work with an Executive Committee of the board that has neglected and delayed college business so that, for instance, the Winthrop Dormitory was two months late for occupancy, the Field House lost for the entire year, and certain college roads impassable. It has raised salaries without the knowledge of the President of the college or consent of the Board of Trustees.

"The President has had to face the efforts of the Chappell Coal Company, of which Mr. Chappell [Chairman of the board] is Treasurer, to break its contract with the college for 400 tons of bituminous coal at $5 per ton, for which the Chappell Company tried to get $8. And he is the brother of a member of the firm of the college architects, Ewing & Chappell, who have, while they rendered us much good service, left us considerable troubles through imperfect or unfinished work of the contractors. Mr. Chappell desires, he tells me, a change in the Presidency for business reasons.

"The question is, Does the Board of Trustees, do the people of New London, does the world of education wish the high destinies of this college left in the hands of F. V. Chappell? That is what I am under obligation to ascertain. There is no other question."

MISS ALICE PINE ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pine to Wed Chauncey B. Garver.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pine of 24 Gramercy Park, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Pine, to Chauncey Brewster Garver, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Garver of 515 Madison Avenue and Oyster Bay, L. I. Miss Pine is a sister of Miss Edith Pine, both being presented to society at the same time.

Mr. Garver is a lawyer, and is a graduate of Yale and Harvard. He belongs to the University, Seawanhaka Yacht, and Piping Rock Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

WED IN ALL ANGELS' CHURCH.

Miss Elizabeth C. Roselle the Bride of Allston E. Storm.

The wedding of Allston Everett Storm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jules P. Storm of 147 West Seventy-seventh Street, and Miss Elizabeth Cornell Roselle, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roselle of Newburg and New York, was celebrated at noon yesterday in All Angels' Church, West Eighty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend. The bride, in a blue traveling costume, had a bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Alfred R. Smiles, as her matron of honor, and her niece and nephew, Nancy and Junior Jordan, were the flower girl and page.

Mr. Storm's brother, C. Milton Storm, was his best man. There were no ushers. A breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria followed the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Storm then left for the South to spend their honeymoon. On their return they make their home in New York.

Godwin-Rives Wedding Plans.

Frederick Marquand Godwin, whose marriage to Miss Mildred Rives will take place on Wednesday, April 11, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, will have Reginald B. Rives, a cousin of the bride, as his best man, and the ushers will be Darragh A. Park, William R. Berry, Richard Gambrill, Roderick Terry, Jr.; James Boyd, and Chester G. Berwind. Miss Rives is to have no attendants, and her brother, F. Bayard Rives, will give her in marriage as her father, George L. Rives, is ill.

Miss Sylvia Hyde Weds April 10.

The marriage of Miss Sylvia Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hyde of 66 East Ninety-first Street, and Fillmore van, S. Hyde, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde of 10 West Forty-seventh Street, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, April 10, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. A small reception for the family and intimate friends will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Blake-Mumford Engagement.

Colonel Edmund Molyneux Blake, U. S. A., and Mrs. Blake of Providence, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss, Aylffe Malbone Blake, to Nicholas Van Slyck Mumford, son of Judge and Mrs. Charles C. Mumford of Providence. Miss Blake is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U. S. A. Mr. Mumford is a graduate of Brown University, class of '12, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

New York Times Association Dinner

The annual dinner of The New York Times Association will be held at 6:30 o'clock, Sunday evening, March 25, in the east ballroom of the Hotel Astor. All members of the staff and of the Alumni Association are requested to notify the Treasurer, as soon as possible, whether they will be able to attend.

SIMPLE LIFE BEST, SAYS DITTENHOEFER

Former Judge Tells How to be Successful and Live to be 80.

WAS A LINCCOLN ELECTOR

"Be Active In Your Vocation," He Advises, "and Satisfied with Doing Your Full Duty."

Another man of prominence will tomorrow join that group of New York octogenarians, which includes Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew and Elbridge T. Gerry, and which still exerts a forceful influence on the life of the city. Former Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer will be 80 years old tomorrow, and all of these years, since he was 7, have been passed in New York City.

From the first he found, he says, a rare tonic force in the ever-increasing sweep of life in the metropolis of the United States, and to those who would grow old successfully he recommends New York, taken with a will to live up to the opportunities of each day, but with no overstraining of effort. This is what Judge Dittenhoefer said yesterday when asked how to grow to be 80 and successful:

"The simple life—no excesses—active in whatever vocation you are in. Do not make your aim the striving to get ahead of another, but be satisfied with doing your full duty."

"What would you consider habits of the simple life in New York City?" he was asked.

"To bed by 10 and up by 7 and moderate eating. I have never smoked. I have drunk moderately and have been careful to avoid excesses of all kinds."

Judge Dittenhoefer's life in the full current of New York's activities reaches back to the first campaign of Lincoln for the Presidency. Then a young lawyer, he was a speaker in this campaign, and after the second campaign was a Lincoln elector from New York State. He met Lincoln on the afternoon of the famous Cooper Union speech, and saw him again at his hotel just after.

"I ventured to congratulate him on the success of his speech," said Judge Dittenhoefer, "and his face brightened. 'I am not sure I made a success,' he said diffidently." Judge Dittenhoefer has written a book about his recollections of Lincoln and his times.

"My parents," continued the Judge, "were Germans. They first settled in the South, and I was born in Charleston, S. C., but, though I am of German parentage and admire and sympathize with the German people, in this war I am entirely with the Entente Allies. I have never allowed my sympathies or prejudices to influence my reasoning powers. I blame the Kaiser, first, because he refused mediation, and second, for the rape of Belgium. I am a Republican and expect to die one, but I think Woodrow Wilson is a great President, though I am not in accord with him in all the measures he has adopted."

Judge Dittenhoefer is head of the law firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James of 32 Broadway. He keeps in touch with the business of the firm, though he does not visit the office oftener than three times a week. He made a specialty of copyright law, and has long been considered an authority on this subject. In litigation, literature, and the stage in this city he for years played a prominent part. He represented the Metropolitan Opera Company in the litigation with Frau Cosima Wagner, who sought to restrain the performance of "Parsifal," contending that it could not be played save at Baireuth. Judge Dittenhoefer has not been a seeker for public office. He served an unexpired term as Judge of the City Court by appointment of Governor Reuben E. Fenton, the incumbent having died in office.

"Of course I have seen many changes in New York," said Judge Dittenhoefer. "When my father came here he opened a dry goods store in Division Street and we lived there. I remember as a youth that all the wealthy families lived in Chambers and Murray Streets, and that neighborhood. I attended many a ball there. When I went to Columbia College Charles King was President, and the college was situated in College Place, near Church Street."

Judge Dittenhoefer's eightieth birthday will be quietly celebrated at his home at 17 East Eighty-third Street in the company of his son and daughters. In this home are many mementoes of Lincoln days, one being a military pass written by Lincoln the day before he was shot; another being a large election poster, in red, white, and blue, calling on citizens to re-elect Lincoln to the Presidency.

"But," said Judge Dittenhoefer, "my birthday will be marked by an unusual celebration. It always has—parades and so forth. You see I was born on St. Patrick's Day."

IRISH PROMISE BIG PARADE.

Reported Division In Ranks Attributed to Pro-Germanism.

When the annual St. Patrick's Day parade starts at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue the factional controversy that disturbed the rank and file of the Ancient Order of Hibernians a year ago will have been relegated to the past, the Committee of Arrangements announced last night.

"The parade promises to be the greatest of its kind ever held in New York," reported the committee, of which Thomas Kane is President, at the county headquarters, 211 East Forty-fifth Street. "None of the factions which fought last year is represented on the committee in charge of this year's parade. The Irish-American citizens of New York hope to make a demonstration that will show their loyalty and fidelity to the United States, as well as to the Old Land."

One of the parade leaders, who requested that he be not quoted as speaking for any one but himself, said the reported division in the ranks of the A. O. H. was due to a small group, which wanted to be more "pro-German than pro-American."

"Several of the leaders of this group," said he, "have referred to other Hibernians as pro-English, but we are simply pro-American and pro-Irish. He called attention to an editorial in The Gaelic American, which is edited by John Devoy, and which refers to the St. Patrick's day celebration as "The Little Pro-English Parade."

The line of march will be decided upon today. The committee announced last night that Cardinal Farley would review the procession from the episcopal residence at Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street. The parade will pass through Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue and return to Fifth Avenue on Fifty-first Street.

GERARD SEES WILSON; STARTS FOR NEW YORK

Has an Hour's Secret Conference with the President—Plans for Reception Here Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—James W. Gerard, the former Ambassador to Germany, left here at 8:45 o'clock tonight for New York. For an hour this evening he was closeted with President Wilson, to whom he made a personal explanation of conditions in Germany at the time of his departure.

The conference with the President began at 6 o'clock and afterward Mr. Gerard and White House officials declined to tell what had been said or what views had been exchanged.

Mr. Gerard was accompanied to New York by Thomas McCarthy, the United States Marshal for the Southern Judicial District of New York, his old friend and political manager, who came to Washington to arrange for the New York reception in Mr. Gerard's honor.

It is expected that Mr. Gerard will return to Washington soon to advise the State Department with respect to German conditions. He is still on the rolls of the department as an Ambassador of the United States.

Arrangements for today's reception to James W. Gerard were completed yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Mayor's committee having the affair in charge. The Jersey Central Railroad has made its regular train bearing Mr. Gerard a special from Bound Brook to Communipaw. At that place the Executive Committee will meet Mr. Gerard and bring him to Pier A, at the Battery, on the police patrol boat Patrol.

The main committee in automobiles will escort Mr. Gerard to City Hall, where he will be officially received. Speeches will be made by John B. Stanchfield, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Gerard will respond. The committee will then escort Mr. Gerard to the Ritz-Carlton. The police arrangements will be under Chief Inspector Schmittberger, with Inspector Myers at the Battery and Inspector Dwyer at the City Hall. Secret Service agents will furnish special protection.

Mrs. Gerard, who arrived in New York on Wednesday night, and Mrs. Marcus Daly, Mrs. Gerard's mother, will join the Ambassador at the City Hall.

SHEEHAN FUNERAL TODAY.

Services for Ex-Lieutenant Governor to be Held in Cathedral.

Funeral services of ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning at 10 o'clock. The honorary pallbearers will be:

J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Potter, Henry Seligman, Joseph B. Mayer, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, De Lancey Nicoll, Justice Francis K. Pendleton, ex-Justice George L. Ingraham, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Justice Francis M. Scott, Paul Dana, Francis L. Hine, Frank B. Church, Frank C. Laughlin, Henry P. Davison, Daniel G. Reid, Charles F. Murphy, William D. Guthrie, Justice Victor J. Dowling, John Ryan, Frank Gray Griswold, Samuel F. Moran, Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, George B. McClellan, John B. Stanchfield, Almet F. Jenks, William N. Dykman, Frederick B. Lynch, James Cox Brady, William C. Reick, Alfred E. Smith, Frank K. Sturgis, and Dr. Samuel Lambert.

A special car for the mourners will be attached to the 12:40 P. M. train leaving the Grand Central Station and arriving at Buffalo at 10:55 P. M. Funeral services will be held at Old St. Joseph's Church, Buffalo, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM R. BAIRD DEAD.

Lawyer, Lecturer, and Author of College Fraternity Books.

William Raimond Baird, lawyer, editor, lecturer and senior member of the firm of Baird, Cox, Kent & Campbell, patent lawyers of 271 Broadway, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 114 Ralston Avenue, South Orange. Born in Philadelphia in 1858, Mr. Baird for a number of years lived in New York City. He was a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology. Following his graduation as mechanical engineer in 1873 Mr. Baird attended the Columbia Law School and the School of Political Science. In 1882 he began the practice of the law.

He was a lecturer on "Cotton and Cotton Law" at Stevens Institute, Hoboken. He was President of the College Fraternity Publishing Company, New York City, and author of "American College Fraternities," "Principles of American Law," "Study of Languages," "Fraternity Studies," also "Handbook of Beta Theta Pi" and "Betas of Achievement." He was editor of Beta Theta Pi since 1894, and contributed to Johnson's Encyclopedia and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Dr. George W. Boskowitz.

Dr. George W. Boskowitz, for many years a physician in this city, died yesterday at Sarasota, Fla., where he had gone on account of his health. He was a son of Dr. Herman B. Boskowitz, and he was born in New York in 1856. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. For some time Dr. Boskowitz was Dean and Professor of Surgery of the Eclectic Medical College of New York, from which institution he had graduated in 1877. He was editor of The Eclectic Review. He was also President at one time of the National Medical Eclectic Society and the State Eclectic Society. He left a widow, who was Lena Toms.

Miss Ann Falconer Perrin.

Miss Ann Falconer Perrin, daughter of John Perrin and Jane Falconer Perrin and a granddaughter of General John Falconer of White Plains, died yesterday at 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, where she was temporarily staying. She was 75 years old and resided with her only sister, Mrs. Mary F. Meerek of Larchmont. Miss Perrin was one of the oldest members of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Herbert Hodgman of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Barton Hodgman, to Raymond F. Carlaw of London, England, son of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson Carlaw of Belleville, Ontario. Miss Hodgman is related to Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon S. Jaine of 1,427 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Jaine, to Professor David S. Blondheim of Urbana, Ill. Professor Blondheim has been with the University of Illinois for several years. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIETY TAKES PART IN MI-CAREME FUN

Young People in Gala Costumes at Carnival at Sherry's for West Side Juvenile Club.

"WAR SNIDES" AT WALDORF

Marie Dressler Appears in a Tabloid Musical Play in Aid of American Aviation Corps.

Mi-Careme festivities attracted society last evening, two of the largest affairs being the carnival at Sherry's, for the benefit of the West Side Juvenile Club, and the entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria, in aid of the American Aviation Corps and the Ambulance Francaise de Pierrefonds.

The carnival at Sherry's attracted a large assembly of young people, and many came in gala costumes. The appearance of the Junior League orchestra in Hawaiian costume, with Miss Grace Henry as director, created much enthusiasm, as the members of the orchestra are all prominent society girls.

Several dinners preceded the carnival, the hostesses taking their guests to the dance. Mrs. George G. Mason, Mrs. W. B. Scarborough, Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, and Mrs. George de Forest Lord were among the hostesses.

The program also offered amusing stunts by society amateurs, and motion pictures of Squadron A on the Mexican border.

Among the young men in charge of the affair were Howland S. Davis, J. Henry Harper, Schuyler M. Meyer, J. Horton Ijams, J. Fahys Cook, W. Shippen Davis, Charles King, Karl B. Lamb, Robert R. Livingston, T. A. Renkel, J. L. Seligman, John H. Stewart, and Percy S. Weeks.

Miss Marie Dressler directed the entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria, which was attended by a fashionable audience about filling the grand ballroom. A patriotic note was struck at the close, when Master Jack Valentine of Calvary Church sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with the spectators standing and joining in the chorus.

The program began with Trixie Friganza, who was followed by a Bernard Shaw playlet, "Overruled," in which Miss Gertrude Kingston, Miss Margery Maude, Walter Bingham, and Colin Campbell appeared. Miss Georgie Cain sang one of her old-time favorites, and Adelaide and Hughes danced. After Eddie Canter came Miss Dressler in "War Snides," written by Francis Marion, with music by A. Baldwin Sloan, which was well received.

Mrs. E. N. Breitung was in charge of the affair. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Paul Morton, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. William Dinston, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mrs. W. B. Bonbright, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. Albert Flake, Mrs. James G. Wentz, Mrs. Percy H. Stewart, and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown were among those in the audience.

George Henry Frost.

George Henry Frost, 79 years old, founder and for many years publisher of The Engineering News, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was born in Ontario, Canada, and was graduated from McGill University as a civil engineer in 1860. He was land surveyor with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad when the first rails west of Chicago were laid. Mr. Frost was a member of American and Canadian societies of civil engineers. While serving in the City Council of Plainfield, he had charge of the installation of the city's sewer system.

Falk Younker's Funeral.

The funeral of Falk Younker, Field Secretary of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, who died on a train near Kansas City, was held yesterday in the West Side Synagogue. The Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes officiated. The eulogy was spoken by Morris Well, representing the association.

Among the honorary pallbearers were representatives of the National Council of the association, and of the West Side Synagogue. The interment was at Cypress Hills.

The New Era Club will hold a memorial service for Falk Younker tonight in its rooms, 274 East Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise will speak.

Obituary Notes.

EVA HARTER EASTMAN, wife of John C. Eastman, publisher of The Chicago Daily Journal, died on Wednesday night in Chicago. Mrs. Eastman was interested in the study of modern languages and in farming, having attended courses at Purdue University.

SAMUEL KRAFT, a well-known figure in the New York wholesale dry goods market, died on Tuesday at his home at Woodlawn, near Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. Kraft was born in Bavaria in 1850. He came to this country when 17 years old and went to live in Wheeling. With his brother he established the firm of A. L. Kraft & Brother. Later the firm became Kraft, Frank & Co. When he died Mr. Kraft was the President of the Kraft Manufacturing Company. He was a director of the Bank of the Ohio Valley. He left a widow, who was Pauline Seeligman of this city, and three children.

WARREN E. TROTT, a retired commission merchant of Brooklyn, died at Los Angeles, Cal. He was 68 years old.

Mrs. AMANDA M. PAINE of Clarkson, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank L. Baldwin, in East Orange. She was 80 years old.

ROBERT H. WILSON, a former member of the Phillipsburg Board of Education, died yesterday in Phillipsburg. He was 68 years old.

Mrs. AMELIA SCHMAN, for twenty-seven years a resident of Long Island City, died at her home there on Wednesday.

EDWARD GILBERT DICKSON, for many years a managing partner of the late firm of J. S. Lowdey & Co., died yesterday at Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. FANNIE ELSIE WOOD FRIPP, wife of Charles D. Fripp of the equipment department of the American Express Company, is dead at her home, 221 West 106th Street. Sh was born in this city and was 50 years old.

HENRY LLOYD FRANCIS, for many years Treasurer of the East End Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon and a trustee, died on Wednesday in the Lutheran Hospital after an operation. He was 50 years old and lived at 209 Chestnut Street, Cypress Hills.

WILLIAM WEIMANN of Evergreen, L. I., a cafe proprietor in Manhattan, died on Monday, aged 54 years. He was a native of Germany and formerly for many years lived in Brooklyn.

ROBERT A. HOLCKE, a dealer in barbers' supplies in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 2,504 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. He was a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 608, F. and A. M.; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Brooklyn; Aurora Grata Consistory, and of Brooklyn Chapter, No. 221, O. E. S. and K. U. V. of Flatbush.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ADAMS OVERBAUGH, widow of James E. Overbaugh, died in her seventy-eighth year yesterday in her apartment in the Hotel Touraine, 23 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She was born in old Greenwich Village and was Vice President of the Rutgers Institute Alumnae Association, the Rainy Day Club, and the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage League.

GEORGE GILBERT DICKSON, 75 years old, a retired clothier of Brooklyn, died yesterday in Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Dickson was a member of the old Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Albany Society, and the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club of New York. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY VOLLMER, wife of Charles A. Vollmer, Superintendent of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 27 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-third year.

Mrs. HATTIE B. DAYTON, widow of Captain Sereno T. Dayton, commander of yachts before his death, twenty years ago, died at her home in Port Jefferson, L. I., on Tuesday.

WILLIAM PIDGEON, a resident of Whitestone, L. I., for many years, died at his home there on Wednesday, aged 71 years.

THOMAS McMILLAN, a retired mechanic of the Park Department and a member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 744, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 80 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

FRANK DANIEL BROWN, 57 years old, for several years with the Irving National Bank in Manhattan, died at 96 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst, on Wednesday from pneumonia. Mr. Brown was a member of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club and was a former commodore of the Arcanum Yacht Club of Bensonhurst.

ZENAS FERRY MOODY, who was Governor of Oregon from 1862 to 1866, died Wednesday night in Salem, Ore., in his 86th year. He was born in Granby, Mass., and went to Oregon in 1851. He had been a Government surveyor.

EL PASO HEARS VILLA HAS CAPTURED PARRAL

Government Informed Bandit Is Now Marching Toward Chihuahua —2 Americans Reported Slain.

EL PASO, Texas, March 15.—Francisco Villa captured Parral, Chihuahua, Saturday, defeating the Carranza forces there, according to a report received by Government agents late today and forwarded to Washington. Villa then led his forces down the mountain and started toward Chihuahua City, with the intention of attacking the State capital, according to the same source.

An American mining man arrived here today from Magistral, Durango, and reported to his employers that Villa forces entered Magistral fifteen days ago and killed two Americans, Lou Ziegler and C. A. Winn, and a number of Mexican mining men employed there. The report has not been confirmed.

Winn had a sister somewhere in New York State, while Ziegler had been in Mexico many years. The company which employed them is owned by a German syndicate. No reports were received regarding the destruction of any of the mine property.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times, may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MARSCHARK.—Dr. and Mrs. Max Marschark announce the birth of their daughter, Maxine Roberta, March 7, 1917, at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Married.

GORDON—DAVIS.—At Hotel Gotham, March 14, 1917, Miss Evelyn Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levis Davis, to Samuel Gordon, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon.

ROS—MAHNKE.—On Wednesday, March 14, 1917, Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mahnke, to Dr. Osvaldo Ros.

SABINE — HALSTEAD. — On Wednesday, March 14, 1917, Mary L. Halstead, daughter of Mrs. John C. Halstead, to Philip S. Sabine, M. D.

STORM—ROSELLE.—At All Angels' Church, New York City, March 15, 1917, Elizabeth Cornell Roselle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roselle, to Allston Everett Storm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jules P. Storm.

TRAUB—DRYFUS.—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Dryfus of 522 West 157th St., New York City, announce the marriage of their daughter Hazel to Mr. Frank F. Traub of Savannah, Ga., March 15, 1917.

Brooklyn.

REINERS—WHEELER.—March 12, Edith G. Wheeler to John T. Reiners.

Died.

BAIRD.—Suddenly, at South Orange, N. J., March 15, 1917, William Raimond, son of the late William J. and Mary Emma Cornish Baird, in his 59th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 144 Ralston Av., Saturday, March 17, at 1 o'clock.

BARNES.—At Mineola, N. Y., March 15, 1917, Elizabeth H. Barnes. Funeral services at her late residence, Harrison Av., Mineola, Saturday, March 17, at 2:30 P. M. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

BENJAMIN.—Marie, widow of Henry, beloved mother of Mrs. Oscar Schein, Mrs. Arthur Gold, and Mrs. Jacob Rapoport, passed away suddenly March 13, 1917. Funeral will be held from 598 Pavonia Av., Jersey City Heights, Friday, March 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Take the tube to Summit Av. station. Interment Washington Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

BLOCH.—Washington Lodge, No. 19, I. O. B. B., announces with deep regret the death of Brother Joseph Bloch. Funeral services at 550 West 157th St., Friday, 1:30 P. M.

PHILIP DAVIDSON, President.

BOSKOWITZ.—At Sarasota, Fla., on March 15, 1917, Dr. George W. Boskowitz, in the 60th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRISBANE.—Amerinthea, on Wednesday the 14th, at Woodbury, Conn., will be buried in Washington, Conn., at 2:30, Friday. Washington, D. C., and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

BUCH.—On March 15, at his residence, 206 West 95th St., Samuel Ellsworth Buch, son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Buch. Requiem mass at the Church of Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, March 19, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Relatives, friends, and members of the Holy Name Society, Holy Name Branch, are respectfully requested to attend. Body may be seen Sunday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

CALDWELL.—Suddenly, Tuesday, March 13, at his home, 129 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., Margaret Cook, aged 62 years, widow of John Armour Caldwell. Funeral Friday, at 2:30 P. M., from residence.

CAMPBELL.—On March 15th at Millburn, N. J., of pneumonia, Anna Grier, wife of George W. Campbell, and daughter of the late General William N. Grier, U. S. A. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, on Saturday, March 17, at 4 o'clock, on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:51 P. M.

CONNARS.—Bridget Connars, (nee Murray,) aged 61 years. Funeral from her late residence, 602 Park Av., Weehawken, Friday, March 16, 1917.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

DICKINSON.—On Wednesday, March 14, 1917, Frances Boynton, wife of Edwin E. Dickinson. Funeral services will be held at her home, 312 West 77th St., on Friday, March 16, at 9:30 A. M.

DICKSON.—Thursday, March 15, 1917, Edward Gilbert Dickson, husband of Mae Livingston. Services private Saturday, March 17, 1917, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George Quackenbush, Greenwich, Conn.

DIETZ.—Thursday, March 15, 1917, Lucy M. Dietz, (nee Reimers,) beloved wife of Charles J. Dietz, in her 59th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 5 St. Nicholas Terrace, (127th St.,) Saturday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment private, (on Sunday.)

DORRIAN.—At Summit, N. J., on March 14, 1917, Joseph A., husband of Minnie C. Dorrian, aged 64 years. Solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at St. Michael's Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 17, at 9 o'clock. Interment at the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

EARLE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, March 15, 1917, Mary Earle, sister of Miss Lucy Earle and Mrs. T. H. Boardman. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 354 Warburton Av., on Saturday, March 17, at 2 P. M.

FERGUSON.—Suddenly, on March 14, 1917, at West End, N. J., Amelia Sophia. Interment private. Chicago papers please copy.

FROST.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 15, 1917, George Henry, beloved husband of Louisa Hunt Frost, in his 79th year. Services at his late residence, 745 Watchung Av., Plainfield, on Saturday, March 17, at 3 P. M. Car will be attached to Saturday's Special, C. R. R. of N. J., leaving foot of Liberty St. at 2 P. M.

GRANBERY.—On March 15, at his residence, 2,066 5th Av., David Walke, beloved husband of Mary E. Peck Granberry, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., on Friday, March 16, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

GOODWIN.—Margaret Flora, beloved wife of James Albert Goodwin, on March 14, 1917, at her residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral at convenience of family.

GREEN.—On March 14, at her home, 1,384 Dean St., Brooklyn, Amanda Cunningham, wife of the late Charles F. Green. Funeral private.

HARDENBERGH.—On March 14, John Pool Hardenbergh, beloved husband of Isabelle E. Hardenbergh, and son of the late John Pool and Frances E. Hardenbergh. Funeral service at his late residence, 8,678 Bay Parkway, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 17th inst., 10:30 A. M.

HART.—At Morristown, N. J., March 15, 1917, Laura, daughter of the late James and Charlotte E. Hart. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Leland Wells, South Country Road, Amityville, L. I., on Saturday, March 17, at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, on Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.

HELMER.—Dr. George J. Helmer, husband of Gail Hood Helmer, suddenly, on Thursday, March 15, at his residence in Upper Nyack. Notice of services later.

JAQUES.—On Tuesday, March 13, 1917, at St. Luke's Hospital, Lalla Florence, wife of Edmond Jaques and daughter of the late Dr. Andrew May, of St. Catherine's, Ontario. Interment at St. Catherine's, Ontario, Friday, March 16, 1917.

JELLINGHAUS. — Adolph, on Wednesday, March 14, 1917, at his home, 1,161 Park Av., New York City, in

NEW TRANSIT PLANS TO AID DUAL SYSTEM

Service Board and Long Island Railroad Agree on Extension to Bayside.

WILL CHARGE TWO FARES

City Expects First Year's Deficit to be Small and Line Soon to Return a Profit.

The Public Service Commission is already taking into account that very soon after the dual system of rapid transit is finished extension in various directions must be made. A report of the committee appointed to carry on negotiations with the Long Island Railroad for a lease of the latter's tracks from Corona to Whitestone Landing and Little Neck, made yesterday, indicates what is expected in that direction.

For more than three years there has been agitation for an elevated extension eastward from Corona to Amity Street, and thence to Bayside, paralleling the Port Washington branch of the Long Island Railroad. Then the railroad company offered to let the city use its tracks to the points indicated for ten years at an annual rent of $250,000. There have been many conferences, and now the railroad and the commission have agreed upon a ten-year lease at $125,000 for the first year and an increase of 6 per cent. for each year thereafter.

Cost of operation is to be borne pro rata on the basis of car mileage. It has been estimated that the cost of a connection at Corona will be $410,000, borne by the city. The railroad will spend $1,400,000 to eliminate grade crossings and for other improvements, and it will cost the operating company $640,000 for cars and power facilities.

After much discussion it was decided that two fares should be charged for the through trip. Statisticians of the commission have reported that by utilizing the Long Island tracks, the city would save about $150,000 a year. When the traffic grows larger the city may build its own line and reap a good profit, but at present this cannot be done. If two fares are charged beyond Broadway, Flushing, and College Point, the city, even at the outset, will lose little. The report says in part:

"Compared with corresponding territory in the upper Bronx on the west side, it appears that the present assessed valuation of the Third Ward, ($71,000,000,) will enhance 11 per cent., almost enough to wipe out the deficit in the first year of operation, all further enhancement thereafter accruing to the full benefit of the city. If the two-fare arrangement described is effected, the deficit therein noted, (about $25,000 a year) will be practically wiped out in a short time. However, the revenue, operating expenses, and property enhancement figures upon which these conclusions are dependent are necessarily uncertain."

FINDS BOND MARKET WEAK.

Shonts Seeks to Issue $16,436,000 Securities at 93½.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, testified yesterday before the Public Service Commission in support of permission to issue $16,436,000 bonds for completing the third-tracking of the elevated lines, enlarging the power plants, &c. Mr. Shonts said it was proposed to dispose of the bonds at 93½ to a syndicate. Asked if he thought this was a fair price, he replied:

"I think so. I do not think the bond market is as strong now as when the issue of $160,000,000 was disposed of."

Mr. Shonts said he understood the underwriters of the former issue made almost nothing by the transaction. Other witnesses testified that those bonds went from the syndicate to selling agents, and finally to the public at a little more than 98.

After several witnesses had testified concerning the equipment and additional power needed, the hearing was adjourned.

BOUCK WHITE GETS 30 DAYS.

Two Others Who Desecrated the Flag Also Sent to the Workhouse.

The Rev. Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, at 125 West Twenty-first Street, who was convicted with Edward R. Ames and August Henkel of desecrating the American flag at a ceremony held in the courtyard of the church last June, was yesterday sentenced by Judge McIntyre in General Sessions to thirty days in the workhouse and to pay a fine of $100. Ames, who was the master of ceremonies, and Henkel, who cast the American flag into the "melting pot," were also sentenced to thirty days.

"If there ever was a time in this great Republic," Judge McIntyre said, in passing sentence, "when every American should be true and loyal to the flag, it is now. I regret that I haven't the power to make this sentence a matter of years. In recent years there has been coming into our country certain elements from lands where there has been oppression. Instead of enjoying the opportunities afforded by America, they have dared to suggest destruction to our institutions. To these and all others this court sends the warning that hereafter it must be 'hats off to the flag.'"

White said to the court that he "was both unrepentant and an anti-patriot." He added that a prison sentence would not in any way change his views or practices.

REFUSES PATRIOTS' PLEDGE.

Ludwig Nissen Declares His Loyalty Needs No Reaffirmation.

Ludwig Nissen, financier and importer of precious stones at 182 Broadway, who caused an uproar at the National Security League's Congress on Constructive Patriotism at Washington, D. C., on Jan. 26, by defending the German invasion of Belgium, has refused to sign a copy of the declaration of loyalty to the President of the United States, prepared by Mayor Mitchel's Committee for National Defense, which was handed to him on Wednesday at the Bankers Club. The story was told yesterday in Wall Street circles, and Mr. Nissen came forward with this explanation:

"It seemed to me absurd to ask an American citizen to renew the pledge to uphold his Government which he already holds deep within him. When a man signs such a pledge, it seems to me, he casts doubt on the sincerity of his patriotism, for if his patriotism is well grounded he does not need to affirm it publicly. I may say this with especial emphasis in respect to my own patriotism, for I became an American citizen from choice and not by birth. I was born in Denmark."

Nonpartisan Election Law Inquiry.

A resolution asking Governor Whitman to co-operate with the Legislature in the appointment of a nonpartisan board to take up the question of amendments to the election law was adopted last night at a meeting of the Republican County Committee at Bryant Hall. There have been many complaints about the existing statutes, and Republican leaders, some of whom are in favor of abolishing the present system of direct primaries, want to hear the recommendations of a board which could not be charged with an attempt to further political ends.

TO SUCCEED LIEBKNECHT.

Emil Stahl, a Majority Socialist, Probably Has Been Elected.

AMSTERDAM, March 15, (via London.)—A by-election was held at Spandau, Prussia, to fill the seat in the Reichstag made vacant by the imprisonment of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader. According to a telegram from Berlin, Emil Stahl, a majority Socialist, received 12,868 votes against 3,930 polled by Franz Mehring, a minority Socialist. Several districts are still to be heard from, but Stahl's election is considered certain. The Conservatives voted for Stahl.

Dr. Liebknecht was tried by court-martial at Berlin in June, 1916, for "military treason," and sentenced to fours years and one months' imprisonment. Pending an appeal, which later was rejected, a court-martial at Thorn commenced action against the Socialist leader, charging that he had attempted to incite the soldiers of the Thorn garrison to disobedience and rebellion, and a dispatch from Berlin by way of London in January last said he had received an additional sentence of four and one half years and had been expelled from the Berlin bar.

STATE MUST LEVY NEW DIRECT TAX

Total Appropriations Will Reach Nearly $73,000,000—To Raise $12,000,000 by New Imposts.

ALBANY, March 15.—Total State appropriations of $72,964,000, requiring the levying of a direct tax of approximately $12,843,000, will be made by the Legislature for the next fiscal year, according to a statement made public today after the introduction of the annual Appropriation bill totaling $48,022,000. The statement, made by Chairman Sage of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Machold of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, said that besides the direct tax it was proposed to raise $12,000,000 by new taxes.

Besides the total of the Appropriation bill, the statement said, the following items must be provided: Highway maintenance, $6,575,000; debt service, $12,843,000; Emergency bill, $1,331,000; emergency National Guard, $1,000,000; Rockaway Fortification bill, $1,000,000; Court of Appeals, $3,000; State constabulary, $500,000; Saratoga capital fund, $260,000; Hospital Development Commission, $430,000; estimated other items, $1,000,000.

The proposed appropriations approximately are $7,477,000 greater than those recommended by Governor Whitman in his tentative budget submitted to the Legislature in January. The executive budget, however, provided for the debt service of $12,000,000, highway maintenance of $6,300,000, nearly $1,000,000 transferred to the emergency bill, and $500,000 for National Guard manoeuvres. With these items subtracted the executive budget would have totaled $44,943,000, or approximately $3,000,000 less than the executive bill introduced today.

The legislative leaders propose to take care of the interest payments and sinking fund requirements by the direct tax. The State's estimated revenues are $52,964,000. It is proposed to raise $12,000,000 by new taxes and $12,843,000 by direct tax, making a total income of $77,807,000, thus leaving the State a surplus of approximately $5,000,000.

In the Legislative bill, items amounting to $2,950,000 were provided for that were not included in the Executive bill. The total of the bill by divisions is: Personal service, $18,645,000; maintenance and operation, $19,945,000; deficiencies, $2,937,000; construction, $8,370,000, and unclassified, $8,125,000. The amounts it is proposed to provide for the various branches of the State Government include: Executive and administrative, $2,575,000; legislative, $2,667,000; judicial, $3,356,000; educational, $10,242,000; agriculture, $2,606,000; charitable, $4,247,000, and canals, $1,581,000.

PROTECTS VAN CORTLANDT.

President Dowling Objects to Interborough Yard Near Park.

President Frank Dowling of the Board of Aldermen, presiding yesterday at a meeting of the Sinking Fund, made a vigorous protest against the proposal of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to establish an eight-acre storage yard for cars along the southerly boundary of Van Cortlandt Park. President Dowling explained that it is proposed to establish a storage yard repair shop bordering on the park and Moshulo Parkway at the junction of Jerome Avenue and the Parkway.

"This proposed site for a storage yard on several acres is in one of the most desirable sections of the Bronx, and I do not believe that the city should authorize the creation of such a yard at that point," said President Dowling. "Van Cortlandt Park is one of the city's finest playgrounds, and this yard will be established at what will very soon be the most popular end of the park when the Moshulo Parkway Station of the Jerome Avenue line is opened. I am in favor of nipping this project in the bud before we have the residents of the Bronx down here in droves protesting against it. If it is necessary to establish a storage yard, let it be done further down on the old Jerome Park Reservoir."

At the suggestion of President Dowling the matter was referred to a committee of the Sinking Fund Commission, consisting of City Chamberlain Maltbie, Controller Prendergast, and Alderman Kenney, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

ASTOR BABY'S BILLS UPHELD

Special Guardian's Report Ready on $75 a Day Expenditure.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, appointed special guardian by Surrogate Cohalan to examine the account of expenditures made by Mrs. Madeline Force Astor Dick for her son, John Jacob Astor, which showed that she had spent an average of $75 a day for him during the first three and one-half years of his life, announced yesterday that he would file a report today recommending that the account be approved.

The accounting was filed Jan. 30, and Mr. Sullivan, because of illness, obtained several extensions of time in which to examine it. The principal items listed were $33,773, representing one-third of the taxes on the Astor home at 840 Fifth Avenue, and $32,666 for one-third of the maintenance of the household. Clothing and toys were listed at $5,790. The account covered the period from Aug. 14, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1915.

The income of the $3,000,000 trust fund which Colonel Astor provided in his will for the child averaged $140,000 a year. The executors allowed $60,360 for the period covered in the accounting.

Mrs. Dick was appointed guardian over the baby until he becomes 14 years old. She surrendered the income from a $5,000,000 trust fund last Summer by marrying William T. Dick.

Want $100,000 for Howard School.

George Foster Peabody, General Chairman of the $100,000 campaign for the Howard Orphanage and Industrial School at Kings Park, L. I., announced yesterday that Jacob C. Klinck of the Williamsburg Trust Company had accepted the Chairmanship of the Organization Committee. Governor Whitman has written a letter indorsing the effort being made in behalf of the colored children of New York and Brooklyn through the school. William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, has accepted membership on the Honorary Committee. The campaign is being organized to raise $100,000 with which to clear the institution of all debt.

Ask Million for Letchworth Village.

Prominent physicians in a letter yesterday to Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, urged the appropriation this year by the Legislature of not less than $1,000,000 for the feeble-minded colony at Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland County. Those who signed the letter were Drs. Abraham Jacobi, William Browning, L. Pierce Clark, Charles L. Dana, James Alexander Miller, Walter B. James, Frederick Peterson, William L. Russell, and Ira S. Wile.

SINGER GETS ALIMONY.

Court Allows $30 a Week to Rosina Van Dyck of the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Rosina Hageman, who sings in the Metropolitan Opera Company under the name of Rosina Van Dyck, will receive $30 a week alimony under her separation decree from her husband, Richard Hageman, a musical conductor at the Metropolitan, under a decision by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan yesterday.

Mr. Hageman consented to the entry of the separation decree on the ground of abandonment, but contended that $25 a week should be sufficient alimony, while his wife asked $50. Justice Cohalan said that when Hageman left the plaintiff he first paid her $75 a week, and later reduced the sum to $40. Mrs. Hageman's earnings in her profession were considered by the court in reducing the alimony.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:07 | Sun sets..6:04 | Moon rises..1:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:34	1:10	7:19	7:19
Governors Island	12:29	1:04	7:45	7:39
Hell Gate	2:39	3:15	9:14	9:28

Arrived—Thursday, March 15.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Feb. 28.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, March 12.
SS Advance, Cristobal, March 7.
SS Helen, San Juan, March 10.
SS Munsomo St. Lucia, March 7.
SS Kratos, Calcutta, Jan. 14.
SS Skuld, Sagua, March 8.
SS Caracas, San Juan, March 10.
SS Lawlaham, Cristobal, March 8.
SS Ancon, Cristobal, March 8.
SS Gulfstream, Port Arthur, March 3.
SS Lampasas, Galveston, March 7.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, March 10.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, March 8.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 12.
SS Commewijne, Haiti, March 2.
SS Almirante, Jamaica, March 10.
SS Thelma, Matanzas, March 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saxonia	London	Mar. 2
Ausable	Santos	Feb. 22
Hudson	Cherbourg	Feb. 22
Romney	Plymouth	Feb. 25
Thor	Santos	Feb. 23
Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Mar Mediterraneo	Marseilles	Feb. 18
Algonquin	Turks Isl'd	Mar. 6
Alicante	Barcelona	Feb. 18
Dante Alighieri	Naples	Mar. 2
Satauma	Marseilles	Feb. 23
Vienna	Bordeaux	Mar. 2
Perouse	Havre	Mar. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 13
El Sud	Galveston	Mar. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Wentworth	St. Nazaire	Mar. 7
Rance	Bordeaux	Mar. 7

DUE SUNDAY.

Mexico	Havana	Mar. 15
City of Augusta	Savannah	Mar. 15
Bjornefjord	Santos	Feb. 22

DUE MONDAY.

Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 14
Pastores	Havana	Mar. 16
Danube	Havana	Mar. 14
Comancho	Jacksonville	Mar. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

Strathlorne	La Pallice	Mar. 3
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 17
St. Stephan	La Pallice	Mar. 3

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Stavangeren	Cienfuegos	Mar. 12
Honduras	Jamaica	Mar. 15
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 18
Mathilde	Santos	Mar. 1
Byron	Santos	Mar. 5

DUE THURSDAY.

Onega	Brixhan	Mar. 5
Zacapa	Kingston	Mar. 17
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 20

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Belita, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dakotan, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Isls.	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ventris, Bahia	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ohioan, Argentina	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Munamar, Matanzas		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Pacific, Buenos Aires		3:00 P.M.
Jungshoved, Rio Janeiro		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Crester Hall, Rio Janeiro		3:00 P.M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Joseph J. Cuneo, Manzanillo		12:00 M.
Commewijne, Haiti		2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Danube, Colon	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Iowan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Honduras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Mar. 16
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Mar. 17
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Islands, (via Seattle)—Awa Maru ... Mar. 17
Northern ..... Mar. 18
Hongkong and Philippine Islands, also specially addressed mails for Netherlands East Indies, (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari ..... Mar. 18

South and Central America Mails.

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) via Nassau, (specially addressed only,) at 12 M.—Belita... Mar. 16
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Cholutecа, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortes, Tela, and Belize, (British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Sixaola ..... Mar. 16
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana..... Mar. 17
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos..... Mar. 17
Bermuda, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian ..... Mar. 17
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Manchioneal ..... Mar. 17
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.,)—Iroquois..... Mar. 17
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Cholutecа, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Metapan..... Mar. 17
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 1:30 P. M.—Ohioan ..... Mar. 17
St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados, and for Guiana, via Georgetown, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2:30 P. M.)—Parima.. Mar. 17

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, France, Gibraltar, and Italy—Sailings uncertain.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—No sailing at present.

BALK AT CONTRACTS WITH DAIRY LEAGUE

Distributers Won't Agree Not to Deal with Individual Farmers.

PRICE NOW A MINOR ISSUE

Though Rate Fixed by Producers Is Higher for the Spring Than It Has Been in Winter.

New York City is facing another fight between the dairymen and milk distributers. The controversy between these organizations resulted last Fall in an increase of 1 cent or more in the cost of a quart to the consumers. The Dairymen's League, which includes practically all of the farmers who sell to distributers in this city, has submitted to the distributers contracts to cover the next three months which, according to I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the New York State Milk Dealers' Conference Board, declares the distributers will not sign. The present contracts expire on April 1.

The matter of price, over which the farmers and dealers split originally, has dropped into the background in view of the league's demand in the proposed contracts that the distributers shall buy all their milk through the league and not from individual farmers. Nevertheless, the price fixed by the league and announced some days ago is still under consideration.

The average price demanded by the farmers for April, May, and June, according to Mr. Nathans, is 5 cents a quart, or three-tenths of a cent more than the distributing companies are paying. This difference, however, is nowhere accepted as representing the real advance in price, because in previous years the price of milk in the Spring has been materially lower than in the Winter. The price asked for the next three months, it is said, is about 2 cents a quart above the rate prevailing in the same period last year, and is higher than the Winter price has ever been.

The schedule of prices presented by the Dairymen's League is based upon milk containing 3 per cent. of butter fats, with the provision that any milk containing a larger percentage of fats shall command a proportionately higher price. As the law does not permit the sale of milk containing less than 3 per cent. of butter fats, a great deal of the milk sold contains more than this allowance. Both distributers and farmers have used 3.6 per cent. milk as an average for estimating retail prices. The price of 5 cents a quart estimated by Mr. Nathans is based upon this average. The Dairymen's League issued this statement yesterday:

The dealers, it is said, propose to increase their prices to the public on the ground that their surplus of milk this Summer will amount to 30 per cent. of the milk they purchase. They would have the public believe that this surplus is waste. As a matter of fact, the bi-products are more valuable than the fluid. A hundred pounds of milk will make at least ten pounds of cheese, and frequently will make more. The result is that the up-State farmers and those in Connecticut are in many instances withdrawing their contracts from the league and are selling their milk to the cheese factories or entering co-operative schemes.

It was apparent yesterday that John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, who led the league in its fight last Fall, but was left out of its councils in drawing up the new schedule, had come to an agreement with the league on the question of legislation affecting the milk situation. Through its officers the league indorsed the Towner-Smith bill, which, favored by Commissioned Dillon, would appropriate $300,000 for the establishment of a State pasteurizing and distributing plant in the city. With such a plant Mr. Dillon said he could deliver milk for 8 cents a quart six months in the year.

WELCOME FOR MRS. SANGER

Birth Control Luncheon Marks Her Release from Jail.

About 150 members of the National Birth Control League met Mrs. Margaret Sanger yesterday at a luncheon at the Plaza, to give her formal welcome after her thirty days in the Queens County Jail for dispensing birth control literature in Brownsville.

Mrs. Sanger made a plea for voluntary motherhood as a new moral standard, and scored the medical profession for opposing birth control laws.

Mrs. Sanger said every obstacle had been put in the way of taking her case to the highest court.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater told of the efforts being made to bring about birth control legislation.

Justice Wauhope Lynn's Son to Wed

Norman M. Lynn, a son of Municipal Court Justice Wauhope Lynn, and Miss Mildred Wilson Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Brown of 830 Riverside Drive, went to the office of the City Court yesterday morning and took out a license to marry. Mr. Lynn gave his age as 31, his residence as 67 West Ninth Street, and his occupation that of manufacturer. Miss Brown said she was 22. The wedding will take place in April, but the date, the attendants and other details have not yet been decided upon.

Lawyers Club to Entertain Canadians

The Lawyers' Club has sent out invitations for a luncheon tomorrow at which the speakers will be Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Canada; Sir Edmund Walker, Mayor Mitchel and Major Gen. Leonard Wood. The subject for discussion will be the Rush-Bagot agreement between the United States and Canada, made a hundred years ago.

A FAMOUS WINTER STROLLING PLACE-NEW ORLEANS CITY PARK
VIA NEW ORLEANS
TO CALIFORNIA VIA THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
ALONG THE SUNSET TRAIL
On New York-New Orleans Limited-Sunset Limited
To CALIFORNIA represents
Perfection of Service and Acme of Comfort
Extra Facilities without Extra Fare—Other Fast Daily Trains—Well Equipped
Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars without Change from Washington
Personal Conductors
Write for booklet "Along the Apache Trail"
WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE
39, 366, 1158 Broadway,
264 Fifth Avenue, at 29th Street, New York City
Or A. J. Poston, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

WARD LINE New York to
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
MEXICO Regular Sailings
to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
NASSAU—Weekly sailings from New York to Nassau and Havana.
Fleet of large steamers built in America and sailing under the American Flag.
Special tours including any or all of the above points and rail-water circle tours going or returning via New Orleans may be arranged.
Easter Holiday Tours, including hotel expenses at Havana, at special reduced rates. Reservation books are now open.
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules promptly supplied on application.
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Offices, Pier of Wall St., New York

BY SEA AND LAND
Short Tours to OLD POINT, ANNAPOLIS, WASHINGTON, etc., Mar. and Apr. Also Daily Independent Tours.
MARSTERS, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ALASKA and "MIDNIGHT SUN." Several Parties in June and July. Write now for Booklet "B." GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD, 309-11 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

BERMUDA--FLORIDA--OLD POINT
Washington—Everywhere. Surprisingly Low Rates. Booklets. Tel. Bryant 7170.
Dellevie's Tours, 1476 Broadway, New York.

Delightful Short Sea Trip
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York.

EASTER tours, 3 to 15 days—all expenses. FRANK TOURIST CO., 398 Broadway and 489 Fifth Ave., bet. 41st and 42d Sts. Phone 4580 Franklin. Established 1875.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60 Direct
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 32, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9490.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily, at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 79, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 5 P. M.

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings Resumed
New York-Liverpool
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mails
Full information from Any Agent of the
AMERICAN LINE
or Office, 9 Broadway, New York

Norwegian America Line
Norway, Sweden, Denmark
and regular connections with all European cities.
Modern Twin-Screw Strs. 16,000 Tons Displacement.
Under Neutral Flag
No Contraband Carried.
Bergensfjord..Mar. 20
8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

CUNARD
Regular Passenger and Cargo Services.
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
NEW YORK—BRISTOL
CUNARD DRAFTS. Convenient-Reliable. Payable in Great Britain and Ireland. Good Rates.
For further information apply 21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
For All Particulars Inquire
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

White Star Line
New York—Liverpool.
Inquire for Sailings, etc.
OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPANISH LINE Compania Transatlantica
(Neutral Flag.) SAILINGS to CADIZ & BARCELONA; HAVANA & VERA CRUZ.
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 8, E. R. Tel. Hanover 218

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Tell the President

WHILE small groups have clamored against any action to uphold American rights, the great majority have had no means of registering their views. The Declaration that appears below gives them the opportunity to record their support of the Government in measures to safeguard American lives and property from foreign attack.

Do you want the Government at Washington to hear only from misrepresentative Americans?

Give the country and the President concrete evidence of how small a proportion of the people advocate surrender.

Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense

Lewis L. Clarke, Cleveland H. Dodge, William N. Dykman, Francis G. Landon, Martin W. Littleton, Philip J. McCook, John Mitchell, Morgan J. O'Brien, Herbert Parsons, George W. Perkins, Elihu Root, Jacob H. Schiff, Alfred E. Smith, John B. Stanchfield, Henry L. Stimson, Willard Straight, Alexander M. White, George W. Wickersham

Declaration

To the President of the United States:

AS an American, faithful to American ideals of justice, liberty and humanity, and confident that the Government has exerted its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace with the world, I hereby declare my absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and pledge my support to you in protecting American rights against unlawful violence upon land and sea, in guarding the nation against hostile attacks, and in upholding international right.

Men and Women of 18 or Over

Sign Now

Sheets available for signature in the leading hotels, at the district headquarters of the Republican and Democratic parties, Western Union Telegraph offices, municipal offices, police stations, stores, restaurants and other accessible places throughout the City.

THE Committee has the active co-operation of both the Republican and Democratic organizations, the Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage bodies, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, clubs, exchanges, the Boy Scouts, the motion picture theatres, the hotels, the railroads and ferries, the Western Union Telegraph Company, church associations, many business and industrial concerns and the various branches of the City Government. All individuals and organizations who desire to join in circulating the Declarations may address the Committee's headquarters in any of the five boroughs.

General Headquarters, 50 East 42nd St., Louis Graves, Executive Secretary; Borough Headquarters: Manhattan, 50 East 42nd Street (Francis G. Landon, Chairman); Brooklyn, Brooklyn Trust Company Building, Montague and Clinton Streets (William N. Dykman, Chairman); Bronx, 391 East 149th Street (Edward Koch, Chairman); Queens, Chamber of Commerce, Long Island City (C. G. M. Thomas, Chairman); Richmond, "Staten Islander" Building, St. George (Walter W. Price, Chairman).

Every American Can Help

TO print copies of the Declaration, and get them properly before the public requires a large outlay of money. To meet the cost, the Executive Committee depends entirely upon voluntary contributions. If you wish to do your part in aid of the work, send a contribution with the following coupon:

Lewis L. Clarke, Treasurer,
American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, N. Y.

Enclosed please find $....., which is my contribution to the work of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense in placing the Declaration before the public.

Name .....

Address .....

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
Advanced Latin Composition.
Physics, American History.
Other excellent records shown on request.

Lectures on Scientific Concentration every Thursday evening in the State Apartments of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Clark School for Concentration

Boarding and Day Pupils. Boys & Girls. Write for Booklet. Phone 744 Columbus.
OFFICE AT
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 75th St. & West End Ave.

Eastman-Gaines — Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

Dalton Swimming School
908 West 59th (Col. Circle). Booklet "T."

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
137 W. 17th St. Tel. 2633 Chelsea.

Lady gives Italian, French, Spanish lessons, makes translations. Write, 135 East 31st.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the Matter of the Application of THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple, absolute free from liens and incumbrances and free from interference and right of interference in and to certain premises situated on FIFTH AVENUE, FORTY-FIRST and FORTY-SECOND STREETS, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a rapid transit railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Phoenix Ingraham, Charles T. Terry and John B. Coleman, Commissioners of Appraisal duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 2nd day of January, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of January, 1917.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York in the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York on the 29th day of March, 1917, at the opening of court on that day and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1917.

HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Claimants, Samuel T. Shaw and Julia E. Ford, Office and Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EAST END SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WHEATLY HILLS LAND COMPANY and OTHERS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1917, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Arthur C. Sheridan, Auctioneer, the leasehold interest in premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Commencing at the northwesterly corner of Fourteenth Street and Union Place, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fourteenth Street one hundred and sixteen feet and ten inches to Lot Number Thirty-one on map of the Estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, made by William B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot fifty-one feet, seven inches and one-half of an inch; thence easterly parallel to Fourteenth Street one hundred and sixteen feet; ten inches to Union Place; thence southerly along Union Place fifty-one feet, seven inches and one-half inch to the place of beginning.

Together with all fixtures, and articles of personal property attached to, or used in connection with the said premises, as well as the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said Wheatly Hills Land Company in and to said premises.

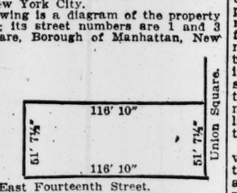
Together with all that certain indenture of lease and the leasehold estate thereby created and each and every renewal thereof, the said lease having been made and executed by Frederick T. Van Beuren, Emily A. V. B. Reynolds, Eleanor C. Wittman, Mary E. Mitchell, Louise Van Beuren Bond, John W. A. Davis and Cora Baker Rutherford to said William Crawford, bearing date the first day of September, 1909, which indenture of lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 25th day of October, 1909, in Section 8, Liber 153 of Conveyances, page 69.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1917.

S. WALTER KAUFMANN, Referee.
60 Wall St.,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALFRED H. CUMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 1 and 3 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Forty-three thousand, nine hundred and seven 40-100 ($43,907.40) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 19th day of February, 1917, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and twenty-seven 95-100 ($327.95) Dollars, with interest from March 2nd, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is Eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six ($8,466) Dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, March 6th, 1917.

S. WALTER KAUFMANN, Referee.

Dry Goods Advertising

IN February The New York Times published 201,000 lines of Dry Goods and Women's Specialty Shop advertisements, 32,532 lines more than in February, 1916, 42,730 lines more than any other New York morning newspaper.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

WON'T TAKE LEASES IN WEST SIDE PLAN

Place, for the Central, Rejects Suggestions for Modification of Improvement Contract.

RAPS WHITNEY AND HERVEY

Railroad Official Says They Know as Little About the Situation as Their Expert Who Resigned.

Ira Place, Vice President of the New York Central, asked to consider important modifications of the proposed west side agreement, in a letter sent to Public Service Commissioners Whitney and Hervey yesterday, charged them with knowing as little about the situation as Sigfrid Cederstrom, the commission's former real estate expert, who resigned. The letter was in reply to a memorandum containing twelve suggestions sent to Mr. Place last Tuesday.

There was some dispute last night as to who were the authors of the suggestions, but it was conceded that they had been forwarded to Mr. Place by Controller Prendergast in obedience to a resolution adopted at a joint conference of the Public Service Commissioners and the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate. Mr. Place took it for granted that the suggestions had emanated solely from Commissioners Whitney and Hervey, and he accused them also of being responsible for the refusal of a joint conference to permit him to participate in its deliberations.

One of the important suggestions contained in the memorandum was that the land needed by the railroad for its changes should be acquired from the city on a rental instead of an ownership basis. This arrangement, subject to periodical readjustments, would, it was suggested, safeguard more adequately the city's needs in the future, prevent the railroad from capitalizing land grants and making them the basis for the enhanced value of lands granted by the city.

The other suggestions were for provisions in the proposed contract, with the city limiting the right of the railroad to monopolize warehousing, permitting the city to supervise construction, limiting the sale of electricity to private concerns, and fixing a time limit in which the proposed railroad changes should be completed.

They had been forwarded to Mr. Place, it was explained, not because any of the members of the Joint Conference were definitely in favor of the modifications, but to enable the Public Service Commissioners to prepare a comprehensive report to Governor Whitman as to the fairness of the proposed contract. Mr. Place said in his letter to Commissioners Hervey and Whitney that he had been invited by Controller Prendergast to attend a meeting of the Joint Conference Committees on Wednesday, but that the invitation had been canceled because the two commissioners "feared that such a conference might be regarded as a private or secret conference."

"I had never understood that conferences between public officials at their offices and persons having business with them were regarded as objectionable from any standpoint, public or private," he wrote. "If your feeling was that a meeting in such conference and discussing the matter across the table might subject you to criticism in certain quarters, I would have been very easy for you to protect yourselves by having everything taken down stenographically, if you so desired, or, so far as I was concerned, by having present any gentlemen of the press who might be sufficiently interested to listen to the discussion."

Mr. Place added in his letter that he could not make categorical answers to the suggestions in the memorandum without discussing each item in its relation to the other features of the proposed contract.

"At the very beginning you condemn the theory of the basis upon which the proposed contract has been constructed," he wrote. "Being unable to point out, either through the efforts of your real estate expert or otherwise, that the valuation placed upon real estate exchanged or transferred is inaccurate or unfair, you shift your ground to the so-called rent basis, rents to be adjusted at short intervals. As to that suggestion, I may say, once and for all, that in view of the circumstances and conditions, the fact that this is not a new enterprise, that our existing rights are without limitation as to time, that we are not acquiring any new franchises, that the proposed plans contemplate reconstruction and improvement, at very large expense, of existing facilities; that the new lands or interests in lands required from the city to make these improvements and the structures to be put upon them will form part of an integral whole, incapable of separation without the destruction of the entire facility; for all these reasons and others equally pertinent the company could not consider the large expenditure on short or limited term leases.

"Moreover, the west side plans involve an exchange of lands. If the land to be acquired from the city should be acquired on a rental basis, subject to periodical readjustments, it would be just as fair that the lands conveyed by the company to the city should be on a similar basis. The city would then have a part of its park property subject to such readjustments. The whole theory is inapplicable to the conditions under consideration.

"It does not require any careful calculation to see that your proposed changes involve serious additional burdens on the New York Central as a public service corporation. But you are Public Service Commissioners, officers of the State. I understand that under the law of your appointment the primary duty devolving upon you is to see that the facilities of public service corporations are reasonably adequate; that the service shall meet so far as possible the public requirements, and that the rates shall be reasonable. Every increased cost and burden placed on such transportation corporation tends either to curtail facilities, limit service, or increase rates. Municipal interests are by law committed to other officers. I do not understand for what reason you, as Public Service Commissioners, can be interested in placing additional burdens on the commerce of the city and the State.

"Furthermore, I find in your memorandum no suggestion whatever looking toward the improvement or enlargement of the proposed facilities or the improvement thereof beyond those shown on the existing plans. On the other hand, I find that so far as your suggestions relate to physical plans, they tend to a further limitation of those facilities, notwithstanding the fact that at the instance of the city authorities, and for municipal reasons, they have been reduced below what they should be in order to adequately provide for the commercial interests of the Port of New York, which involves the interests of the city, of the State, and of the nation.

"There are several proposals in your memorandum suggesting provisions in the agreement with respect to rates and facilities to be afforded shippers, industries, and warehouses. You cannot, of course, be unmindful of the fact that these are matters which are controlled by various laws under at least two jurisdictions—State and Federal. You certainly would not expect the railroad company to attempt by contract to deprive the appropriate public authorities of jurisdiction in these matters."

ATTACKS WEST SIDE PLAN.

Hervey Confers with Governor—Hint of New Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—The enactment of a law putting the negotiations between the New York City Administration and the New York Central in connection with the proposed west side improvement on a new basis may be sought, according to a report that became current here today after a conference between Governor Whitman and Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey of New York City. After the conference Commissioner Hervey made the following statement:

"Personally, I am opposed to the west side agreement in its present form. I believe that it is fundamentally unsound because it grants to the railroad a property right, either by fee or easement, to every part of the territory upon which its facilities are to be located. The granting of rights to the railroad should not be upon a real estate, but upon a franchise basis. The ownership of the right of way, which is what is meant by the real estate basis, means the granting of a privilege to the railroad which is inalienable, unassailable, and for the future irrevocable, without the consent of the railroad, and a grant which is contrary to the policy of the city as applied to every other public service corporation or public utility during the past decade.

"There are important objections to other features of the agreement, but they are not fundamental in the same sense as the one to which I have referred.

"The city authorities insist that they have driven the best bargain possible under the present permissive law. If that is so, there is no alternative but a change in the law or a new law under which 'Death Avenue' will be eliminated, our water front parks restored to a semblance of beauty, and a fair return to the city assured for the privileges which necessarily must be granted to the railroad in order that it may properly serve the commercial and industrial interests of the city.

"This law I believe should include a provision that any agreement made with the railroad shall be upon a franchise basis, the returns under which shall be readjusted periodically."

TO ARBITRATE DISPUTES.

Movement Under Way by Merchants' Protective Association.

The Merchants' Protective Association of this city, whose members do a combined annual business of more than $500,000,000, yesterday sent out letters to its members telling them of the formation of arbitration committees for the settlement of disputes between them and their customers.

The members of the Knit Goods Arbitration Committee are E. M. Townsend, Chairman; C. E. Mathewson, Gabriel Salant, Thomas F. Cannon and A. H. Kimball. The Woolen Goods Committee is made up of Philip L. Schell, Chairman; Edward Hiler, A. M. Plyer, J. P. Stevens, and Carl T. Tiedemann. These are the members of the Silk Goods Committee: Thomas F. Vietor, Chairman; John F. Degener, F. Arnon, Anton H. Schefer, Louis W. Dommerich, and Harry Cesar. The Cotton Goods Committee includes Horace C. Stebbins, Chairman; Bertram H. Borden, J. Harper Poor, C. Morton Whitman, and S. F. Dribben.

These committees are all ready for action the letter says, and members are urged to make use of the facilities thus provided for settling commercial disputes in an agreeable way. Arrangements will be made immediately for the consideration of cases submitted to the various committees.

According to Arbitration Committee resolutions adopted by the association, the plan for forming it was suggested by Horace C. Stebbins of Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city. The resolutions provide that the appointed committees shall have power to prescribe in each instance the terms and conditions as to the arbitration, and the personnel of the arbitrators, as may secure full justice to both buyer and seller. There a suggestion of arbitration is made to a buyer by the committee and he refuses to come before it, notice to this effect, with the name of the buyer, is to be sent to the members of the association.

Henry P. McKenney is President of the association, and A. C. Drew is Secretary. Its offices are located at 346 Broadway.

IMPORTS OF WOOL.

Efforts to Get Australian and Scotch for This Country.

A decision on methods of conducting the sale of Australian wools, so the British representative of the Textile Alliance, Incorporated, has learned from the Board of Trade, is still awaited from the Contracts Department of the War Office. It has been definitely decided that a sale of these wools shall take place in London. A discussion of how the distribution of Scotch blackfaced wools should be carried out has resulted in favor of a plan to have the Contracts Department apportion a certain amount among the British firms and let them offer the amounts alloted to their regular customers in the United States.

The Textile Alliance has replied that it believes Australian wools should be sold in England for shipment to the United States only to dispose of surplus stocks, and that Australian wools should usually be sold in Australia to economize in time and on transportation. They also recommended shipment via the Pacific.

What HOLMES Does

It protects against:

Burglary — Unlocked doors
Leaks — Dishonest employees
Fire — Damage by open windows
Improper use of duplicate keys — Irregular opening and closing of your place of business, etc.

The Holmes Central Office force is your personal representative at your business premises, guarding your interests during your absence.

In a word, Holmes means complete protection for your property.

HOLMES

ELECTRIC · PROTECTIVE · COMPANY
26 · CORTLANDT · ST · tel.-Cortlandt-10

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

$0 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG SERGE 7614 navy; also American poplin, gold. Telephone Chelsea 2763.

CHRISTMAS ITEMS.—Established, reputable hardware, housefurnishing jobber and factory representative wants Christmas items for department variety five, ten stores. Write for appointment, A. Robineau, McAlpin Hotel.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall coats; plushes, velours. Bargain Coat Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Open for children's and misses' Fall coats. Siegel & Barnett, 504 6th Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. Call 4th floor, Kaye Bldg., 26 East 30th St.

COATS.—Placing orders for Fall coats; call with samples. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders, cotton dresses; bring samples. 1,237 Broadway, room 1,117.

GABARDINES.—Tan and rookie shades wanted. Cohen Bros. & Greenky, 14 West 17th St.

MALLISON'S KHAKI KOOL wanted; any quantity. Phone 6691 Madison Square.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Open for 500 pieces, all shades, at a price, cash. Siquax Silk Co., 1 133 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—Jobs open for piece goods, coats, suits, for cash. 7th floor, 48 W. 25th.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—Open for quantities; call with samples at once. Harry Rubin, 24 West 25th St. Telephone 9218 Farragut.

POPLINS.—Silk Faille poplins, white ground printed with sport designs; will pay cash. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

POPLINS.—Spot cash for heavyweight poplins, all colors, at the price. Chas. Cohen & Bro., 113 West 17th St.

POPLINS, tan; will pay cash for American or similar. Chelsea 1914.

POPLIN wanted; high shades, for cash. Siegel & Barnett, Madison Square 7145.

POPLINS.—Will buy high shade gold, green heavyweight. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS.—Open for tan and Copen poplins. Wilson Mfg. Co., 127 Madison Av.

POPLIN.—Will pay spot cash for high shades. Brammson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

SALTS.—Open to buy for cash Salts and H. & H. plush. K 105 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at novelty wash skirts, Friday, Saturday, Room 501, 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade silk and cloth suits. Seventh floor, 28 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles, 9th floor, 63 West 36th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach and wash suits. Room 1,911, 15 East 26th St.

VELOURS.—Open to buy any quantity; spot cash. Farsagut 9090. Mr. Victor.

WOOLENS.—Heyman Cohen & Sons, 38 West 21st St., now have telephone numbers 9864 Chelsea to 9868, changed from 3047 Gramercy to 3050.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDRESSOGRAPH MACHINE for sale, with 11,000 names, stencils, and plates being used by a ladies' wearing apparel concern; will sell for a reasonable price to an immediate buyer. P. B., 210 Times Downtown.

APRONS.—Full assortment of white lawn and fancy aprons for ladies, nurses, and maids; stock on hand for immediate delivery. The E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 1,182 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany in stock for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2460.

CHECKS.—Stevens velour at a price. Murray Hill 290.

CHINCHILLAS, white, ¾ width, like hugflaglers, 75c. net. Greeley 4376.

CLOTH.—7487 F. and H. Lupine at $3 regular. Call Madison Square 1826.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; velour, poplin, silk, and satin duchesse coats; popular priced; pick them off the rack. I. Novick, 40 West 38th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Spring coats and suits to close out cheap; also silk dresses. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

COATS, American woolen poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—15,000 for immediate delivery. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 and 39 Broadway. Madison Square 7145.

COATS.—$1.90 up, suits, $4 up; immediate delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Quantity plush coats, fur, beaver trimmed; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Job; close out below cost. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COVERT.—Dearing Mullican's 253, Holmes 3728, Wilson & Lawance 456, Shepard checks; reasonable. Phone Spring 7632.

CREPE METEORS.—Silk and wool poplins, eatting all grades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—100 of the better kind, crepe de chine, crepe de meteor, taffeta, Georgette, to close out for cash. Lam Dress Co., 1,170 Broadway.

DRESSES.—800 crepe de chine, plain and striped taffeta, also Georgette, to sell at a sacrifice. 4th floor, Fashion Place, 222d.

DRESSES, party and wedding, to close out very reasonable. L. Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—75 French serge and 75 taffeta dresses to close out at $4.75. Standard Dress Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—500 silk dresses to close out at a price. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Afternoon and street dresses for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 W. 27th.

GABARDINES. POPLINS. — Cream serges, Wellington Woolen Co., Farr. 8857, 1,133 Broadway.

GABARDINES, Poiret twills, all colors, low prices. 2368 Farragut.

GUNNIBURL and Serges, all colors, low prices. 2369 Farragut.

NEGLIGEES.—75 silk Georgette and Shallies, hand-made, beautiful styles, to be closed out; manufacturer retiring from business. K 149 Times.

POIRET TWILLS.—Navy, Copenhagen, gold and gray. Greeley 5213.

POIRET TWILL.—Garfields and gabardines, all shades. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d.

POPLIN.—American, 90610; two pieces, tan color. Farr, 3646.

SERGES, Jullliards 54221, all navy, at $1.20. K 158 Times.

SERGE for sale; Botany serge, 11433, $1.30 net. Phone Murray Hill 985.

SERGE.—American 0036, black and gray, at a price. Greeley 432.

SHANTUNGS.—150 pieces, 33 ounces, 33 inches, at $9.50 net cash. Madison Square 4175.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Worsted, $1 to $1.10 per yard. Greeley 5213.

SILK BELTING, black and white, 2½ and 3 inches; good quality. Washington Plet. and Belt Co., 145 West 18th St. Chelsea 7754.

SILK DRESSES.—Taffeta, Georgette combinations in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality only, lowest prices to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest price; jobber's special inducements. Steiner, 145 West 28th. Farragut 4269.

SUITS—10,000, in high shades. Latest models at the right prices. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 158 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Lieblich, 25 West 15th St.

SUITS.—100 velours, poplins, serges, to close out at $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

TAFFETAS.—Large quantity in all the leading shades. Farragut 8320. Inquire Mr. Ruben.

TAFFETAS, Georgettes, and peau de cygnes; immediate delivery. Luvan Silk Co. & Elbe Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

VELOURS.—Bolivia, lightweight jersey cloth, all colors, also white serges, to sell. Greeley 4007.

VELOURS and Brulleas in all shades at opening prices. Chelsea 3110.

WOOLENS.—15,005 plaid, cheap. Farragut 9220.

WOOLENS.—Checks and plaids. Stevens, Shaws, American, Wilson and Lawrence, and Julliards. Opening price, less discounts. Mad. Sq. 7145. W. Rubens.

WOOLENS.—Heyman Cohen & Sons, 38 West 21st St., now have telephone numbers 9864 Chelsea to 9868, changed from 3047 Gramercy to 3050.

WOOLENS.—Parker, Wilder & Co. 36-inch poplin, No. 1055, shade apple-green and gold. Chelsea 2709.

WOOL JERSEYS and other materials for sale at the opening price; all shades. Farragut 8264.

HELPING MERCHANTS.

Out-of-town storekeepers needing goods at once should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday, 4@4¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Fancy Silks for Fall.

From present indications the style trend for next Fall in fancy silks will be along the line of floral designs on plain backgrounds. Satin brocades are expected to have quite a call and the same holds true of crepe goods, particularly crêpe meteor. There is still some difference of opinion in the trade concerning the relative merits of the floral design in conventional treatment and the geometrical figures which have sprung to the front lately. The former, however, has been approved by those who have the reputation in the market as style setters.

Draped Skirts Expected for Fall.

Dress buyers who "keep an ear to the ground" are looking for a rush of draped skirts for the Fall season. Already these effects have been seen here in the simpler forms, as in various adaptations of the barrel skirt idea, and, in a more extreme way, in zouave or Turkish trouser effects. Certain Parisian dressmakers of unassailable position are said to have a distinct leaning toward attractive draperies, possibly in the hope of softening the lines of the longer and narrower skirts that have been pressed for the new season by recent Spring showings abroad. At least one costume house of international reputation has offered models making use of paniers.

Expect a Vogue for Capes.

Quite some interest is manifested in the women's wear trade in regard to the expected vogue for capes during the coming Summer and Fall. The coat manufacturers see relief from a dull period if the style is started and really awakens a demand. A good deal of experimenting is done in the direction of getting up attractive combinations. For the Summer plain sport capes are expected to put in an appearance, and the plain garment will also be featured for early Fall wear. In the combination line cape dresses, cape coats, and cape suits are being designed. The vogue for military effects is expected to help along business on garments of the sort to an appreciable extent.

Too Early on Fall Lines.

Well-informed manufacturers in the coat and suit trade are rather dubious over the styles that are now being put out for next Fall. If the style situation were settled, they state, all might be plain sailing. As it is, the question the trade should consider is whether it is a profitable proceeding to design garments in March that will not be sold until September. Just at present in the trade conditions are far from settled. The buyers who made the mistake of neglecting suits for coats and dresses are back in the market purchasing the garments first named. The manufacturers are busy one day and idle the next, with not only the garment styles to bother them, but the color question also to the fore.

Trouble on Two-Fabric Shirts.

Although the shirt manufacturers are just as eager as any to cut down costs and keep prices to their ordinary levels, there are difficulties in adapting the usual devices. One expedient, with the advances on materials to be met, would be to substitute materials or to effect a combination that would be cheaper than if the shirt was to be made all of one fabric. The shirt with an all-silk bosom and cuffs and mercerized body would appear to offer possibilities. It turns out, however, that the experience of the leading makers with such combinations has been far from satisfactory. Silk is animal and cotton is vegetable matter, and the distinctive fabrics require distinctive treatment in the tub. Washing of such a shirt, so it is said, has often resulted in spoiling it completely.

Mother Will Come to Her Own.

Mother is going to come to her own next Fall, for unless she rebels against Paris she is going to be removed quite a distance from the "flapper" class in clothing. Paris says that skirts, especially for the more formal occasions, have got to come down. Recent cables from the other side said that some of the big dress houses have been content to stop when the skirt touched the top of the instep, while others have put out models that just touch the ground. A cross between the two has already been seen in a fashionable hotel here, where several women were observed recently at afternoon tea wearing fairly full skirts that just touched the floor in the back, but were cut about four inches higher in the front. Some of the newer Spring dresses now shown here come within six inches of the floor, against eight or ten inches not so very long ago.

Pile Fabrics Scarce Again.

With some of the pile fabric manufacturers already reported sold to their capacity for the year, there is every indication that the coming season will see another shortage of these goods. Prices are higher on everything, several fabrics showing average increases of 50 to 65 per cent. over figures that prevailed a few seasons back. The higher cost of velvets is said to be due to the scarcity and increased prices asked for schappe yarns, but in spite of the rise the demand has been very good to date. Velveteens and plushes have also done well under similar circumstances, though the very sharp advance in tussahs has affected the movement of the latter to some extent. Corduroys appear to be about the slowest seller in the lot at the moment, so far as Fall is concerned. Imitation fur effects and other specialties have been taken well.

Gray Goods Not So Active.

Buying was not so active in the local gray goods market yesterday as it has been due, it is said, to the possibility of a railroad strike and to a lesser degree to the uncertainty growing out of reports of revolution in Russia. Among the sales reported were 38½-inch 64-60s at 7½ cents. Near-by business was done on 38½-inch 64-56s at 7¾ cents, with March delivery sales of 60-48s in the same width told of at 6 9-16 cents. Not much was said about coarse cloths, but fine and fancy goods were reported to have moved pretty well. Second hands appear to be about through disposing of surplus lots of fine-yarn cloths, and better prices are looked for all around as a result. Spot printcloths closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7½c
39-inch, 72-76s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7⅜c
39-inch, 64-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-64s	8¼c	38-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-68s	7¾c	37-inch, 64-60s	5½c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHN E. HARRIGAN of 415 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $175,393 and no assets. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Scranton, $46,931; the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, $10,000; Sidney National Bank of Sidney, N. Y., $20,000; National Commercial Bank of Albany, $6,000; Edison Portland Cement Company, $6,000, and the Acme Road Building Company of Herkimer, N. Y., $19,965.

ELIZABETH SMITH of 309 West 122d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $63,231 and no assets. Nearly all the liabilities are on guarantee for the Topaka Paving Company. Among the creditors are Charles Warner Company, $40,000; Warner Asphalt Company, $6,000; Estate of Charles H. Griffing, Northville, N. Y., $10,000.

JEFFERSON WETZLER, 593 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $11,719 and assets of $253, consisting of one violin, $600, and loans $165. The largest item listed is $10,000 in notes of Birnzweigs Hygrade Button Works, Inc.

RICHARD ROTH, manufacturer of laces and women's neckwear, 156 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Joseph M. Baum. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

MATTHEW-HORNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Matthew-Horner Manufacturing Company, Inc., manufacturers of raincoats at 230 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: F. Vonasek, $1,000; Owen J. Grimes, $900, and Adeline Meyerdisk, $2,000.

ELIAS STARR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Elias Starr, manufacturer of women's hats, 677 Broadway, by these creditors: Bee Hat Works, Inc., $435; Barney Billet, $568, and Joseph Greenstein, $25.

ARTHUR ABRAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur Abrams, restaurant and cafe, 1 and 2 Hanover Square. It is alleged that he made preferential payments of $987. The assets are $1,000, subject to a chattel mortgage of $8,498.

GASTMAN & HERTZBERG, manufacturers of ostrich feathers, 713 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,187 and assets of $2,347.

FREDERICK KNAPP, salesman, 511 West 130th Street, has been granted a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge L. Hand.

ROBERT M. CLEARE & CO.—At a meeting of creditors of Robert M. Bleakie & Co., exporters and importers, 17 Battery Place, with offices in Jamaica and Havana, held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, 2 Rector Street, Henry R. Kunhardt, Jr., was elected trustee. Liabilities were $39,182.

SIMON KATZ, grocers 1,965 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Irving G. Warshaw.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., March 15.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court today by Carl E. Beyer, construction engineer, International Falls, Minn. Liabilities, $29,100; assets, $13,054.

Frank Sheryack & Co., grocers, Aurora, in bankruptcy; liabilities, $5,171; assets, $4,915.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—The Purity Ice Cream Company, manufacturers of ice cream, Mt. Vernon, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $10,098; assets, $6,070.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—Petitions in bankruptcy, totaling nearly $20,000 in liabilities, were filed in the Federal Court here today as follows:

Alva M. Millikin, general store, Carrol County; liabilities, $5,194.21; assets, $5,300.

August W. Clemens, grocer, Lafayette; liabilities, $7,106.72; assets, $6,321.

Claude Richard and Otto Trippeer, Peru; liabilities, $5,277.26.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Louis Segal of Boston, a builder, with liabilities of $409,450 and no assets. The largest secured creditor is the Polish Industrial Association, which holds real estate to the value of $225,000 to secure claims of $140,000. The largest unsecured creditor is the Hugh Nagin Construction Company, with a claim of $10,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15.—Cornelius A. Silke, a professional man, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $10,900.21; assets, $6,185.21.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Beaver, John, receiver—Kropf Bros. ..$275.41
Brockbank, K. Kenlan—Alexander Hamilton Institute ..104.39
Beebe, Silas B.—G. Kneuper ..1,021.29
Barbella, Romey, Anthony Cestre, Thomas A. Mullin, and Jeremiah A. McClean—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. ..114.41
Bowery Bank of N. Y.—T. Clark ..1,135.46
Byron, Helen—L. Hecla ..288.71
Boehling, Henry—C. H. Koster ..493.86
Block, Joseph—A. Moritzky ..836.90
Clements, Lewis E.—A. Cagliostro ..243.12
Coney Island & Gravesend Ry. Co.—N. Y. Sight-Seeing Co., Inc ..546.41
Cohen, Morris—N. Y. Railways Co., costs ..107.88
Cohen, Abraham—G. Oesterreicher ..161.41
Carpenter, Millicent—Stein & Blaine ..213.92
Coyle, William M.—P. Barish ..388.77
Caplan, Isaac—A. Robustelli ..445.94
Christokus, Olga—Blue Valley Butter Co. ..872.39
Clew, Stephen G.—E. Tooze et al ..476.27
Comyns, Adele M.—H. Stroppler ..181.81
Cohen, Hyman—E. Holtzman ..2,108.64
Drew, William P.—Sake & Co. ..108.78
Dempsey, James F.—D. Kuflik et al ..655.72
Donovan, Patrick—J. J. McSorley ..214.73
Dunn, Charles W., and Joseph L. Sackman—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. ..489.91
Durges, Frank W.—F. H. Cochran ..1,307.66
Evans, Carrie—L. S. Greenbaum ..119.91
Dondero, Charles—I. Tomaisky ..600.00
Ennis, Marie, Moritz Langenzen, and Joseph T. Dwyer—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. ..215.91
Everett, A. Leo, and Allen Lexow, receivers—W. Winte ..200.00
Farber Construction Co.—Aetna Life Ins. Co. ..282.73
Farmer, Thomas, Jr.—F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y. ..104.76
Fox, Edward W.—Edward T. Kelly Co. ..132.89
Foster, Meyer, and Benjamin Shapiro—Smith & Nessle Co. ..178.41
Goldstein, Henry, by guardian—P. Goldfarb, costs ..222.32
Gottheimer, Isidor—P. A. Sundenderf ..851.06
Gottheimer, Isidor—P. A. Sawyer & Co. ..202.24
Gold

Our Service

Its Distinctive Features

No. 3

Trustees' Requirements

Appreciating the restrictions placed upon the investments of Savings Banks and Trustees, we maintain at all times a comprehensive list of issues eligible and attractive for these various purposes.

Send for our current list of offerings AG-105

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

March Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our March General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Bond Situation

Discussed on Appointment

An executive of this corporation will be glad to discuss with investors the influences now affecting, or that may affect, the average mortgage obligation. Appointments can be made by telephoning Desk 11.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London — Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

INVESTMENT LITERATURE

Booklet on Conservative Investment Bonds, describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. *Write for Booklet No. 1583.*

Circular on Convertible Bonds, describing practically all the important issues now upon the market. *Write for Circular No. 1584.*

Circular on Listed Stocks, describing more than 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange. *Write for Circular No. 1585.*

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Exempt in many cases from Personal Property Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds

Acceptable to the United States Government as Security for Postal Savings Deposits

Probably safer than any other type of investment.

Ask for Circular T

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

WHITE, WELD & CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong — Wall Street Interpretation of Russian News.

Interest was still divided yesterday between international problems and domestic ones, but for the time being the former were represented in financial discussion by the news of a revolutionary overthrow of the Russian Government rather than by our own relations with Germany. The domestic problem uppermost in financial discussion was, of course, the controversy between the railroads and their men over the latter's demand for the eight-hour day.

Although some traders were disturbed by the news which came from Berlin of the overthrow of the Russian Ministry and the assumption of control of the Government by the Duma, this news was by no means unwelcome in more important banking quarters. There the opinion was expressed, practically unanimously, that the news was good news in the sense that it pointed to closer co-operation between Russia and the other allies in the war against Germany. As one banker put it, this news means that the Duma and the Russian people have decided no longer to put up with pro-Germanism in high quarters in the Government of the Russian Empire.

In the eyes of these bankers the news suggested a more vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of Russia and the doing away with the danger of a separate peace between Russia and Germany. Fear of that has lurked in many minds, and a change in control of the Government, which was interpreted as doing away with that danger, was decidedly good news for the market in the opinion of some of those best qualified to judge the matter. The Street was a little puzzled, however, by the fact that the news, so widely regarded as good news from an American point of view and from an allied point of view, should have been sent out by Germany. The Street in time came to the conclusion, not that its own interpretation of the news was wrong, but that Germany had misjudged the interpretation which the news would receive abroad. It probably sent the news out in the belief that it would hurt the allied cause, but instead of that, in New York financial circles at least, it was looked upon as decidedly helpful to that cause.

This news, in its final analysis, exerted market effect which was more favorable than harmful, but no doubt the main source of the improvement which the stock market showed yesterday was the growing conviction in Wall Street that the railroad controversy will be settled without a strike. Sentiment was helped specifically by a report that the railroads would offer a compromise to the representatives of the brotherhoods, but the Street's main reliance was not on this report, which went unconfirmed during the day's dealings, but on the belief that the railroads and their men would yet come or be brought together in a way to avoid the danger and the disquieting spectacle of a country-wide railroad strike at a time when the nation is face to face with an international situation which is very slightly, if at all, removed from a state of war.

Trading showed some increases, but the list was still only moderately active. Steel led in point of activity and International Mercantile Marine preferred held second place, in anticipation, presumably, of the dividend declared on the company's preferred stock after the close of the market. The news which has come this week from the steel trade might easily have explained more of an advance than that which actually occurred in Steel common yesterday. There are so many signs indicating the continuance of industrial activity that it is difficult to doubt that American manufacturers still have ahead of them a long period of profitable employment.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money and Discount Rates Easy—Stock Supply Is Short.

LONDON, March 15.—Money and discount rates were extremely easy today, although no change was made in the bank rate.

Monetary conditions and war news continued strengthening influences on the Stock Exchange, where home Government securities were prominently firm. Several buying orders raised consols five-eighths and Indian and Irish stocks advanced well.

The supply of stock was short and a good deal of provincial support appeared for rubber, oil and industrial shares, while diamonds were the best in the mining section. Shipping issues were in good request. American securities were fractionally lower.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 15.—Prices were very firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 83 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 10 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½ Last 2
Low	2 Renewals 2

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Thirty days	3	Thirty days	3¼@3⅜
Sixty days	3¼	Sixty days	3⅜@3½
Ninety days	3½	Ninety days	3½@3¾
Four months	3¾	Four months	4
Five months	4	Four months	4¼@4½
Six months	4	Five months	4½@4¾
		Six months	4¼@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2⅝@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	
4 to 6 months	4
Other Names.	4@4¼
4 to 6 months	4¼@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75½	+.00¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
France—				
Demand	5.85	5.85	5.85	
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	68.75	68.75	68.75	+.31¼
Cables	68.87½	68.87½	68.87½	+.87½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8663 London	4.75½	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.85	5.83⅛
95.28 Berlin	68.75	68.87½
20.26 Austria	11.16	11.19
China—		
Hongkong	55.75	55.93
Peking	88.75	88.87½
Shanghai	88.75	88.87½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.06
40.10 Holland	*40.25	*40.31¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.86	7.85⅛
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	28.10	28.15
*26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.20	28.30
Stockholm	26.50	26.60
Christiania	28.80	28.90
19.206 Spain	21.20	21.35
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.87½	44.50
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.84	5.82½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅜
*Less ¼.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $532,563,681; balance, $57,878,052; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $11,620,511; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $11,752,412.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.8125@3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35½d, off ¼d; in New York, 73c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	445,505	975,685	219,888
Year to date	37,896,345	36,766,071	12,278,742

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	68	68¾	100	Ajax Rubber	68½	68½	68½	68¼	+ ⅛
	8	8⅝	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
	7	7⅛	1,000	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
	91½	91¾	700	Am. Beet Sugar	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
	46½	46¾	2,500	Am. Can	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
	106	107	100	Am. Can pf. cash	46	47	46	46¾	+ ⅛
	115⅜	118	200	Am. Can pf. x d	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅛
	13⅜	13⅝	5	Am. Car & Fdry pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
	66	66⅝	300	Am. H. & Leather	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ ¼
	27½	28	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	...
	20¼	20½	200	Am. Ice Securities	67	67¾	67	67	+ ⅛
	70¾	71	1,500	Am. Linseed	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
	7⅛	7¾	100	Am. Locomotive	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
	51½	52	300	Am. Malt cfs. of d	70¾	71¼	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
	104⅝	104⅞	9,000	Am.Malt pf.cfs.of d	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
	112¼	113	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	51½	52⅞	51½	52⅞	— 1⅛
	101¾	101¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104½	105¾	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅛
	111⅞	112	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
	126⅞	127⅜	500	Am. Sugar Ref	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101¼	+ ⅛
	48	49	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
	106	107½	500	Do., sub. cts. 1st pd	127½	127½	126⅞	127	— ⅛
	50⅜	51	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	48	48	48	48	...
	98⅜	99	2,000	Am. Woolen	107	107	106½	106½	— ⅞
	51	52	600	Am. Woolen pf	50¾	51⅜	50¾	51	+ ⅛
	36½	37	900	Am. Writing P. pf	99⅜	99⅜	98¾	99½	— ⅛
	67	69	2,200	Am. Zinc L. & S	52⅜	52⅝	51	51	— 1⅛
	83⅞	83¾	8,600	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	36⅞	37⅜	36	36⅜	— ⅛
	35	36	100	Anaconda Copper	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
	101⅜	102¼	100	Asso. Dry Gds. 2d pf	83⅞	84⅜	83⅜	83⅜	...
	98¾	99½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	40	40	40	40	—3
	14	15	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101½	102	101½	102	+ ½
	115	116	100	At., Birm. & At	98½	99	98½	99	...
	106¼	106½	9,600	Atlantic Coast Line	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
	52½	53	600	At. Gulf & West I	115	115	115	115	...
	75¾	75⅞	800	Baldwin Loco	106¾	108½	106¼	106½	+1
	15	15⅛	100	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53½	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅝
	132½	133½	1,700	Batopilas Mining	75¾	75⅞	75½	75½	— ⅛
	113½	116½	4,000	Bethlehem Steel x d	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	60⅜	67½	650	Beth. S.class B t.cfs	131½	133½	131	132½	+3½
	118½	122	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	114⅜	116⅝	114⅜	116	+2⅜
	6⅞	10¾	700	Bklyn Un. Gas x d	67¼	67¼	67	67	— ⅛
	116½	118	100	Bruns. Term. & Ry. S	118⅝	118⅝	118½	118⅝	— ⅛
	46¼	47	1,300	Burns Brothers	9¾	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	— ⅛
	23¾	24½	100	Butte & Superior	117	117	117	117	— ⅞
	56	57	300	California Petrol	46	47	45½	47	— ⅛
	153	154	1,800	California Pet. pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
	91½	92	9,900	Canadian Pacific	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
	112	113¼	50	Central Leather Co	153⅜	154½	153¾	154⅜	— ⅛
	38⅝	38½	100	Central Leather pf	91	92¾	90⅜	91¾	— ⅛
	58	58½	100	Cerre de Pasco	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ⅛
	11	12	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	39½	38½	38½	— ⅛
	33½	34½	200	Chi. Great Western	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
	81	81⅝	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
	118	119	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	33	33½	33	33½	...
	113¼	113⅝	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	80⅝	82	80⅜	81⅞	+1⅛
	36¾	37	600	Chi. Northwest	118½	118¾	118⅛	118⅝	— ⅛
			200	Chi., Rock Island & P. cfs. of d. 1st pd	113½	113⅞	113⅜	113½	+ ⅛
	24⅞	25	3,300	Chile Copper	36⅞	37	36⅝	37	— ⅛
	58½	58¾	3,200	Chino Copper	25½	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
	71¼	80	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58½	59⅜	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
	47½	47⅞	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
	43	45	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	47	48¼	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
	45¼	45½	100	Col. South. 2d pf	111	111	111	111	...
	118⅝	119½	4,800	Columbia Gas & El	45	45	45	45	...
	23½	23⅝	200	Consolidated Gas	45¾	46	45	45¼	+ ⅛
	65¼	65½	2,100	Corn Products Ref	119	119½	119	119½	+ ⅛
	42⅝	42⅞	5,100	Crucible Steel	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
	180	190	7,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	65	66⅜	65	65⅝	— ⅛
	140	146	100	Cuba Am. Sug. x d	43	43⅝	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
	20¾	21	200	Delaware & Hud	190	190	190	190	...
	18¼	18½	500	Distillers' Secur	139⅜	140½	139⅜	140½	+ ⅛
	58	58½	900	Dome Mines	21	21	20½	20⅞	...
	26½	26⅝	250	Driggs-Seabury	18½	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
	31	32	1,400	Erie	58	59	58	59	— ⅛
	22	23	200	Erie 2d pf	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
	165½	166½	200	General Electric	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
	121¾	122	200	General Cigar	165	166	165	166	— ⅛
	5,300			Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
	89¼	90¼	300	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	121	123½	121	123½	+ ⅛
	56	56⅝	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
	113¾	113⅝	900	Great Northern pf	56	56¼	56	56¼	+1
	34½	34⅝	1,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. P.	112⅞	113⅜	112⅞	113¼	+ ⅛
	43	44	200	Greene-Cananea	33⅜	35	33⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
	100⅞	102	200	Illinois Central	44	44	44	44	...
	60½	60⅞	7,300	Inspiration Copper	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
	13½	13⅝	500	Interboro Consol	60⅛	61⅜	60⅛	60⅜	+ ⅛
	16¾	17	700	Int. Agricultural	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
	77½	78	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	16½	17	16⅝	17	...
	27	27½	20,400	Int. Mer. Marine	79	79	79	79	—2
	27	27½	50,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27½	28⅜	26⅜	27	+ ⅛
	42	42½	4,800	Int. Nickel	76	78⅛	76	77½	+1½
	43⅝	44	4,500	Int. Paper	42	43¼	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
	100	101	700	Int. Paper pf	45½	45⅞	43	44	— ⅛
	99¾	100¾	1,000	Do., stubs. of dep	99	100¾	99	100¼	— ⅛
	21½	22½	600	Kansas City South	98½	100⅜	98½	100¼	+1⅝
	59	60	100	Kelly Spring Tire	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
	45	45¼	2,900	Kennecott Copper	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛
	82⅛	83	1,300	Lackawan. Steel x d	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
	22	22½	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	82½	83⅞	82½	83	+1
	67	67⅛	4,100	Lehigh Valley	22	22¼	22	22¼	...
	40¾	41	100	Long Island	67¼	67¼	66⅞	67	...
	20½	24	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¼
	90	94	200	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf	20	20	20	20	—2½
	118	126	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	91	91	91	91	+1
	55¼	56	800	Maxwell Motors	118	118	118	118	+2
	71	73	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	55½	56⅛	55½	55⅝	...
	87½	88¼	2,700	Mexican Petroleum	72	72	72	72	+1
	41	41¼	800	Miami Copper	87¼	88¼	87¼	88	+1
	22½	23½	500	Minn. St. L. new	40⅞	41¼	40⅜	41¼	...
	7½	8	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	22½	23	22½	23	+1
	29¼	29¾	100	Mo. Pacific w i	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8	...
	117	119	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
	34½	35	400	Nat. Enam. & St	118	118	118	118	...
	55¼	55¾	200	National Lead	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
	107⅞	111½	1,000	National Lead pf	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
	24½	24⅞	2,800	Nevada Con. Cop	108¼	108¼	106¾	108¼	—1⅝
	94½	94⅞	800	N. Y. Central	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24¾	...
	43½	43⅝	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅜
	103	103⅞	6,100	Northern Pacific	48¼	48¾	43½	43½	— ⅝
	111¼	111⅞	1,500	Ohio Cities Gas	102⅝	103¼	102⅜	103¼	+ ⅛
			700	Ohio Fuel Supply	108	112⅜	107⅝	111⅞	+1¾
	51½	52	1,500	Pacific Mail	51½	51½	51	51	— ⅛
	21½	21⅝	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	29½	29¾	1,700	Penn. R. R	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
	53⅜	53⅝	500	Père Marquette w i	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
	27⅝	28	200	Philadelphia Co. cfs	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
	37	37	4,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
	45¼	46¼	400	Pitts.C.pf. cfs. of d	45¼	46¼	45¼	46	+ ⅛
	115	115½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	115	115½	115	115¼	+2½
	100¼	100½	300	Pressed Steel Car	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
	78⅞	78⅞	100	Pullman Co	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
	161½	163	300	Railway Steel S. pf	161½	161½	161½	161½	— ⅛
	98	100	100	Ray Con. Copper	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
	28⅜	29	2,900	Reading	28⅛	29⅜	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
	94½	94½	3,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	94½	95¼	94	94¾	+ ⅛
	70¼	70¾	4,100	Royal Dutch t r	79½	81	79½	79½	+ ⅛
	63½	63⅝	150	St. Louis & San F	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
	20	20½	100	Sears, R. & Co. x d	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
	188½	200	200	Shattuck-Arizona	187⅜	188	187⅜	188	+3½
	29	64	300	Sloss S. & I. Co	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
	93⅞	94	2,800	Southern Pacific	65	65	63½	63½	— ⅛
	27	27⅛	5,200	Southern Railway	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94⅛	+ ⅛
	57⅛	59	400	Southern Ry. pf	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
	102	102⅝	1,800	Studebaker Co	58	58	57½	57½	—1⅛
	45	46	200	Stutz Motor	103	103⅝	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
	16¼	16¼	8,500	Tenn. C. & C	46	46	46	46	— ⅛
	226	227	1,500	Texas Co	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
	15¼	16½	200	Texas & Pacific	228	230	228	229	+1
	39	41	100	Third Avenue	15¼	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
	55⅝	56	6,200	Tobacco Products	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
	7	8¼	100	T. St. L. & W. t r	55⅝	56	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
	103½	103½	100	Underw.Typew. x d	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	117		100	Un. Typew. pf. x d	105	105	105	105	—1½
	11⅜	12¼	100	Union Bag & Paper	117⅞	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
	135⅝	136	3,500	Union Pacific	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
	45	45½	400	United Alloy Steel	135	136½	134⅜	136⅜	+ ⅛
	100⅜	101½	2,300	United Cigar Stores	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45½	+ ⅛
	142⅜	143	300	United Fruit	101⅝	102	100⅞	102	+ ⅛
	124½	124⅝	22,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	143½	143½	142½	142⅝	+ ⅛
	50	51	800	U. S. Rubber	125⅛	127½	124½	126⅝	+ ⅛
	107⅜	108⅜	600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	59¾	59¾	59	59¼	— ⅛
	62¼	62⅝	2,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	108⅜	108⅜	107½	107½	— ⅛
	50¼	51¼	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	62¼	63¼	62½	62½	— ⅛
	117	117½	106,000	U. S. Steel	51½	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
	117	117½	400	U. S. Steel pf	110½	111⅜	110½	111⅛	— ⅛
	113⅜	113⅝	19,900	Utah Copper	117⅝	117⅞	117½	117⅝	— ⅛
	40	40½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	112	113⅞	112	113⅜	—1⅜
	58	60	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
			100	Vulcan Detinning	58	59	58	59	— ⅛
	11⅞	12¼	400	Wabash	7	7	7	7	—⅜
	47⅜	48¼	1,400	Wabash pf. A	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	24⅜	25	700	Wabash pf. B	48¼	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
	22⅜	23¼	900	Western Maryland	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
	98	99	800	Western Union Tel	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	24¼	— ⅛
	50⅛	51⅛	2,100	Westingh. E. & M	99⅜	99⅝	98¾	98⅝	+ ⅛
	16¼	17⅛	700	Wheeling & L. E	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	50⅞	+ ⅛
	38½	40	300	Wh. & L. E. pf	17	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	34	34¼	500	Willys-Overland x d	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
	48¼	49½	300	Wisconsin Central	34	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	—2
	143	145	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	48¼	49	48¼	49	+1
					142¼	143½	142¼	143⅛	—1¼

SELL $4,000,000 BONDS.

Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Plans Double Tracking.

A syndicate formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. has purchased and sold $4,000,000 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line, a subsidiary of the Southern Railway. The bonds constitute the remainder of an authorized issue of $20,000,000.

Proceeds of the sale will be used for double tracking work, which, when completed, will give the company a double-track system on its main line from Washington to Atlanta. Contracts for the work will be let in the Spring.

Subject to ratification by the Ohio Public Utilities Corporation, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Blair & Co. have purchased $4,620,000 of Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates. They are dated April 1, 1917, and mature in annual payments up to April 1, 1927. The certificates will be issued under an equipment trust between the vendors, the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh as trustee and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway. Equipment subject to the lease will consist of 20 Mallet locomotives, 1,000 70-ton steel gondola cars, and 1,000 hopper cars.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	11,167,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,716,000
Notes in circulation increased	80,272,000
Treasury deposits decreased	16,214,000
General deposits decreased	40,574,000
Bills discounted decreased	33,172,000
Advances decreased	12,022,000

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS GROW.

Resources More Than Doubled in Ten-Year Period.

ALBANY, March 15.—Superintendent of Banks Richards in his annual report on savings and loan associations transmitted to the Legislature today says that in 1916 their resources increased $7,210,224, making their total on Jan. 1 last $79,629,882. With the resources of the central institution—the Land Bank of the State of New York—added, the total resources of the savings and loan system of the State at the end of the year exceeded $80,000,000. The increase during the last year is the largest annual gain heretofore reported, amounting to approximately 10 per cent.

The resources of the strictly local savings and loan associations amounted to 76,002,672, as compared with $35,254,790 at the close of the year 1906, so that during the last decade the resources of such associations have increased over 115.5 per cent.

The membership of all the associations of the State was 200,314, an increase of 20,934. The membership of the local associations alone increased 21,119, giving them an aggregate membership of 194,117.

Paul M. Warburg at Reserve Bank.

Paul M. Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, came to New York yesterday to attend a family gathering at the home of his brother, Felix M. Warburg. The Vice Governor spent the major part of the business day at the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, where he conferred with officials of the bank. It was said that his call at the bank had no special significance, it being customary for Mr. Warburg to visit the bank when in this city.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	78.79	78.34	78.59	+ .13
25 Industrials	92.84	91.26	91.69	+ .49
50 stocks	85.06	82.29	82.64	+ .31

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 15	83.06	82.29	82.64	+ .31
Mar. 14	83.24	82.02	82.33	— .14
Mar. 13	82.70	81.94	82.47	— .17
Mar.

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 Wall St. Tel. 4590 Rector

Through us you may purchase or sell listed stocks on commission. Accounts carried on conservative margin or partial payment plan.

100 Share Lots
Odd Lots

Send for Odd Lot Booklet E-17

American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Cond. Milk
Ingersoll-Rand
Nat'l Sugar Refining
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator
Phelps Dodge
Remington Typewriter.
Royal Baking Powder
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manfg.
Standard Screw

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Pref. & Warrants

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Foreign Government Bonds

French 5s
Italian 5s
Russian 4s
Russian 5½s

Bought—Sold—Quoted

We specialize in Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds and effect purchases on the principal European markets.

Descriptive Circular D-21 on request

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch. / New York Produce Exch.

20 Broad Street New York

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Letter on

PIPE LINE COMPANIES

United States Government report on crude oil movement for January

Sent on request

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE
Phone Rector 6550

AMERICAN WATERWORKS & ELECTRIC STOCKS & BONDS

BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
UNLISTED DEPARTMENT

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

High Grade Investment Securities

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

Equitable Building, New York

QUAKER OATS CO.

Descriptive circular on request

W. J. Wollman & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
6100 Rector 120 Broadway

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Equitable Trust
Bankers Trust
Equitable Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad.

MEGARGEL & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

35 Pine Street, New York

BOSTON CHICAGO

MERCANTILE MARINE PAYS FIRST DIVIDEND

Directors of International Corporation Vote $3 a Share on Preferred Stock.

NO PAYMENT IN 24 YEARS

No Action Taken on Question of Accumulated Dividends, Which Now Amount to 86%.

On April 14 next, or almost exactly two years after the appointment of a receiver for the International Mercantile Marine, the company will pay its first dividend in its history of twenty-four years. Directors voted yesterday to pay an initial dividend of $3 a share on the preferred stock.

In announcing the declaration the board made no statement as to future intentions, and the payment was referred to simply as "a dividend." The preferred stock is entitled to 6 per cent. per annum, and it was assumed in the financial district that another payment of the same amount would be declared at the end of six months if conditions warrant it. No action was taken on the matter of paying off accumulated dividends. These amount now to 86 per cent. on the $51,728,000 of preferred stock outstanding.

When the Reorganization Committee announced the plan of readjustment, on Aug. 1 last, it was expected that the accumulated dividends would be cared for through a funding operation, leaving the company free to pay cash dividends on both classes of stock if justified by the earnings. The shares sold up to 125 on that expectation. They closed yesterday at 77⅛.

It was estimated at the end of last year that the company had earned approximately $40,000,000 net, but the British Government has been collecting an excess profits tax of 60 per cent. on that portion of the revenues derived from vessels under the British flag, and a considerable part of the company's cash holdings are in London. Earnings of the American Line, up to the time of suspension of sailings on Feb. 1, were very substantial.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

		Increase.
1st week March	$1,288,480	$105,000
Jan. 1-March 7	12,524,740	1,302,402

Public Utilities.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE CO.—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
February gross	$127,570	$117,725	$108,719
Net aft. taxes	64,073	59,183	54,461
Sur. aft. chgs.	36,282	31,730	28,125
2 mos. gross..	255,102	234,834	218,066
Net aft. taxes	122,845	117,834	100,400
Sur. aft. chgs.	68,261	62,988	62,976

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
January gross	400,380	367,142	123,238
Net aft. taxes	207,528	190,380	17,149
Sur. aft. chgs.	129,530	101,956	21,574
Bal. after pf. divs.	100,461	84,540	15,921

SANTA BARBARA GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916—Gross, $375,274; surplus after all expenses and deductions, $67,695. After payment of $76,103 in dividends and other miscellaneous deductions and additions to surplus this, on Jan. 1, 1917, was $12,620, compared with $67,132 Jan. 1, 1916.

Miscellaneous.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earnings	$3,925,806	$2,284,504	$1,872,166
Deductions	1,145,686	679,353	329,931
Deprec.	150,000	150,000	150,000
Gen. res. acct.		250,000	250,000
Balance	2,630,120	1,205,009	1,142,235
Dividends	1,314,705	1,130,509	1,126,312
Surplus	1,315,325	74,410	15,892
Prev. surp.	454,730	880,320	864,428
Total surp.	1,770,055	954,730	880,320
Written off	1,250,000	500,000	
Prof. & l. sur.	520,055	454,730	880,320

†Comprises repairs, renewals, reserve against cost of potash plants, &c. ‡Amount written off for patents, rights, trademarks, &c.

FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Prod. value	5,304,813	2,782,039	2,200,778
Other income	613,311	352,962	702,462
Total	5,817,824	3,135,721	2,903,240
Prod. cost	2,435,748	1,015,032	1,144,866
Smelt. frt., and treat.	1,723,907	1,011,488	866,818
Gen. ex. dep.&c.	780,881	408,234	339,160
Net profit	803,198	310,367	552,396
Pfd divs	509,409	479,444	509,306
Surplus	293,789	*169,077	*40,909
Prev. surp.	1,219,537	1,388,614	1,435,522
P. & L. surp.	1,578,326	1,219,537	1,388,614

*Deficit.

GULF STATES STEEL CO. reports net operating income for month of February, $315,151, an increase of $179,924 over February, 1916, and an increase of $33,155 over January of this year. For January and February of this year net operating income was $492,947, an increase of $262,154 over the corresponding month of 1916. After allowing a total of $22,631 for depreciation, reserves, and taxes the net income for February was $290,420.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	1,092,178	811,419	666,993
Rep. and dep.	347,252	275,618	262,801
Balance	744,846	535,844	404,732
Int. and chgs on loans	54,411	54,023	80,870
Net income	690,435	501,021	404,854
Div. on pf. stk.	343,066	330,240	270,094
Surplus	300,469	192,375	334,786

WELSBACH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross profit	952,544	769,371	747,814
Deprec., &c.	121,075	91,635	92,000
Bond int	340,303	340,000	337,738
Sink. fund	105,360	105,360	105,360
Net profit	383,806	272,328	251,006
Pfd. divs	85,750	85,750	85,750
Balance	298,056	186,578	165,346
Com. divs	70,000	70,000	70,000
Surplus	228,056	116,578	95,346
Reserve	*150,000		
Surplus	78,056	116,578	95,346

*Transferred to working capital reserve.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.08	Hale & Norcross	.05
Aita	.04	Jacket	.02
Andes	.16	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.05
Bullion	.03	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.15	Ophir	.01
Challenge Con.	.08	Potosi	.02
Cholar	.03	Savage	.04
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con.	.37
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Gt'field Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.72	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Extension	.24
Midway	.15	Kewanas	.16
Mizpah	.18	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.18	Spearhead	.00
Montana	.01	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.15	Big Four	.12
Rescue	.26	Gold Wedge	.06
Tonopah Exten	3.45	Manhattan Con	.14
Tonopah Nevada	8.00	Morning Glory	.13
West End	.72	Union Amalg	.19
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.90
Atlanta	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.10	Big Jim	1.25
Daisy	.03	Nevada Hills	.24
Florence	.21	Packard	.47
Fraction	.03	Rochester	.53
G'field Cons.	.00	Round Mountain	.45
		United Mines	4.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6½	6¾	Gold Sov.	4¾	5¼
Dr. J'pot.	7¾	8½	Granite	55	60
Elkton	10⅝	10¾	Isabella	18½	19½
El Paso	40	45	McKinley	25	30
Findlay	7		Portland	177	180
Golden C.	234	236	Vindicator	80	84½
Gold Dol.	4		U. Gold M.	17½	18

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	53.00	54.00	53.00	54.00
Lead		9.75		10.00
Spelter	11.50		11.50	
Antimony		22.00		22.00
Quicksilver	$112.00	$115.00	$105.00	$108.00
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00*	62.00
Iron, No. 2 Nor.	35.50	36.50	34.00	36.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30½@31c. carload lots, first quarter; 34@34½c. second quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	136 0 0	136 0 0
Copper, futures	135 10 0	135 10 0
Tin, spot	200 15 0	200 15 0
Tin, futures	201 0 0	200 5 0
Spelter	47 0 0	47 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

AFTER FOREIGN MARKETS.

Trade Commissioners Named to Make Investigations Abroad.

The appointment of two trade commissioners to conduct special investigations abroad was announced yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Charles S. Williams was named to investigate the hardware markets of South Africa, India, and the Near East. Edward Southern, agent in charge of the local office, said that these markets were at present comparatively unknown, and that it was expected Mr. Williams would be able to collect much valuable information regarding them. Mr. Williams will spend a week, beginning today, at the New York office, and will be glad to meet manufacturers or exporters interested in the markets to be investigated.

J. Morgan Clements, the other trade commissioner just named, will undertake an investigation of the mineral resources of the Far East. Mr. Clements has had ten years' experience with the United States Geological Survey in the study of mineral resources.

Three lines of investigation have been mapped out. The first includes a reconnoissance of the mineral districts in the country to be examined, and a statement regarding these, which may guide the prospective American investor in deciding where to send his own engineers to make detailed studies. The second will be a study of the commercial factors or trade conditions which determine why raw materials—in this instance, ores—are sent to England, Germany, &c., to be smelted, and the metal returned in finished products, instead of being sent to the United States, while the third line of inquiry will have to do with a study of the operating mines and smelters with a view to aiding in the introduction of American machinery.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL BOARD

New Directors Organize with Horatio S. Rubens Chairman.

The new Board of Directors of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company held an organization meeting yesterday and elected Horatio S. Rubens Chairman and Frederic M. Harrison President. The other officers elected are: Vice President, P. J. McIntosh; Secretary, James P. McGovern; Treasurer, Albert G. Robinson; Auditor, C. A. Flyr; General Counsel, Joline, Larkin & Fethbone; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Malone.

The Executive Committee, appointed for the ensuing year, consists of William R. Coe, P. J. McIntosh, George S. Brewster, J. Horace Harding, Edward W. Harden, R. P. Tinsley, A. H. Larkin, and H. S. Rubens.

$64,500 for Stock Exchange Seat.

The Stock Exchange membership of William T. Calloway was posted for transfer yesterday to Robert J. Herts for $64,500. This was $1,500 more than was brought by the seat sold last preceding it. The membership of Frederick H. Smith, 3d, deceased, was posted for transfer to Douglas Kent, and the membership owned by the late Joseph Glaser went to C. McGhee Baxter, each transaction being at $64,000.

Smelting Company Earns $868,198.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Company reports gross income for 1916 amounting to $5,817,824, against $3,135,321 the year before. Smelting costs and general expenses absorbed more than $4,800,000 of this, leaving as net profit, $868,198. The balance for the common stock was equal to 5.97 per cent., compared with a deficit in 1915. The company shipped during the year 137,320 tons of lead, silver, and other metals, a gain of more than 61,000 tons over the 1915 record.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. G. & E. pf.	1½	Q.	May 1	Apr. 18
Am. G. & E. com.	2½	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Barnhart Bros. & S. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q.	May 1	Apr. 27
Bell Tel. of Can.	2	Q.	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Boston Belting	$2	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
Cent. C. & C. pf.	$1.25	Q.	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Chase Nat. Bank	4	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 26
Columbia Trust	3½	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Cons. P. of Mich. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 16
Fed. Rub. 1st pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Int. Mer. Mar. pf	3		Apr. 14	Mar. 30
Lawyers T. & T.	1¼		Apr. 2	Mar. 16
Liberty Nat. B.	7½		Apr. 2	Mar. 24
McAndrews & F.	2½	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
McAndrews & F.	2½	Ex.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Mex. & F. pf.	1½	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Maine Central	$1.50	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
New Eng. Oil & Pipe Line pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 23
N. Y. Title & M.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 22
Ohio Fuel Supply	2½	Q.	Apr. 18	Mar. 31
Otis Elevator	$1.25	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Otis Elevator pf.	$1.50	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Prairie Pipe Line	$5	Q.	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Prairie Pipe Line	$5	Ex.	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
United Gas Imp.	2	Q.	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
United Gas Imp.	2	Ex.	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Vic. Talk Mach.	5	Q.	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Vic. Talk. M. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Wilson & Co. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 26

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.35
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.70	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.80	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.75	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'25	5	4.38	4.20
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'25	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.90	4.60
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	4.75	4.45
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.12	4.75
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.45	4.30
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Joseph A. Seaborg, formerly with the Bankers Trust Company and for the last two years President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, has become associated with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas.

The Directors of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles A. Kittle, President; Edwin S. Hooley, Vice President; Frank A. Dillingham, Vice President; Frank W. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer, and R. G. Bolaton, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Two memberships in the Coffee and Sugar Exchange sold at $4,800 each. The last previous sale was at $5,000.

United Gas Improvement Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its capital stock and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., the latter payable out of profits on the sale of securities.

The town of Weymouth, Mass., will receive bids until 10 A. M. tomorrow for the purchase of $110,000 notes issued in anticipation of revenue.

The Manhattan Electrical Supply Company permanent and first preferred and common stock certificates are ready to be issued in exchange for the temporary certificates now outstanding.

At the annual meeting of the United Light & Railways Company L. P. Hammond, formerly operating manager of the Colorado Power Company, and Charles H. McNider, a banker of Mason City, Iowa, were elected to the board to fill vacancies. Other retiring Directors were re-elected.

The annual meeting of Cities Service Company will be held at Dover, Del. April 3, and the transfer books of the company for the purpose of voting stock at this meeting will be closed March 8. In addition to the regular routine business the stockholders will be asked to approve an increase in the authorized preferred stock of the company to $100,000,000 and in the authorized common stock to $50,000,000, and also to approve the action taken last Fall by the Board of Directors in regard to limiting the amount of cash dividends on the common stock until certain conditions regarding the preferred stock have been complied with.

The City of Newburyport, Mass., will receive bids until 8 P. M., Friday, March 23, 1917, for the purchase of a temporary loan of $100,000 issued in anticipation of taxes.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 1,000,000 shares Osage Hominy Oil Company, par value $5; also 115,000 common and 35,000 convertible first preferred shares Superior Steel Corporation, par $100.

At the annual meeting of the Welsbach Company the retiring Directors were re-elected.

William C. Orton & Co. have issued an analysis of the New Mexico and Arizona Land Company, owners of the grants formerly held by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

George W. Potter, who has been engaged in mercantile agency work for several years, has been appointed outside representative of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

George A. Hannigan was appointed yesterday as Assistant Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company.

SHIPPING GOLD UNDER COAL.

Fear of Raiders in South American Waters the Supposed Reason.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15.—Several million dollars in gold bullion hidden under cargoes of coal and consigned to a group of unidentified persons in various ports of South America for the "extensive development" of industries has been shipped from Baltimore in the last few months, according to information today from a source reported to be authentic.

One steamer, carrying $1,500,000 in gold, sailed several days ago for Buenos Aires. Another ship, which is expected to take a large cargo of bullion, will arrive here for her cargo in a few days. In all, ten ships have carried gold to South America.

Precautions are being taken to guard the identity of both consignor and consignee. Wilbur F. Spice, a steamship broker, has been acting as agent for most of the shipments, but declines to discuss them. The precautions are ascribed to fear of German raiders.

The latest ship to sail with bullion hidden under coal was the Felix Taussig, commanded by Captain Bollano. While here the steamer was guarded closely by detectives. The bullion arrived here from New York on the tug Dandy several days before the Felix Taussig was to sail. On the tug, besides the Captain and crew, were a number of guards. The bullion, in unmarked wooden casks, was transferred from the tug to the hold of the steamer under cover of darkness. It was then hidden under the coal in the bunkers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Forty-nine corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $969,300, were chartered today. They include:

Mitchell Vance Co., Inc., Millbrook, gas, electric fixtures, supplies, appurtenances, metallic figures, ornaments, clocks, andirons, 1,000 shares of $100 each, 1,000 shares no par value, active capital, $105,000; W. A. Stevens, A. W. Knauth, E. L. Steckler, 61 West 88th St.

Multikraft, Inc., Rochester, household utilities, works of art, brokerage, $200,000; G. F. Failing, G. T. Haines, H. A. Baldridge, Rochester.

N. E. Newman Co., Inc., building specialties, furniture, furnishings, $75,000; J. H. Jones, M. H. and N. E. Newman, 8 West 40th St.

Victoria Electrical Appliance Mfg. Co., Inc., electrical contracting, supplies, accessories, $100,000; N. Messenger, L. E. Schickerling, A. W. Schaad, 333 East 88th St.

Overstates Machine Co., Inc., Manhattan, machinery, mechanical apparatus, pumps, mill, electrical, hydraulic machinery, $25,000; A. J. McKenzie, Jr., A. Sundh, D. M. Baldwin, Short Terrace, Short Hills, N. J.

Cumbrae Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $100,000; W. H. and S. Warren, G. E. Watson, 7 Wall St.

Michigan Home Furnishing Corp'n, merchandise, storage, property, $101,000; M. L. Ernst, B. L. and C. L. Baumann, 216 West 89th St.

Morgan and Linson Cold Storage Co., Inc., Albion, storage, refrigeration, ice making, coal, wood, grain, cooperage stock, fruits, vegetables, $50,000; L. S. Linson, P. T. Lamont, G. L. Merrill, 6 West Academy St., Albion.

Imperato Bros. & Co., Inc., commission, fruit, vegetables, $25,000; C. Perilhi, V. F., and F. Imperato, 2,019 First Av.

Strauch Co., Inc., cigarette paper tubes, smokers' articles, $12,000; D. A. Penichel, M. Rothschild, A. Levy, 41 Greene St.

E. C. Divine & Co., Inc., Millbrook, brokerage, capital no par value, begin with $10,000; H. S. Gould, C. F. Moore, E. C. Divine, 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

George M. Fishel Furniture Co., Inc., furniture, rugs, commodities, household fittings, $100,000; H. Hahn, H. and G. M. Fishel, 139 West 125th St.

Bird Bill Pen Co., Inc., fountain pens, $40,000; H. Punke, C. D. and A. S. Zimmermann, 609 West 144th St.

Alfred J. Casse & Co., Inc., gold, silversmiths, jewelry, $15,000; H. M. Patton, J. C. Warren, A. J. Casse, 22 East 31st St.

Kean, Watson & Meder, Ltd., linen, cotton, other fabrics, $25,000; A. E. Meder, C. W. Watson, J. A. Kean, Grand View Av., Far Rockaway.

Verbeck Musical Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, pianos, organs, $10,000; R. J. Kimball, A. B. Hopkins, H. L. Janch, Buffalo.

Schwarz, Hofstadter & Weiss, Inc., hats, caps, millinery, dry goods, $10,000; M. Weiss, J. L. Hofstadter, I. M. Schwarz, 121 St. Nicholas Av.

Grob-Gamsby Hardware Co., Inc., hardware, supplies, machinery, tools, engines, $10,000; M. E. Farrington, G. A. Grob, G. B. Gamsby, 847 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Logan & Smith, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; T. J. Sinnot, R. D. Logan, C. R. Smith, 53 East 87th St.

Colin Campbell & Co., Inc., commission selling agents, engines, boilers, foundry, factory supplies, $10,000; J. Rubin, C. Luckey, C. Campbell, 21 Park Row.

Daniel Frawley Co., Inc., theatrical, $10,000; W. P. Thomas, J. J. Cunningham, B. F. Foster, 80 Maiden Lane.

Kasman Export Corp., export, import, commission, selling agents, $10,000; A. G. Lampke, H. H. Gelles, L. P. Meyer, 29 Broadway.

Belle Mead Oil and Gas Corp., oil producing machinery, petroleum products, mining, cattle, agriculture, $10,000; W. C. Griffiths, R. I. Henderson, P. A. Zizelman, 88 Park Row.

Un-Ave Company, Inc., realty, $5,000; B. M. Hunt, C. F. Sands, A. Douglas, 233 Broadway.

The World Trading Corp., druggists, chemists, $5,000; S. and L. Sobel, J. Waldman, 157 Goerck St.

Forbes Auto Supply Co., Inc., Olean, auto tires, accessories, parts, supplies, $10,000; R. N. Forbes, F. E. Dunbar, W. J. Brannen, Olean.

Haase Bros., Inc., Elmira, realty, sell timber, lumber, $11,000; C. H. J. and F. Haase, Jr., Elmira.

Don Don Realty Co., Mineola, realty, securities, bonds, mortgages, $10,000; M. Schachter, D. and J. Rothenberg, 42 Lewis Av.

Advertising News Co., Inc., advertising, $10,000; P. Kunemund, F. E. Griswold, L. L. Drake, 118 East 17th St.

Sidney F. Stern, Inc., buttons, $10,000; A. Schwartzbaum, F. and S. F. Stern, 16 West 31st St.

F. T. Nesbit Sales Corp'n, motors, engines, machines, supplies, autos, $10,000; W. N. C. Marsh, T. D. and F. T. Nesbit, 468 Riverside Drive.

Tuckahoe Construction Co., Inc., East Chester, realty, construction, $5,000; J. Calandro, F. Saviano, S. Luciano, Lake Av., Tuckahoe.

Walter A. Rohback Co., Inc., tires, motors, vehicles, commission, $5,000; H. S. Jaeger, W. A. Rohback, P. W. Smith, 2,103 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Weinstein Mfg. Co., Inc., hats, caps, headwear novelties, $7,500; N. Sampson, S. and M. Weinstein, 291 Hewes St., Brooklyn.

Authorization: Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Portland, Me., petroleum, asphalt, bituminen, carbon, hydrocarbon products, oil, coal, salts, thermal, medicinal waters, $2,000,000. Representative, J. S. Wood, 120 B'way.

Capital increases: The Lincoln Photoplay Co., Inc., Newburg, $10,000 to $500,000; Perfect Finishing Co., Inc., New York, $8,000 to $5,000; Nunda Electric Light Co., Inc., Nunda, $10,000 to $24,000.

Capital decrease: Everett Distilling Co., Manhattan, $90,000 to $60,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Frank Netschert Co., Inc., Manhattan; Fairy-Land Amusement Co., Albany; Niagara Home Land Co., Buffalo; Rubin & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Walter J. Brennan Co., New York; The Mitchell Vance Co., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Charters filed:

F. P. Philbrick Drug Co., Belmar, drugs, $5,000; Frank P. Philbrick, Belmar; William F. Philbrick, Roanoke, Va.; Frank E. Meyer, Perth Amboy.

Newark Cutlery Manufacturing Co., cutlery, $25,000; Isidore H. Colton, Gladys A. Savage, Dorothy Schneider, Newark.

Lawson Crowning Machine Co., Inc., New Brunswick, manufacture crowning machinery, $25,000; Margaret A. Harkins, A. C. Watson, Margaret V. O'Donnell, New Brunswick.

Edgewater Foundry Co., foundry, $10,000; Joseph Fuchs, Frederick Butzhah, A. W. Brain, Edgewater.

Days-Asbury Park, deal in candles and sweetmeats, $125,000; Pennington M. Day, Irving L. Reed, James C. Day, Asbury Park.

Fellows-Sipp Co., Jersey City, construction, $25,000; Lester Fellows, Herbert C. Sipp, Charles A. Kelly, Jersey City.

Demarest Home and Building Co., Demarest, Bergen Co., real estate, $5,000; Florence Toby, Brooklyn; Walter A. Stevens, New York; Edward J. Welch, New Brighton, S. I.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 15.—Charters filed:

Pull More Motor Truck Company, manufacture automobiles and all parts thereof, $10,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Heflin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Piedmont Oil and Gas Co., the Petroleum Development Co., and the Ringgold Oil and Gas Co., acquire oil and natural gas lands and to develop the same, $1,000,000 each; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Oklahoma Southern Oil Co., acquire oil, coal, and mineral lands and to develop the same, $1,000,000; M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Clio Vindicator Mines, Inc., do a general mining business, $1,000,000; F. D. Busk, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Star Union Oil Co., produce, transport, and refine petroleum and its products, $1,000,000; M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Increase in capital: Lumber, Tie and Timber Vulcanizing Co., New York, $1,000,000 to $5,000,000; Oklahoma Producing and Refining Co. of New York, $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Timely Prudence

IN times of uncertainty it has been the proverbial policy of shrewd men of means to conserve their funds by investing in real estate mortgage securities. Even those who at other times are attracted by speculative possibilities, turn, as a matter of prudence, to first mortgages on improved, income-earning city property.

TO all such investors, the sound first mortgage serial real estate bonds safeguarded under the *Straus Plan* make a strong appeal. They are sound beyond question, they net 5½-6%, and they mature serially in two to ten years.

ONE of our officers will gladly explain the merits of these securities. Call, write or telephone for

Investment List 1200

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
Founded 1882 Incorporated 1905
150 Broadway
Cortland 8064

CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS DETROIT
CINCINNATI SAN FRANCISCO

35 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company

Stocks or Bonds

may be purchased through us, outright for cash or on conservative margin.

ODD LOTS
100-SHARE LOTS

Write for List T-2 of Investment Suggestions

Members of New York Stock Exc.
42 Broadway,

Henry Clews & Co.

11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Intrest paid on daily balances.

BRANCH OFFICES

500 Fifth Ave. 953 Third Ave.
1122 Broadway 96 Warren St.
38 Union Square 16 Court St., B'klyn.

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES

B. H. & F. W. PELZER

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037 42 Broadway, N. Y.

Legal Investments

List T-118

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St. - New York

Coggeshall & Hicks

Investment Bankers

128 Broadway, New York

United Sugar Companies.

Toole, Henry & Company, Equitable Building, New York, have issued an interesting circular describing the sugar industry and calling particular attention to the investment position of the above company. Circular upon request.

Investment Securities

HAMBLETON & CO.
Established 1905

NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON

Write for Circular T-23

F. M. Dyer & Co.

High-Grade Investment Securities

24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector

Boston Baltimore

We want offerings of
New York & Westchester Lighting Co.
5% Bonds of 1954

Tefft & Co
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Air Reduction
50 Ansco Company
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
25 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 German American Insurance
50 International Elevating
25 Lawrence Cement
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Remington Typewriter (all issues)
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
100 White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.
25 Yorkville Ind. Hygeia Ice

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Air Reduction
50 Ansco Company
2 American Eagle Inv. 6s
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
25 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100 Continental Insurance
25 Home Insurance
100 International Salt
100 Loew's Theatrical Enterprise Com.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Remington Typewriter (all issues)
50 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
25 Yale & Towne

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

"Nothing but sound investments for all conservative investors."
Safety
5-8%
Marketability
Send for List "T. W."
Williams & Coleman
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

BUY—SELL
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Central States Elec. Corp.
Common & Pre'erred
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Central Aguirre Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Dealt In
Dunham & Co.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Gray & Davis
DAWSON, LYON & Co.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Denver Gas & Electric Light Co.
6% Preferred Stock
Descriptive Circular on Request.
Alfred H. Ebert & Co.
Phone, Rector 8776. 60 Broadway

MORGAN & FINLAY
Investment Securities
115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 9272

Virginia Ry. & Pow. Com. & Pfd.
Am. Water Works & Elec. (all issues)
Duluth Edison Com. & Pfd.
Southern Power Com.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Cumberland County Pow. & Lt. Pfd.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Philadelphia

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
400	Am. Water Works & Elec....	13¼	12½	12¾	13¼
200	Am. W. W & El. partic.....	33	31	31	32
525	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	82	80	81	83
260	Cities Service	295	292½	293	294
600	Cities Service pf.....	90	89	89¼	89½
120	Republic Ry. & Light.....	42⅜	41¼	41½	41¾
125	Standard Gas & Electric....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	24	26
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	82	84
American Cities.....	5	15
American Cities pf.....	32	34½
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric.....	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	50½	51
Am. Light & Traction..	356	358
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	112	113
Am. Power & Light....	84	86
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	92
Am. Public Utilities....	35	38
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	71	73
Appalachian Power....	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf..	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	39	41
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Central States Electric.	14	16
Central States elec. pf.	74	76
Colorado Power.....	30½	32
Colorado Power pf.....	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L..	57	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf..	80	85
Connecticut Power pf..	94	96
Consumers' Power pf..	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	94	97
Duluth Edison pf.....	80	84
Eastern Texas Electric.	60	65
Eastern Texas El. pf...	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf....	100	102
Electric Properties	38	42
El Paso Electric.....	110	113
El Paso Electric pf....	100	..
Empire Properties	60	64
Empire D. Electric....	88	92
Federal Light & Trac..	14	16
Fed. L. & T. pf.....	50	52½
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	34¾	..
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf..	75	78
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf..	94	96
Illinois Traction.....	46	48
International Traction..	49	51
Bonds.		
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19...	98½	99½
Am. W. W. & El. col. trust 5s.....	79	80
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	81	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½
Cent. P.& L. 1st 5s....	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s...	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.....	100	101
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	88½	90
Col. G. & E. deb.5s, '27.	79	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s....	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100
Dellmore G. & E. 5s,'42.	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	99	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	99¾	..
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92	95
El Paso Electric 5s....	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s....	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s...	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s...	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	91	95
Gt. Lakes P. 6s,'19-'35.	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	..
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s,'41	93	102
Wis. Edison 6s, '24.....	93	96
Knox. Cas 1st 5s, '36..	90	95

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Aimeek	103	102	103
280	Alaska Gold..	8⅝	8	8⅝
422	Amer. Zinc..	37¼	36½	36⅝
10	do pf.....	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
220	Ariz. Comm'l.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
160	Calum.& Ariz	82	81	82
5	Calu. & Hec..	560	560	560
32	Cop. Range..	64¼	64	64
165	Davis Daly..	6	5⅞	6
550	East Butte..	14⅜	14¼	14¼
5	Greene Can...	44	44	44
220	Hancock	18	17	18
30	Indiana	3½	3½	3½
20	Hedley Gold..	16	16	16
250	Island Creek.	65	63½	63½
312	Do pf.....	93½	91½	93½
20	Kerr Lake...	4½	4½	4½
21	Lake	13½	13½	13½
100	Mason Valley	6¼	6¼	6¼
80	Mass Con....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10	Mayflower ..	2½	2½	2½

Stocks.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
23	Bost. & Alb..	172	171½
262	Bost. & Me..	43½	43
25	Fitchburg pf.	77¾	77¾
1	Mass.Elec. pf	22	22
115	Am.Ag.Ch.pf.	102½	102
10	Am.Pu.Ser.pf.	13½	13½
12	Am. Sug. pf.	119	119
35	Am. Woolen..	51½	51
182	Do pf.....	100	99
1,412	A. G. & W. I.	108¼	106¾
270	Art Metals..	11¼	11
50	Cuban Cem't.	16¼	16¼
3	Edison	202	202
100	Ga. Ry. & E.	128¾	128¾
55	Int.Port. Cem	16½	16½
50	Do pf.....	32	32
10	McElwain pf.	101½	101½
10	Mergenthaler.	162½	162½
376	Mass. Gas...	94¾	94¾
$1,000	A.G.& W.I.5s	80	80
14,000	Am.T.& T.4s	91½	91½
18,000	Do 5s.....	101	100⅞
1,000	Atchison adj. 4s stamp.	84¾	84¾
1,000	K. M. B. 4s	81¾	81¾

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	New Haven..	43¾	43¼	43¼
20	Norw.& Wor.	135	135	135
33	Old Colony..	122	122	122
11	W.E. R.R. pf	72	72	72

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Do pf.....	80	80	80
35	New River pf	89	88½	89
10	Nipe Bay Sug.	138	138	138
60	Punta Allegre Sugar	31	30	30
⅝	Pullman	151½	151½	151½
336	Pacific Mills.	147	145	146
36	Swift & Co....	143	142	143
3	Torrington	63	63	63
95	United Fruit.	142¾	141¾	142¼
564	U. Shoe Mach.	55¾	55½	55½
1,850	Do pf.....	29¾	29½	29¾
10	United Drug.	78	78	78
55	Do pf.....	91	90	91
100	Ventura Oil..	98½	98½	98½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Mass.Gas4½s. 1920	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
1,000	Memphis Bridge 5s..	92	92	92
1,000	N.P. Tel. 5s.	100½	100¼	100½
13,000	Swift 5s.....	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
2,000	West.Tel. 5s.	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Gas.....	120	120	120
4	Am. Rys. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾
50	El. Stor. B..	65	65	65
9	Gen.Asph.pf.	65	65	65
80	Ins. Co. N.A.	26	26	26
1	Key. Tel.....	12½	12½	12½
7,934	Lake Sup.....	23½	22	23
140	Lehigh Val..	67⅝	67¼	67½
306	Pennsylvania	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
3	Phila. Co....	38	38	38
960	Do pf.....	40	39¾	39¾
$8,000	A. G. & E.5s	97¼	97	97
1,000	Bal.Lo.1st5s.	104	104	104
2,000	Key.Tel.1st5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	Leh.Na.4½s.8	102½	102½	102½
1,000	L. V. 4s. '48	102¾	102½	102½
2,000	L.V.Con.4½s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	102	101⅞	101⅞
50,000	Ph.Co.1st 5s.	102½	102½	102½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Booth	76½	76½	76½
30	Do pf.....	90	90	90
20	Chi. Title & T.	213¼	213	213
401	Cudahy	113	112	112
45	Com. Edison ..	135	135	134
100	Diam'd Match..	122½	122	122½
115	Hartman	70	70	70
50	Illinois Brick..	85	85	85
2	Linde	268	268	268
110	Lindsay Light..	21	21	21
$2,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s, Series B	67½	67½	67½

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Balt. Tube..	105	105	105
705	Con. Coal...	107⅜	107	107⅜
1,000	Cosden & Co.	15	14⅞	15
9,000	Cos. O. & G.	14½	14½	14½
190	Do pf.....	5	5	5
1,210	Davison Chem.	38¾	38	38½
1,511	Elkh. Coal..	32	30	30½
205	Elk. Coal pf.	49	49	49
$3,000	Atl. Char. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Balt. C. 3½s.	95½	95½	95¼
1,000	C.Coal ref.5s.	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	106¼	106	106¼
1,000	C. Pow. 4½s.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Fid. & Dep..	134	134	134
75	Houston Oil.	18½	18¼	18½
103	Nor. Central.	87½	87½	87½
30	Sapulpa	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Un. Railway.	32¾	32¼	32¾
14	U. S. Fidel..	100½	100½	100½
100	Wayland Oil.	4	4	4
$9,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	108	107¼	107⅝
41,000	Cosden 6s..	102¾	102½	102½
6,000	Unit. Ry. 4s.	83	83	83
1,000	W.,B. & A.5s	85	85	85

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Caney R. G..	48¾	48¾	48¾
5,100	Cable Con...	10c	9c	9c
30	Lone St. Gas	97½	97½	97½
395	La. B. I. & S.	87	86½	87
2,123	Mfrs.' L.& H.	70¾	69¾	70
10	Nat. F. Pr..	6¾	6¾	6¾
150	Do pf....	16½	16¼	16½
10	Ben Fr. Ins.	85	85	85
135	Ohio F. Oil..	20¾	20½	20½
50	Ohio Fuel S.	51¾	51¾	51¾
110	Okla. N.Gas.	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Osage & Ok..	120	120	120

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
23	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	122	122	122
565	Pure Oil	23¾	23½	23½
1,000	Pitts. Con...	9c	9c	9c
300	Mt. Shasta...	70	70	70
400	Pitts. Brew..	38¾	38¼	38¾
300	Pitts. Jer...	83c	83c	83c
20	Riv. Side pf.	15	15	15
500	Ross Mining.	20	20	20
3,600	San Tov	16c	15c	15c
20	U. S. Glass..	57	57	57
25	Union N. G..	180	179	180
10	Westh. Elec.	51	51	51

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
Aetna pf.....	25	30	25	30
American Brass...	327	332	327	..
Atlas Powder	153	158	..	..
Do pf.....	100	102	100	..
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	124	120	124
Bliss Co.....	520	550	530	..
Do pf.....	73	78	73	..
Can. F. & F.....	175	185	175	..
Can. Explosives...	400	500	400	..
Canadian Expl. pf.	104	110	104	..
Colt's Arms	790	810	780	..
Du Pont	228	233	230	..
Du Pont rights...	101	104	101	..
*Hercules Powder.	280	288	238	..
Do pf.....	116	116	116	..
Inter. Arms	22	26	22	..
Niles-Bement-Pond.	172	177	177	..
Scovill Mfg.....	620	630	625	..
Winchester Arms..	750	850	750	..

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
American Cigar....	113	116	113	116
Do pf.....	99	101	99	..
Conley Foil	250	325	250	..
J. S. Young.....	165	175	165	..
Do pf.....	107	112	107	..
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	180	100	..
MacAndrews & F..	210	218	208	..
Do pf.....	90	102	90	..
P. R.-Am. Tob....	230	260	230	..
R. J. Reynolds....	560	600	560	..
Do pf.....	112	122	117	..
Do warrants	15	20	15	..

GEO. REITH & CO.
48 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

NATIONAL MOTORS
PHELPS DODGE
AMERICAN BRASS
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
GUARANTY TRUST CO.
AMERICAN WATER WORKS
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6010 62 BROADWAY

Russian 5½s
Internal Loan due 1926
External Loan due 1921
Bought—Sold—Quoted
ALFRED R. RISSE CO.
45 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 4685 John.

Columbia Trust
Sullivan Machinery
Regal Motors Pfd.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

Standard Gas & Electric Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Duquesne Light Co. Pfd.
N. Y. State Rys. Pfd.

WANTED
Park & Tilford 5s
Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Incorporated
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9717 Rector

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

News of the revolutionary action of the Duma at Petrograd was followed by a sharp reaction in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the same time, prices which had earlier strengthened quite decidedly, did not generally get down to their lowest for the day. United States Steel common was dealt in to the amount of nearly 35,000 shares. Railroad stocks were firm most of the day, although they reacted with the rest of the list on the Russian news.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. B. Sug.	92	92	52
250	Am. Can....	46⅝	46	46
50	Am. Loco....	71	70½	71
1,210	Am. Smelt...	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝
100	Am. Zinc....	36¼	36	36
2,420	Anac. Cop...	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝
10	A.,T.& S.F...	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
50	A.,G.& W.I..	107½	107½	107½
50	Bald. Loco..	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
50	Butte & Sup.	46	46	46
50	Cal. Petrol..	24	24	24
1,120	Cent.Leather	92	90⅞	91½
40	Chile Copper	25¾	25⅜	25⅝
100	Chino Copper	59	58⅞	58⅞
150	Col. F. & I..	48½	47¼	47½
10	Colum. Gas..	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
50	Corn Prod....	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
850	Crucible St'l.	66⅝	65½	65¾
820	CubaCaneSu.	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞
20	Dist. Secur..	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	Erie	26½	26	26¼
10	Gt. Nor. Ore.	33½	33½	33½
100	Inspir. Cop..	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
300	Int. Mer. M.	28⅛	27¼	27¼
5,530	Do pf.....	78¼	76	77¼
50	Int. Nickel..	43¼	42⅞	43¼
100	Int. Paper...	43½	43⅝	43⅝
40	Kenne. Cop..	45½	45	45¼
10	Lack. Steel..	83½	83¼	83½
280	Lehigh Val..	67⅜	67⅛	67¼
10	Max. Motor..	56¼	56¼	56¼
1,420	Mex. Petrol..	88⅝	87⅝	88
1,000	Miami Cop..	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
70	Nevada Con..	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	43¾	43⅝	43¾
60	Pac. Mail...	23	22⅞	23
20	Pennsylvania	54	54	54
150	Pit.Coal tr.r.	46¼	45⅞	46
300	Ray Copper..	29¼	28⅝	28⅝
1,410	Reading	95¼	94¼	94½
150	Rep. I. & S..	80¼	79½	79½
150	So. Railway.	27½	27	27⅜
20	Studebaker...	103½	103½	103½
300	Tenn. Copper	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
50	Tob. Prod....	55¾	55¾	55⅝
850	Union Pac...	136¼	134¾	135⅝
3,340	U. S. Ind. A.	127	124½	124⅝
100	U. S. Rub....	59¾	59¾	59¾
34,600	U. S. Steel..	111⅜	110¼	110⅝
2,090	Utah Copper.	113⅞	112½	113½
30	Va. Car. Ch.	40¼	40¼	40¼
20	Westing. El..	51¾	51	51

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta.....	.14	.13½	.14
500	Gold Con....	.60	.60	.60
1,000	Man. Con...	.15	.15	.15
700	Morn.Glory	.19	.18½	.18½
50	Ontario	6.00	6.00	6.00
1,200	Ophes. Eula..	26½	26½	26½
380	Ton. Ext..	3.50	3.50	3.50
300	Union Con.	.39	.39	.39
1,300	Wh. Caps..	1.75	1.65	1.75
4,250	Yerington...	.45	.35	.42

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 558,580 shares of stocks and $247,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 41,050; oils, 144,705, and mining, 373,725. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Expl.	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,500	‡ Do cfs.of d.	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Am.-Br.Mfg.	9	9	9
1,100	Am. Su. Tob.	25½	24½	25¼
200	‡Am. Wr. P..	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Br.-Am. Tob. ord. B.....	18½	18½	18½
2,500	Carwen Steel	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
4,000	Chev. Motor.	126	120	126
2,700	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅞	⅞	⅞
250	Hask. & B. Car	*43¼	42¾	42¾
1,000	‡‡Inp.Ore Sp. new	30	30	30
100	Key.T.& R...	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
350	‡Lake Tor.B.	9¼	9	9¼
100	‡ Do 1st pf.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	‡Lima Loco..	58	58	58
100	‡LukensSteel	42	42	42
2,000	‡Maxim Mu.	3⅛	2⅞	3
10,000	‡Mldv. Steel.	58¼	57	57⅜
200	‡Nat. Acme.	*34⅞	34½	34⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	Ohio Oil Co.	389	389	389
10	St. Oil, N. J.	690	690	690

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	Alc. O.,(a p.)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,900	†Alpha O.&G.	60	54	60
1,500	†Am. V. Oil	20	20	20
1,850	†C. Mex. Oil, (a prosp.)..	1	85	1
200	†Cos. Oil R..	15	15	15
700	†Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	14½	14⅝
14,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	11¼	11	11¼
1,300	†Excel. Oil...	25	25	25
2,500	‡Federal Oil.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	†Int. Petrol..	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝
300	Ken. O.,(a p.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
18,000	‡Merritt Oil..	26¾	24⅞	26¼
10,000	Metro. Pet...	2½	2	2¼
600	‡Mid- C. C.O. & Utility...	13¾	13¾	13¾
10,000	††Mldw. Oil..	81	78	80
2,500	††Mldw.O.pf.	98	95	97

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals.	½	½	½
18,700	Alaska Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Alaska Std.	31	30	31
14,200	‡Ariz. Chlor.	¾	¾	¾
600	‡Ariz.Copfids.	¾	¾	¾
5,700	‡Atlanta	14	13½	13⅝
8,500	Big Jim	1½	1½	1½
4,700	Big Ledge...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5,700	‡Bisbee Cop.. (a pros.)..	1⅛	1	1⅛
4,000	Bos. & Mon.	70	64	69
1,500	‡Bradshaw...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Butte Cop. & Z. v. ctfs.	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
2,000	Butte Detroit	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
700	‡Caledonia..	65	65	65
3,000	‡Calu. & Jer.	1½	1½	1⅝
400	Canada Cop..	1½	2	2
125	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6
2,000	†Cashboy ...	6½	6½	6½
700	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	‡C. Homest'd	¾	¾	¾
500	Cresson Con.	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Crystal Con..	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,850	‡Dexteretta..	½	½	½
3,000	Ely Con.....	12	12	12
12,550	‡Emma Con..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	First Nat. C.	3	2⅞	3
9,000	††Gila Canon	58	56	56
1,200	‡GoldWarrior	65	65	65
1,300	‡Goldf'd Con.	*60	59	60
2,500	††Goldf'dMer.	7½	7½	7½
2,000	††Gt. Bend..	6	6	6
1,500	‡Grmonster..	2	1⅞	1⅞
38,000	Hargraves ..	22	20	21
250	Hecla Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15,000	†Ind. Lead..	17½	16	16
1,000	Insp.-Needles Cop.,(pros.)	¼	¼	¼
300	‡Iron Blos...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Jer. Verde. (a pros.)..	2	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	28	27	28
1,400	††Kewanas ..	19½	19	19
1,200	Loma Prieta.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
650	††Loon Lake.	55	55	55
500	La. Con	85	85	85
400	Magma Cop...	48½	47¾	47¾
400	†Magmatic...	25	24	25
2,500	††Marsh Min.	17	16	16½
1,900	M'ville G.M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Mason V'lley	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
900	†McKin.-Dar	53	51	51
900	††Miami Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,400	††Mogul Min	71	68	70
600	‡M'ster Chief	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	‡‡Moth. Lode	40	39	39

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

NOTE.—Wednesday 300 Tommy Burns sold at 21, and there were no sales of Alcoken Oil at 2, and March 7 high in Calumet & Jerome was 2.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, February 21, 1917.

A dividend of one per cent. has this day been declared upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable April 2, 1917, out of the surplus earnings of the Company to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 9th of March, 1917, and for the purpose of the payment of said dividend the stock books of the Company will be closed on the 9th of March, 1917, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 3rd day of April, 1917.

S. M. FELTON, President.

23 Wall Street, New York, February 21, 1917.

On April 2, 1917, the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company will be prepared to distribute such of the above dividend as may be received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books at the close of business on the 9th day of March, 1917.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, Inc.

Preferred Dividend No. 17.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 14, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record March 20, 1917.

Cheques will be mailed.

EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.

The second installment of 2½ of the 8 per cent. dividend upon the outstanding Preferred Stock and of 1¾ per cent. dividend upon the outstanding Common Stock of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, which were declared on December 13, 1916, will be payable on March 31, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 23, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

Dated, March 13, 1917.

G. M. JUDD, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY CO.

Dividend No. 28.

The Board of Directors have this day declared out of the surplus earnings of the calendar year 1916, a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Stock, and out of the surplus earnings of the calender year 1915, a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the Common Stock. Both dividends will be paid April 16, 1917, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., March 23, 1917.

G. W. WEBSTER, Secretary.

Minneapolis, March 13, 1917.

The Mathieson Alkali Works,

Providence, R. I.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the preferred, and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, both payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 20th of March, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

J. R. GLADDING, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable April 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record March 26. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 71.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent, (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 25c (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1917.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

75th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 29, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

G. P. WELLS, Treasurer.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,

165 Broadway,

New York, March 15, 1917.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable at its office on April 2, 1917, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on March 28, 1917.

FREDERIC J. HALLIDAY, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,

60 Broadway,

New York, March 15, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 22nd, 1917.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 17, 1917.

New York, March 6, 1917.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.

New York, March 14th, 1917.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share (par value $50.00) on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable April 2nd, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23rd, 1917. MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY

New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual preferred dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1st to stockholders of record March 27th, 1917. J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.

March 14, 1917.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26, 1917. The Transfer books will not close.

A. C. ANDREWS, Cashier.

March 14, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 14th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

New York, March 15, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of AMERICAN METAL CAP COMPANY will be held on the 12th day of April, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company at Summit Street and Commercial Wharf, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), consisting of Fifteen Hundred (1,500) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), consisting of Five Thousand (5,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

Dated, March 8th, 1917.

CHRISTIAN H. WERNER, President.
WM. F. A. KURZ, Secretary.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1883, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. H. SCHANFF, President.
E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees.

ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

WORLD LEADERS' OPINIONS.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE publishes the most authentic opinions, the salient and noteworthy judgments of the most renowned publicists, commentators and magazinists of the world. Each number illustrated with retrogravures, half-tones, charts, maps, diagrams, international cartoons. 25c—$3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ADVANCE IN COTTON

Sharp Reactions Caused by News of Disturbances in Russia Recovered.

Reports of political disturbances in Russia caused sharp reactions after an early advance in the cotton market yesterday. The losses were partly recovered and the close was steady, at a net advance of 5 to 16 points. May contracts sold up from 17.58c to 17.81c and closed at 17.75c. Except for the alternating flurries of local covering and liquidation, business was generally quiet. Liverpool was credited with buying new crop months during the early trading, while trade interests were buyers of the old crop on the late advance.

Around noon active months were about 16 to 20 points above Wednesday's closing figures, but the demand then tapered off, and offerings increased following reports of a revolution in Russia. The break carried prices back to about the final figures of Wednesday, but the market then steadied on the bullish average of Southern spot advices.

Considering the short month, domestic mill consumption of 547,203 bales for February, as reported by the Census, was considered pretty well up to the recent average, and it was pointed out that there had been a fair decrease in the stock of cotton in spinners' hands since the end of December.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes.
March	17.70	17.80	17.70	17.81@17.85	17.65
April	....	....	....	17.74	17.60
May	17.81	17.81	17.56	17.75@17.77	17.61
June	....	....	....	17.72	17.57
July	17.49	17.66	17.43	17.59@17.60	17.47
Aug.	17.57	17.57	17.37	17.51@17.53	17.35
Sept.	....	....	....	16.92	16.86
Oct.	16.75	16.91	16.75	16.82@16.83	16.76
Nov.	....	....	....	16.83	16.77
Dec.	16.89	17.06	16.83	16.90@16.92	16.85
Jan.	17.02	17.02	16.92	16.93@16.95	16.88

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 17.95c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 17.90c; New Orleans, 17.63c; Savannah, 18½c; Augusta, 18.63c; Memphis, 18c; Houston, 17.85c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet; sales 4,000 bales; speculation and export 500; American 3,000; imports 1,000, all American. Middling upland 12.15d. Futures opened quiet, 2 to 13 points lower. Closed firm at a net advance of 1@13 points. March-April, 11.68d; May-June, 11.58d; July-August, 11.43d; October-November, 10.97d; January-February, 10.81d.

Manchester: Yarns dull and irregular; cloths dull.

Yesterday's port receipts amounted to 11,172 bales, compared with 18,094 last year. Stocks total 1,253,489 bales. Export clearances totaled 9,066 bales, making 4,177,261 thus far this season.

FIX PRICES FOR WHEAT.

Britain Arranges to Take Canada's Entire Crop.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The Government has received word that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, meeting at Regina, has decided that the whole wheat crop of Canada shall be taken for the British Government. The price to be paid, it was decided, should be, for No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg, a minimum of $1.50 and a maximum of $1.90 a bushel.

An optional suggestion is $1.70 flat at Fort William for grades from No. 1 Northern down, to be valued according to milling tests. The British offer was $1.30 at Fort William.

It is understood that the Dominion Government will handle the business arrangements, buying from the farmers and insuring transportation to seaboard.

Australia's wheat crop was purchased last year by Great Britain, but the shorter voyage from Canada to England is understood to have prompted the British authorities to buy in Canada this year instead of in Australia.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Forecast.

N. Car.—Fair Fri. Sat. probably rain; moderate variable winds.

S. Car.—Fair Fri., rain at night or Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming e. and S. E.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri., rain at night or Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except rain Fri. night or Sat. in n.; colder Sat. in extreme n. w.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably rain; colder Sat.; moderate s. e. to s. winds, shifting to w. Sat.

Miss.—Rain Fri. Sat. colder and probably fair; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain Fri. Sat. fair in w., rain in e.; colder.

Ind.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Fri.; warmer. Sat.; rain or snow and colder; fresh to strong e. to s. e. winds, shifting to n. w. by Sat.

Lower Mich.—Snow Fri. and probably Sat.; strong e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri., snow at night and Sat.; n. and n. e. winds, increasing.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Fri., followed by snow or rain in n. and rain in s. Sat. snow or rain and colder; increasing e. winds.

Ill.—Rain or snow in n., rain in s. Fri. Sat. unsettled and colder, strong e., shifting to w., winds.

Mo.—Rain Fri., colder in w. Sat. fair and colder, strong, shifting winds.

Wis.—Snow or rain Fri. Sat. unsettled and colder, strong n. w. winds, shifting to w. by Sat.

Minn.—Snow Fri., probably heavy in e. and s., colder in w. Sat. fair and colder.

Iowa—Snow or rain Fri., colder in w. Sat. fair and colder; strong, shifting winds.

N. Dak.—Snow and colder Fri. Sat. fair and warmer.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Snow Fri., colder in e. and cent. Sat. fair; strong n. e., shifting to n. e., winds.

Kan.—Rain or snow and colder Fri. Sat. fair and colder; strong winds, becoming n. w.

La.—Unsettled Fri., probably showers. Sat. unsettled, colder n. and w.

Ark.—Rain Fri., colder in n. w. Sat. unsettled in e, fair in w., much colder.

Okla.—Unsettled Fri., much colder. Sat. fair.

E. Tex.—Probably showers Fri., much colder in n. w. Sat. fair, colder.

W. Tex.—Fair in s. Fri., unsettled in n., colder. Sat fair, much colder in n.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market experienced a sharp rally during yesterday's operations, and at the close of the day had more than regained Wednesday's loss for the new crop months and a good part of the loss in May. The threatened railroad strike and a tendency to check buying to some extent, as a general strike at this time would be most disastrous to the export movement of grain, but after a decline of 8 to 15 cents a bushel during about a week, the technical position was strong, and when shorts attempted to cover prices advanced rapidly. The principal bullish feature of the day was a revival of export business. It was discovered that sales on Wednesday had been much larger than reported at the time, and apparently the British Commission has again entered the market and is buying wheat for forward shipment. Total sales for Wednesday and Thursday were placed at about 1,250,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.06; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.18; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.21, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	$1.80¾	$1.77	$1.80¼	$1.70⅞	$1.01⅜
July	1.56	1.52	1.55⅞	1.52¼	1.09⅝
September	1.45¼	1.41⅝	1.45¼	1.42	1.08

CORN.

The corn market was firmer with wheat, closing with net gains of ⅞ to 1c. Shorts and commission houses were good buyers, and reports from the interior said that country marketings were falling off. The cash article. The Argentine news was also bullish, it being stated that a leading firm there had made a special investigation of the crop complaints and had found the situation worse than reported. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 520,000 bushels, against 944,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.22½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last.
May	$1.08⅛	$1.06⅜	$1.08	$1.07	76⅝
July	1.07	1.05⅜	1.07¼	1.06	77⅛
September	1.06	1.04⅛	1.05⅞	1.04⅝	77¼

OATS.

The market for oats was active and firmer, although price changes were confined within a narrower range than was experienced in either wheat or corn. In the local market standard oats were quoted at 74½c; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 3 white, 74c; No. 4 white, 73½c fancy clipped white, 75½@78c; ordinary clipped white, 74½@75½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

			Prev. Last
May	57⅝	56¼	57⅝ 56⅝ 45¼
July	56¼	55	55⅞ 55¼ 44½

PROVISIONS.

While pork opened lower, lard and ribs were higher, with hogs, after which the entire market made sharp upturns, with the close near best levels of the day. There was good commission house buying and support from interests credited with taking on new long lines. According to Western advices, large quantities of meats and lard are now being held on railroads between Chicago and the seaboard. Receipts in the West were 105,000 hogs, including 21,000 at Chicago, 8,000 at Kansas City, and 14,000 at Omaha. Chicago expected 18,000 hogs on Friday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—					
May	19.07	18.80	19.00	18.70	11.05
July	19.05	18.72	18.97	18.67	11.30
Ribs—					
May	17.47	17.17	17.47	17.12	11.97
July	17.57	17.27	17.53	17.20	12.20
Pork—					
May	32.85	31.90	32.85	32.10	22.92
July	32.12	31.30	32.12	31.40	22.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The revived strength in the provision list, especially in lard, as well as the firmness in the cotton market, exerted a bullish influence on cottonseed oil, and values showed net gains for the day of 5 to 16 points. Total sales were 22,200 barrels. Tendency or March contracts were 1,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	13.40	13.30
March	13.46	13.35	13.40@13.50	13.30
April	....	....	13.44@13.48	13.28
May	13.54	13.40	13.48@13.50	13.33
June	....	....	13.48@13.50	13.33
July	13.55	13.41	13.49@13.50	13.34
August	13.54	13.50	13.48@13.49	13.35
September	13.55	13.50	13.49@13.52	13.35
October	13.05	12.99	12.97@13.00	12.92

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was less active yesterday and the advance of Wednesday was followed by irregular fluctuations. An early decline, however, was partly recovered, with the market closing steady at a net loss of 4 to 8 points. Sales were estimated at 29,500 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	7.50@7.68	7.56
April	....	....	7.57@7.60	7.63
May	7.68	7.60	7.64@7.67	7.69
June	....	....	7.71@7.73	7.76
July	7.87	7.73	7.78@7.81	7.82
August	....	....	7.84@7.86	7.89
September	8.00	7.85	7.90@7.93	7.95
October	....	....	7.96@7.98	8.01
November	....	....	8.01@8.03	8.07
December	8.10	8.00	8.07@8.10	8.13
January	....	....	8.13@8.15	8.20
February	....	....	8.19@8.21	8.27

SUGAR.

With the raw and refined sugar markets in an unsettled and very uncertain condition, there was little incentive for trading very actively in sugar futures, and prices held within a narrow range. The market opened 2 to 5 points lower on first bids, and closed net unchanged to a decline of 2 points, with sales for the day, 7,300 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.43	4.43	4.42@4.45	4.46
April	....	....	4.47@4.49	4.50
May	4.56	4.56	4.55@4.54	4.55
June	4.57	4.57	4.57@4.58	4.58
July	4.62	4.59	4.60@4.61	4.60
August	4.62	4.62	4.62@4.63	4.62
September	4.66	4.63	4.64@4.65	4.65
October	....	....	4.57@4.59	4.58
November	....	....	4.47@4.49	4.48
December	....	....	4.39@4.41	4.40
January	....	....	4.28@4.30	4.29

The market for refined sugar was steady, and while demand was gradually increasing, refiners are still behind on orders and limiting new business. The unsettled conditions existing in the sugar trade generally caused further pressure to sell on the part of holders of Cuban sugars, and refiners bought 8,200 bags of Cubas, afloat, 4½c cost and freight basis, equal to 5.33c duty paid, being a decline of 1/16c. There were also sales of about 50,000 bags of Porto Ricos, March shipment, at 5.27c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. At the close of the market offerings of Cubas, in the prompt positions, at 4½c, cost and freight, were not taken. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.38c; molasses, 4.46c; cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,699 packages. Some anxiety was felt over the threatened railroad strike and the market is somewhat firmer in consequence. There is fair trading in most grades of creamery and prices have advanced 1/2@1½c. No change occurred in renovated, ladles, or packing stock, though the tone of the market is slightly improved. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, 41¾@42c; extras, 41¼@41½c (92-score,) 41@41¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38@40½c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 35@37½c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42@43c; extras, 41@41½c; firsts, 38½@40c; seconds, 35½@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 38½c; extras, 38c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 34½@36½c; thirds, 33½@34c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 29@36c; renovated, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28½&29½c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 27@27½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 25@26½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 22,016 cases. The market is firm and higher on practically all grades of eggs. Distributing trade is active, but the chief factor in the advance is the desire of most local distributors to take some stock ahead of immediate wants in anticipation of the impending railroad strikes. Several railroads notified shippers that no perishable freight would be accepted after midnight, and some Western shippers were refused car space. Most business in Western and Southern stock up to noon was at 28c, some poorer Southern lower, and some fancy Northern marks bringing more money. In the afternoon, however, with strong Western advices and heavy purchases by some large chain stores here, the market became excited, and closing sales were much higher. Nearby advanced 1c in the morning and another 1c in the afternoon. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 30½c; extra firsts, 30c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds and lower grades, 27½@28½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@35c; ordinary to good, 31@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 31@34c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 31@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 29@30c.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,980. Notice is given that PAUL J. BABIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,587. Notice is given that NATHAN J. GREENSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, March 10, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 26, 1917, for installing steam heating systems in the Johnson School, at Lamont and Hiatt Streets, North West. Also at No. 6 Precinct Police Station, on New Jersey Avenue, between D and E Streets, North West, and at Engine Houses Nos. 6, 7 and 26, located respectively on Massachusetts Avenue, between 4th and 5th Streets, North West; on R Street, between 9th and 10th Streets, North West, and at Langdon, D. C., Bunk Forms of proposals, specifications, plans and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars is required before the return of specifications and plans. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, March 1, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 6, 1917, for constructing a concrete bridge in the line of 16th street northwest, crossing Military road. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Wash., D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 12 noon, April 16, 1917, for furnishing forage, straw, mineral oil, gasoline, anthracite, gas and smithing coal, required at this Post during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917. For information address Quartermaster.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,080. Notice is given that PAUL J. BABIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,080. Notice is given that PAUL J. BABIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT of Columbia, March 10, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 26, 1917, for installing steam heating systems in the Johnson School, at Lamont and Hiatt Streets, North West. Also at No. 6 Precinct Police Station, on New Jersey Avenue, between D and E Streets, North West, and at Engine Houses Nos. 6, 7 and 26, located respectively on Massachusetts Avenue, between 4th and 5th Streets, North West; on R Street, between 9th and 10th Streets, North West, and at Langdon, D. C., Bunk Forms of proposals, specifications, plans and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars is required before the return of plans and specifications.—Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT of Columbia, March 1, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 6, 1917, for constructing a concrete bridge in the line of 16th street northwest, crossing Military road. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Wash., D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 12 noon, April 16, 1917, for furnishing forage, straw, mineral oil, gasoline, anthracite, gas and smithing coal, required at this Post during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917. For information address Quartermaster.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,587. Notice is given that NATHAN J. GREENSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—704, First National Bank of Bay City, plaintiff, v. Grant Fellows, Attorney General.—The Clerk is directed to notify the Attorney General of the United States of the pendency of this case, and leave is granted him to take part in the oral argument if he is so advised.

697. United States v. L. S. Waller et al.—Argument continued for Waller et al., and concluded for the United States.

733. The Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., appellant, v. United States et al.—Argument commenced.

401. United States v. S. L. Ginsberg.—Argued for United States. No appearance for Ginsberg.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 16: Nos. 649, 683 (and 684,) 776 (and 776,) 845, 142 (and 143,) 764, 124, 52, 197, and 168.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 438, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Angle<Bankers Surety Co. (2.)
D, L & W RR<Madden.
O K Tool Holder Co<J. H. Williams & Co
Crew<Tug L J Busby.
Chiasello Bros Co<Federsen.
Anderson<El Raye Mines.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Shea<Gaston.
Abdu&Sons<Nygetia.
Nefra<Ocean SS Co.
Griffin<Kennedy.
Kenyon<Weisberg.
Raphael<Aron.
Re SS Thessalonikl.
Meccano<Wanamake (2.)
Epstein<Rosenberg.
Ransen<So Pacific.
Sampliner<Mo Pic Pat Glass<Goetz.
Condensite<Genl Bakelite.
Lewis<Eastman.
Lauterstein<Lambert.
Alexander<Western Gas Const.
Stupel<Marden.
Broderick<La Violeta Company.
Pendleton<Pearce.
Dittmar<Barge Salon.

Hanna<Hunt.
Buffalo<Motor Boat Wasp.
Guaranty Trust<McCabe.
McWilliams<Tug P RR Co 32.
U S<Steininger (2.)
Livingston<Friedlander.
Vacuum Cleaner Co<Federal Sign System
Same<McClain.
Same<Gimbel.
Bayley<Braunstein.
Bronner<Tolk.
Society des Films<Vitagraph.
Wood<D. L & W RR.
Patents S & E Co<Speyer.
U S<Cove Blue Taffeta Coat.
Kobre Assets Corp<Baker.
Dalrymple<Schwartz.
Rubel<Honig.
Appel<Appell.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

MacDonald<Mandeville.
Rosenberg<Int M M Co. (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Fitzpatrick<Newton
Kuhnbold<Nav Gen Italiana.
Bowers Pattison Co<Tug Eli B Conine.
Swanson<Tug Genesee.
Booth SS Line<Dalsell
Penn RR<Tug Catherine Moran.
Wallace<Tug Arthur Hill
Creighton<L V Transp
Donovan<N Y C RR.
Atkinson<Scully.
Pearce<Tug Coastwise

Reisenwebers, Inc<Zinwell Co.
Taylor<Bloch, (2.)
Frisco<Camber Mfg.
Tuner<Turner.
Re Young Brenner Co.
Re Eaton.
Hunt<Kreyer.
Wendel<Simmermeyer.
Neher<Simermeyer.
Katzman<Uneeda Ammn Co.
Fontana<Fontana.
CNY<Stern.
Re Rosedale Av, (McCausland.)
Dale<Dale.
Baur<Bolmert.
People, &c<Dellis.
Forshay<Perley.
Littman<Breaky.
Martin<New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. (2)
Knapp<Miller.
Blumenberg<Musical Courier Co.
Dobraw<Dobraw.
E Regansburg & Sons<Blum.
Hannis Distilling Co<Gormley.
Etmyre<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Kohls<Kohls.
Re Leslie.
Herman<Herman.
Kannenson Rty. 118 E 54th St Co<Lawler.
Anger<Levy. (2.)
Eisenberg<Lustgarten.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Dickey<Findeisen & Kropf Mfg Co.
N Y Metro Film Serv, Inc<Eskay Harris Film Co.
Re Am Hardwood Lumber Co. (Olmstead Av.
Goldberg<Popular Pittsrge Co.
Bolardi<Marden Orth & Hastings Co.
Re Silverman.
Farenholtz<Mainhausen.
Curtis<Snow Motor Car Co. (2.)
Gulisia<Koller.
Conklin<Daniel.
Turner<Turner.
Meisel<Central Trust.
Reisenweber's, Inc<Zinwell Co.
Re Standard Match Co
Re Salvation Match.
Lloari<Nelson.
Friedman<Friedman.
Herman<Slifka.

Tice Towing Line<S'tug W H Childs.
Bull<Lehigh V Barge 68 et al.
Watson<S'tug Walter B. Pollock.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy, at 11 A. M.

Louis H Viemeister.
Bankruptcy motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Discharges:
George R Pratt,
Royden S Bell,
Joseph T Froelich,
Simon & Bernstein.
Samuel Graboys,
William Loomis,
John H and Charles S Lomax.
Composition:
Louis Riccardo.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Barber<Reo Motor Car.
Pearlman Co, Inc<Bak Z Ref Co, Inc.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.

Case on—Brown <SS Westmeath.
Leone<SS Peniface.
Ohsen<SS Inveran.
Hentschel et al<Steam Yacht Diana.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy, at 11 A. M.

Bankruptcy motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Discharges:
Emil Sturm,
Albert Simmons,
Jacob Friedman,
M C Madsen Con Co., Inter Engineering Co.,
W Ken Co, Inc.,
Harry Gilman,
David Estreich,
Edgar C and Adelaide Melledge,
Bay Boulevard Rty Co

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Edison Elec Illum Co<Frick.
Ferrari<NY C RR.
Barnes<Martin.
Meixel<Meixel, impld.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Jerome J. Hanauer of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. purchased the four-story residence yesterday at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, covering a plot 25 by 100, and 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The purchase was made from the Perry Freeman Company, of which Alvin W. Perry is President. The house was the former home of Richard Croker. Mr. Hanauer will make extensive alterations previous to occupancy, involving the rebuilding of the house into the American basement type.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale. They sold it previously for the Croker estate.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

O'Reilly & Dahn have sold for a client to B. J. Denihan 542 East Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a plot 18 by 61.

The Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company has resold for Robert M. Catts 20 West Ninety-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100.8.

Resale of Harlem Flats.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has resold free and clear for all cash the five five-story single apartment houses 201 to 209 West 141st Street, on a lot 20 by 100 each. These houses were taken in exchange a few days ago by the Henry Morgenthau Company for Bonny Castle, a six-story elevator apartment house at the northwest corner of 191st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

P. J. Ryan, John P. Finneran and S. Reily were the brokers in the transaction.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company sold to an investing client W. J. Huston & Son, 1,487 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores. This is one of four houses owned by the sellers.

Bronx Sales.

J. Clarence Davies sold for the United Real Estate and Trust Company the Kountze estate, a plot 75 by 85 by 90 by 80, on the east side of Davidson Avenue, 3½ feet south of the southeasterly corner of Burnside Avenue, to the same purchaser who acquired the Gore plot adjoining, at the southeast corner of Burnside and Davidson Avenue. These additional lots will form a plottage of 95 feet fronting on Burnside Avenue by 73½ feet on Davidson Avenue and a depth on the easterly line of 134 feet, which will be immediately improved with stores.

Nehring Brothers have sold for Celestia Wells of Stamford, Conn., to a client for investment 3,398 Third Avenue, a three-story business building, on a plot 25 by 100, adjoining the 166th Street L station.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for the Mack Construction Company, Inc., to a builder the vacant plot on the east side of Crotona Place, 17.6 feet south of east 171st Street, 41 by 100 by 75 by 100; also the vacant lot on the west side of Kelly Street, 88 feet north of east 167th Street, 26 by 75.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold to S. N. Schwab, Jr., 2,489 Tiebout Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a lot 50 by 105, the house being built 93 feet deep. In part payment the buyer gave 1,442 Boston Road, a four-story apartment house, with stores, on a lot 25 by 90. Irving Goldberg was the broker in the transaction.

The four-story apartment house on the southeast corner of West Farm Road and Longfellow Avenue, 146 by 100, ending in a triangle at the intersection of Home Street, has been purchased by Henry A. Luder for investment from Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum. It was acquired by the sellers early in the week from the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company. It is Mr. Luder's first investment in Bronx property.

Builders Buy Brooklyn Block Front.

The block front on the north side of Liberty Avenue, between Wyona and Vermont Streets, Brooklyn, a plot 206 feet front and 175 feet deep, facing on three streets, has been purchased by the Uneeda Construction Company, builders of Manhattan for improvement with a four-story and basement loft building, covering an area of 30,000 square feet.

The lofts will be designed for light manufacturing. M. Joseph Harrison, architect, who is preparing plans, estimates the cost at $260,000.

Brooklyn.

The Westwood Realty Company has sold to a client for investment for the S. & G. Developing Company three buildings having a store and two flats above at 1,215, 1,217, and 1,219 Church Avenue. A plot at the corner of Kent Avenue and Taylor Street was taken by the builders as part payment.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company has sold the five-story tenement at 77 Columbia Street to a client of Schindler & Liebler.

Long Island.

Shields Brothers, Inc., sold for Samuel Schwartz of Huntington a tract of seven acres fronting on the Jericho Turnpike at South Huntington. This tract was purchased for investment, together with the adjoining property, by a New York man.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold for Mrs. F. A. Flagg her country home in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, consisting of one acre of ground, with a frame Colonial house, to a New York client.

Joseph Lambden & Son have sold at Pelhamwood three lots on Harmon Avenue to Titus de Bobula and three lots on Washington Avenue to Otto A. Krampetz.

T. Suffern Tailer Leases 61st Street House.

T. Suffern Tailer has leased the six-story residence at 11 East Sixty-first Street, owned by John T. Pratt, and adjoining the latter's new home at 7 East Sixty-first Street. The house was subleased for Mrs. Mary L. Flagler, who recently married Judge Robert W. Bingham. She occupied it before her marriage and still holds a two-year lease on the property, which is assessed at $140,000. Worthington Whitehouse and Harris & Vaughan were the brokers in the lease.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons leased, for a long term of years, to The J. S. Hoffman Company of Chicago the entire six-story and basement building at 181-183 Franklin Street. The building will be extensively remodeled.

The Nehring Company leased for a long term of years four stores in the St. Nicholas Building, known as 1,046-1,048 St. Nicholas Avenue and 2,076-2,078 Amsterdam Avenue, running through the building, for the estate of Robert E. Westcott, to the New Amsterdam 5, 10, and 19 Cent Stores, Inc.

Reade & Co. leased for the estate of J. Searle Barclay the seven-story loft building at 47 Ann Street to the Broadway-John Street Corporation. Elias Cohen, President, who will alter for manufacturing purposes.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building 44 White Street to Henry Glass & Co. for a term of years.

Lease Near Washington Square.

Pepe & Brother leased the four-story dwelling at 19 West Eighth Street to M. Strunski for five years. It will be altered into studio apartments.

Realty Notes.

The Sound View Taxpayers' Association has called a meeting for Thursday evening, March 22, at Clason Point Park Casino.

Borough President Connolly of Queens has announced that because of the objection of many Flushing residents he will withdraw from the Board of Estimate his recommendation for the purchase of a site on Myrtle Avenue, Flushing, to be used for a garbage incinerator. A new cite will be selected.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

178th St, 657 West, n s, 112.6 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Inst. against, C. J. Smith et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $7,054.69; taxes, &c., $85; to the plaintiff for $6,800.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Monroe St, 108, s s, 163.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 23.4x98.5, five-story tenement and stores; Hahnemann Hospital against Samuel Stone et al.; J. H. Seymour, attorney; due, $23,199.12; taxes, &c., $570; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Concourse, s w corner of 183d St, extending to Creston Av, 93x179, unfinished apartments; Sterling Realty Co. against 183d Street and Concourse Corporation et al.; G. R. Coughlan, attorney; due, $23,301.94; prior mortgages, $36,500; to the plaintiff for $51,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tinton Av, 749 and 751, w s, 29.6 ft n of Westchester Av, two four-story flats, each 37x185; withdrawn.

Forest Av, 1,118, e s, 270.7 ft n of 166th St, 45.7x142.7, five-story flat; Jacob Schmitt and wife against E. F. Ferris et al.; Theo. Sattler, attorney; due, $9,579.56; taxes, &c., $576.90; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100, vacant; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

10th Av, s e corner of 202d St, for a one and two story laboratory and shop, 40x123; Sherman's Creek Land Co., 299 Madison Av, owner; Chile Exploration Co., lessee, 120 Broadway; S. B. Williamson, 120 Broadway, architect; cost $40,000.

55th St, 432 to 444 West, n s, for a six-story garage, 100.5x100; S. D. Mennan, 1,966 Broadway, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $125,000.

97th St, 10 and 11 West, for a six-story tenement, 50x87; Grassi Realty Co., Inc., 320 5th Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects;; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Prince St, 136, to a six-story store and loft; W. M. Martin, 149 Broadway, owner; H. H. Holly, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 410, w s, 77.2 ft s of 80th St, 25x100; James G. Crowley to James E. Bayles, Fort Jefferson, L. I., all liens, March 14; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway $1

AVENUE A, 1,539, w s, 76.10 ft n of 81st St, 25x106.6; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, b. and s., all liens, March 13; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St. $100

AVENUE A, 1,541, w s, 77.2 ft s of 82d St, 25.4x106.6; Bertha Kaufmann to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, b. and s., all liens, March 13; attorney, same.....$100

ELDRIDGE ST, 222, w s, 81.6 ft n of Stanton St, 18.6x50; Nettie Fussman to Susan Jager, on premises, March 1, mtg $9,650; attorney, Henry Goldey, 299 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, 43-45, s s, 34.6 ft w of West Broadway, 34.6x96.6, partition sale, Nov. 23, 1916; John L. O'Brien, referee, to William H. Browning, Rye, N. Y., March 14; attorneys, Strause & Strauss, 37 Liberty St. $13,800

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 55.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Julia V. Lynch to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, mtg $7,500, March 14; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St. $1

PLEASANT AV, 331, w s, 57.1 ft s of 118th St, 18.6x75, foreclosure, March 13, 1917; Edward D. Dowling, referee, to Frank E. Rafel, 106 West 81st St; attorney, Sydney W. Stern, 154 Nassau St. $4,500

8TH AV, 2,918, e s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, 22x100; Max J. Sulzberger and another to Mutual Trust Co., Port Chester, N. Y., trustee, b. & s., c. a. g., Feb. 21; attorney, Dexter, O. & F., 71 Broadway.....$

32D ST, 9 East, n s, 220 ft w of Madison Av, 20x98.9; Adele Herter to Albert Herter, her husband, 130 East 67th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, March 5; attorneys, Rounds, H., D. & D., 62 Cedar St. $1

49TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Walter S. Edelmeyer to Rose Stern, 211 Pulaski St, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, March 9; attorneys, Meehan & Harlan, 115 Broadway $1

49TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Rose Stern to Walter S. Edelmeyer, 353 West 49th St, individual and trustee, Jno. H. Edelmeyer, mtg $18,000, March 9; attorneys, Meehan & Harlan, 115 Broadway $1

72D ST, 344 West, s s, 495 ft w of West End Av, runs s 102.2x e 20x s 102.2 to 71st St, x w 88.8 ft to beginning, foreclosure, March 9, 1917; Saul E. Rogers, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Ave; March 14; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$815,000

73D ST, 507 East, n s, 135.6 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2; 73d St, 509 East, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2; 74th St, 511 and 513 East, n s, 210.6 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2; the Shetland Co. to Morris Rosenfeld, 309 Van Buren St, Brooklyn, mtg $67,500, all liens, b. and s., March 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

73D ST, 171 West, n s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; Toch Realty Co. to Henry H. Snedeker, 129 Beech St, East Orange, N. J., mtg $12,000, all liens, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

81ST ST, 515 East, n s, 225 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.7; sophia Mayer to Jennie Paley, 686 Caldwell Av, Bronx, all liens; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St. $100

105TH ST, s s, 128 ft e of 3d Av, 36x100.9; Max Eigen to Ida, his wife, 16 East 105th St, all liens, March 13; attorney, M. N. Kraus, 320 Broadway $100

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x80.11; Clara C. Disbrow to Margaret Calhoun, 46 East 82d St, mtg $14,750; March 1 .....$100

107TH ST, 205 East, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure March 5; Jno. F. Yawger, referee, to Charles H. Young, 31 Poplar Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., trustee; attorney, C. C. Lattin, 37 Liberty St. $3,000

107TH ST, 207 East, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure March 5; same to same, March 14; attorney, same.....$13,000

110TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; 112 West 110th Street corp. to Manfred W. Ehrich, 339 West 71st St, and Jesse W. Ehrich, 393 West End Av, mtg $35,000, March 14; attorney, J. W. Ehrich, 31 Liberty St. $100

119TH ST, 74 West, s s, 169 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Ida Levinsky to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, mtg $10,000, March 8; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $50

119TH ST, 813 West, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Eliza McLaughlin to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, mtg $25,500, three-eighths part, all title, Feb. 28; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 15 William St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Irene Steinfelder to same, two-eighths part, mtg $25,500, all title, Jan. 24; attorneys same.....$100

119TH ST, 813 West, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Annie Kimber to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, mtg $25,500, ⅜ part; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St. $100

125TH ST, 63-65 West, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Salo Cohn to Salep Realty Corp., 100 Broadway, mtg $40,000, all liens, March 15; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St. $1

125TH ST, 229 East, s s, 253 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Harry Whelan to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,000, March 12 .....$1

132D ST, 110 West, e s, 187.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.6x90.11; Charles C. Marrin to Alma S. Jarrett, 64 West 131st St, foreclosure Feb. 28; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway $5,000

133D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth P. Hoyt to E. Dudley Barlow, 381 Central Park West, quitclaim, March 9; address 290 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William F. McManus to David Prowler, 82 Vesey St, March 15; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St. $100

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, w s, 159.4 ft n of 175th St, 34.5x149.10; Ernst Zipse to Charles Haberman, 814 Amsterdam Av, mtg $25,000, Dec. 14, 1914; attorney, Charles Haberman, 814 Amsterdam Av.....$100

GAMPRIL ST, s s, 203.4 ft e of Marion Av, 50x102.5x150.11; Abbie Curtin et al. to Nellie Creeden, 161 Amsterdam Av, July 27, attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway $1

DITMARS ST, s s, 400 ft w of City Island Av, 1.9x104.4; Hermann Cordes to City Island Homes, Inc., 49 Wall St, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

DITMARS ST, s s, 425 ft w of City Island Av, 1.9x104.4; City Island Homes, Inc., to Herman Cordes, City Island, N. Y., Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

EAGLE AV, e s, 110 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2; Frederick W. Seybel and another, executors, to Sarah M. Shotts, 372 Palisade Av, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $6,500, March 13; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row..$6,600

EAGLE AV, w s, 128 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2; same to New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 5th Av, mtg $6,000, March 13; attorney, same $6,800

ELM PLACE, 2,482, e s, 25.5x79.7; Lee Parrington Realty Corporation to William D. Austin, 1,134 College Av, mtg $3,500, March 12; attorney, B. Berger, 299 Broadway..$100

FINDLAY AV, s w corner of 169th St, 100x95; Emma Quench to Augusta Quench, 316 East 169th St, mtg $8,000, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOE AV, w s, 42 ft s of Aldus St, 42x111; J. M. Cleland Building Co. to Equity Assets Corporation, 141 Broadway, mtg $46,000, March 14; attorney, Daniel M. Buckley, 141 Broadway $100

IRVINE ST, 891, w s, 20x50; Goldie Cowen to Eugenie L. Loos, 2,013 Valentine Av, mtg $6,500, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

JEROME AV, w s, 187 ft s of Burnside Av, 110.4x6.7x73.4x100; U. S. Real Estate and Trust Co. to 210 West 56th St. Co. 235 Broadway, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, 210 West 56th St. Co. to Fisher Levine, 116 East 78th St, March 15; same attorney.....$100

LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; Loura or Laura Waldman to Johanna Heinrich, 747 St. Ann's Av, mtg $21,750, March 14; attorney, A. E. Gutgsell, 38 Park Row $100

LONGWOOD AV, n e corner of Whitlock Av, runs e 58.7 x n 43.11 x w 35 to Lafayette Road or Lane, as formerly used, x s w 51 to Whitlock Av x s 1.10; John Ahern to Helen M. Kearns, 466 East 143d St, mtg $4,000, March 15; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Helen M. Kearns to John Ahern et al., 1,061 Longwood Av, mtg $4,000, March 15; attorney, same.....$100

LOT 23, map of Flanagan estate; Grace H. Macy to Marie F. Gers, 732 Van Nest Av, March 6; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $1

LOTS 2, 3, 10, 18, 19, Block 5, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Helene Galewski to James Bain, Inc., 423 East 160th St, mtg $2,500, Feb. 7; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100

LOTS 60 to 63, map Classon Realty Co.; Classon Realty Co. to Elizabeth Dietrich, 38 Poplar St., Hackensack, N. J., March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 55, Block 2,846, tax map; Lawrence N. Martin, referee, to Simeon M. Barber, 107 East 56th St, plaintiff, Nov. 14, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 78 ft n of 156th St, 22.11x84.6x21.4x85.10; Johanna Hemrich to Laura Waldman, 81 Lane St, Paterson, N. J., mtg $11,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

UNION AV, s e s, at s w s of 163d St, 59.2x66.10x21x89; Emilie Miller to Jay W. Martin, Weehawken, N. J., mtg $37,000, March 7; attorney, S. Jones, 8 Bergenline Av, Union Hill, N. J. $1

145TH ST, n s, old line, 190.8 ft e of 3d Av, 19.11x100; Bungay Co. of New York to Angelo Mannello, 610 St. Ann's Av, mtg $4,225, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

150TH ST, 320 East, s s, 20x100; Daisy Realty Co., Inc., to Edward A. Schill, 860 Van Nest Av, mtg $5,750, March 14; attorney, Edward A. Schill, 860 Van Nest Av.....$100

221ST ST, n e corner of 2d Av, 50x105, (Wakefield;) George D. Kingston to Katherine Kelly, 410 East 144th St, mtg $1,500, March 6; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 43-45, s s, 34.6 ft w of West Broadway, 34.6x96.6, March 14; William H. Browning to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$7,000

MADISON AV, e s, 42.2 ft s of 74th St, 20x80, March 15; 927 Madison Avenue Corporation to Lawyers Title and Trust Co. 160 Broadway, 5 years.....$80,000

49TH ST, 48 West, s s, 84.8 ft w of 5th Av, 17.4x100.5, leasehold, Feb. 14; Elise E. Rice to Helen Hartley Jenkins, 282 Madison Av, due Feb. 1, 1920; attorney, Robert Connor, 31 Nassau St. $3,000

63D ST, 168 East, s s, 110 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.10, the building on leasehold land, Feb. 6; Cecilia Abrams to Beekman Estate, 7 East 42d St, due Dec. 1, 1917.....$1,000

106TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11, March 15; Nathan Koenigsberg to Mutual Life Insurance Co., due and interest as per bond; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$27,500

119TH ST, s s, 480.1 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17.10x100.11, March 10; Harry Whelan to Ebling Realty Co., 7 East 42d St, 3 years; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.$2,450

131ST ST, 46 West, s s, 272 ft e of Lenox Av, 32x99.11, one-quarter part, March 8; Benjamin F. Donvan to Veronica D. Hoenings, 244 East 86th St, due March 1, 1920; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St $5,000

132D ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11, March 15; Alma S. Janet to Sarah A. Brush, 40 West 48th St, 3 years; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 261 B'way..$5,000

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, March 15; William F. McManus to Maurice Cohen, Yonkers, N. Y., 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St. $4,500

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 465, w s, 24.11x90; Henry Weber and another to Rudolph E. Bohlen, 149 East 47th St, prior mtg $13,000, March 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

DALY AV, 2,141-2, leasehold, Norman Real Estate Corporation to Charles Kimmelman, 247 Audubon Av, prior mtg $63,000, March 1, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway $1,200

ELM PLACE, 2,482, e s, 25.5x79.7; William D. Austin to Lee Farrington Realty Corporation, 154 Wallace Av, prior mtg $3,500, March 12, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. A. Douglas & Co., 2,426 Grand Av. $2,000

IRVINE ST, 891, w s, 20x50; Eugenie L. Loos to Goldie Cowen, 891 Irvine St, March 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

JEROME AV, w s, 187 ft s of Burnside Av, runs w 100 x n 73.3 x e 106.1 x s 110.4; 210 West 56th St Co. to United Real Estate and Trust Co., 1,664 Farnam St, Omaha, Neb., March 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $16,000, March 15, due as per bond; attorney, same $10,000

LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; Johanna Heinrich to Loura Waldman, 81 Lane St, Paterson, N. J., prior mtg. $21,750, March 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

LONGWOOD AV, n e corner of Whitlock Av, 58.7x48.11x35.5x31.10; John Ahern to Eliz. A. Gill, 1,061 Longwood Av, prior mtg $2,500, March 13, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 149th St $1,500

ST. LAWRENCE AV, s w corner Randall Av, 25x84x25x83; Elizabeth Dietrich to Henry H. Grote, 2,552 8th Av, March 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

ST. LAWRENCE AV, s w corner of Randall Av, 33.9x88.3x25x84; same to same, March 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; same attorney $2,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 175.6 ft n of 164th St, 24.6x125.3; Thomas Graham to Peter De Smith, 960 Brook Av, March 14, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

145TH ST, n s, old line, 190.8 ft e of 3d Av, 19.11x100, Angelo Mannello to Bungay Co., 2,796 3d Av, prior mtg $3,000, March 15, due May 15, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,225

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 269, s w corner of Forsyth St, 25x75, all; Henry J. and Caroline D. Robinson to Abraham Misrosch, 291 Grand St, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway.....$5,750

56TH ST, 124 West, store and basement; Dongan Investing Co. to Patrick J. Taylor, 329 West 43d St, and Jens C. Nielson, 9,260 61st St, Brooklyn, 4 11-12 years and 15 days from Jan. 15, 1917; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St. $3,000

63D ST, 168 East, s s, 110 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.10, the land; Beekman Estate to Cecilia Abrams, 168 East 63d St, 11 2-12 years from March 1, 1917, 20 years' renewal; address, 7 East 42d St. $700

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 128, store and cellar; Lois Berger to Joseph V. Daly, 320 East 58th St, 5 years from March 1, 1917; attorneys, Fitch & G., 35 Nassau St. .....$480 to $720

WILLIS AV, 207, store and cellar; Hy. A. Voll to Joseph Pantelco, 408 East 136th St, 5 years from July 15, 1917; attorney, Joseph Pantelco, 408 East 136th St. $1,500

PARK AV, 2,568, e s, 152.5 ft n of 188th St, 50x222 to Canal Place, all; Whitegate Co., Inc., to W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Williams, F. & S., 55 John St.. $2,750 to $3,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BAXTER ST, 118, 120, and 122; Mott St, 94 to 98, 103 and 105, and Elizabeth St, 41 to 47; Citizens' Central National Bank of New York against Emilie Hamburger et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

MONROE ST, 156; Charlotte Barnett against Jacob Heler et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann.

40TH ST, 207 West; William J. Sloane against Jacob Kaplan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Deyo & Bauerdorf.

107TH ST, 313 East; Joseph Corn against Harry Herzog et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Seidman.

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Sarah M. Chapman against Daniel H. Jackson et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, A. Wilson.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at n w corner of Plot 4, as laid down in centre line of Bettner's Lane, see mecnanics' lien; Builders' and Brick Supply Co., Inc., against Academy of the Visitation (De Sales et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

INTERVALE AV, 1,035; William A. Dunford against John J. Dunford et al., partition suit; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern.

KING AV, e s, 225 ft s of Beach St, 25x218; also King Av, e s, 100 ft n of Bound St, 218x200; Agnes Cecilia Hayes against Oliver H. Collett et al., action for judgment; attorney, H. Kalin.

LOTS 1, 14, 35, 36, 37, and 38, map of lots at Wakefield; also Lots 21 to 27, 30 to 34, 15 to 20; Lots 13, 12, 2; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 233, 234, 278, 279; Lots 180 to 192; Lots 235 to 253; Lots 274 to 277, map of lots at Wakefield; 536 Realty Corporation against Bronx Board of Brokers, Inc., et al.; action for specific performance of agreements; attorney, N. B. Finkelstein.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 57.6 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x58; Sarah E. Martin against Philip Weinstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Leach & Williams.

166TH ST, s e corner of Sherman Av, 100x28.8; also 170th St, n e s, 545.4 ft n w of Southern Boulevard; Emma S. Wunderman against J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. Baumeister.

175TH ST, s s, 191.6 ft e of Prospect Av, 45x141.5; Edward M. Grossman against Esmeralda Allen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Gottlieb.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 648; David Mayer against Claire J. Forshew, owner; J. C. Geschedit & Co., contractor.....$142.17

11TH ST, 322 East; Frooks Engine Co. against Dominick Candella, owner and contractor; Kanjecto Paruta, contractor..$56.50

Bronx.

138TH ST, n s, 225.7 ft w of Cypress Av, 92.5x200; McDermott & Hanigan against St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, owners and contractors $6,000

138TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 92x100; P. M. & W. Schlichter against St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, owners; McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., contractors.

SUMMIT AV, e s, 175 ft n of 162d St, 87x190; Empire Door & Trim Co. against St. Albans Episcopal Church, owners; McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., contractors.....$212

161ST ST, n s, 148 ft e of Melrose Av, 100x163; South Amboy Terra Cotta Co. against 837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$2,138

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 279; Joseph Kaplan against Yetta Green et al., Jan. 2, 1917.....$40

8TH AV, w s, between 53d and 54th Sts; Robert A. Keasbey Co. against Archibald D. Russell et al., Aug. 5, 1916.....$456

118TH ST, 250 East; Pinkus Klahr against Trinity eMthodist Episcopal Church et al, Dec. 18, 1916 .....$117

134TH ST, 459 East; Morris Karah against James C. McEachen et al., June 15, 1916..$34

Bronx.

169TH ST, s w corner of Shakespeare Av, 100x149.9; E. M. Houghtaling & Co. against Peerless American Products Co., Inc., et al.—Oct. 20, 1916.....$2,310

223D ST, 643 East; Christian Meurer against May Ryan et al., Nov. 6, 1916.....$50

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Builders and Investors Attention!

To close an estate, will sell very reasonably corner and adjoining two 3-story, high-stoop dwellings; size 34.3 x 75; vicinity of this office. Can secure additional plotage if desired. Choice site for apartment house improvement. Full details of

Chas. S. Kohler,
901 Columbus Avenue, 104th Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL

A beautiful estate; up-to-date 12-room house, 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St. Rent $2,500. Brokers protected.
S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—FOR RENT—$35

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new Subway; Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Heart of Pelham Heights

Known for its Beautiful Homes.
16-Room House—4 Baths

Parquet flooring throughout; on an acre of ground; large garage with chauffeur's quarters of 5 rooms and bathroom, having an enclosed runway to house. Appraised valuation, $52,000. Can be bought for less than $40,000. Property can be seen by appointment Saturday or Sunday.

FRANK VEILLER
Phone Murray Hill 495 10 E. 47th St.

BEDFORD—Estate Section.

236-Acre Farm; good house, lately remodeled; has large living room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, large attic, etc. New, up-to-date barn—6 cow stalls, 6 horse stalls, and 1 box stall. The Miami River flows through property; ponds and waterfall; 2 miles road frontage. House at junction of 3 roads leading to Greenwich, Bedford and White Plains.

$100 per acre; would divide or rent.
Owner, JOHN H. TROY, New Rochelle, N. Y.

STUCCO ON TILE—SLATE ROOF

Eight rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, electric lights, good lot, cement garage. Complete with screens, porch enclosure and fixtures. Nicely decorated. Price $7900. Morigage $4,500.

Anderson Realty Co. near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHICKEN FARM

with 5-room house and outbuildings; chicken houses; fine soil, suitable for poultry and pigeon raising and truck farming; beautiful grove of trees; house contains water, range, tubs, full size cellar, porch, etc.; ideal location; near station and trolley to town, where there is a large demand for all products; about an hour and a half from New York; $15 a month and a small amount down from an interested responsible party. B. Benson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FREEPORT, Near Water.

Will build on our property for a Club of 20 members Summer Cottages of 5 rooms and bath, finished complete by June 15. Rent, $450 for Season. After 5 consecutive Seasons, you will become sole owner of house and land. For particulars apply

Gillies, Campbell Co., 101 Park Ave., N. Y.

Ask any Broker to show you **313 Pine St.** Freeport, Cor. Madison Av.

Artistic Colonial Home; 10 rooms, tiled bath; every improvement. Large garage; ground 125x200; plenty of shade and fruit trees. Price $12,500—worth $15,000.

R. C. GILLESPIE, 374 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEASHORE HOME

Amityville, on Great South Bay, cozy 6-room cottage, ready for occupancy; large plot; absolutely dry, 40 feet frontage on deep water; price $3,300; liberal terms.
KOSTER-CORNEHLSEN CO.
367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

4-ROOM COTTAGE, $1650

complete, with large plot, fruit trees, berries, and vegetable patch, grape arbor, chicken run, &c.; near trolley and bay; $100 down and $12 monthly to quick, reliable party. Welch, 270 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $300,

Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB,
Can Pay $50 a Month (All Carrying Charges Included)

You can own this attractive Craftsman house: 6 living rooms, tile bath, big open fireplace in living room, modern gas range, steam heat; plot shaded by big trees, on beautiful residential street; near Club House and Golf Course. Write for particulars. CONOVER,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, electricity, $5.50. Telephone. (Gentleman.)

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very comfortable, clean room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

54TH, 154 EAST.—Superior accommodations, large rooms, with dressing rooms, electricity; telephone; reasonable.

80TH, 143 EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom, ground floor; gentlemen; conveniences; reference. M. Register, Madison Square 3327.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Front room, $12; private bath, $8.50; back, $7.50 and $5.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms with private baths; references. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room with private bath; other rooms; references.

121ST, 234 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, outside rooms; bath, elevator, telephone; refined; reasonable. Haley.

155TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept room, running water, heat, $4; references.

157TH, 260 WEST.—Large front room, high-class apartment, all conveniences. Sewell.

170TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, electricity; gentleman; references.

170TH, 200 WEST, Apt. 7E.—Bright, airy, well furnished rooms; reference. Col. 5557.

171ST, 221 WEST.—Sunny single room, near bath; all conveniences; subway express.

173D, 238 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath.

175TH, 134 WEST. — Newly furnished large room, private bath, kitchenette; southern exposure.

175TH, 324 WEST END AV.—Splendid room; $4; electric light, telephone.

176TH, 3 WEST.—Near park, large and small rooms; southern exposure; $4-$9.

178TH, 54 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath, electric light, $6, $8, $12.

178TH, 131 WEST.—Sunny, large, small rooms, telephone, subway, elevated, breakfast optional.

178TH, 132 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large room; continuous hot water; very select.

178TH, 147 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; reference required.

177TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, with bath; electric light; private house.

180TH, 140 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and alcove, all conveniences; other rooms.

180TH, 219 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; elevator apartment; phone; references. Hall.

180TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity, steam heat; $10.

181ST, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway, (Fifth Apartment West.)—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; elevator, telephone; all conveniences; gentleman.

182D, 29 WEST.—Two rooms, parquet floor, one light all day, $5 month.

184TH, 48 WEST.—Attractive southern room, running water, electric light; reference; $5 week.

187TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautiful, large, sunny rooms; bath; electricity; kitchenette.

188TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, piano; bachelor's studio or couple; privileges. Starke.

190TH, 230 WEST.—Elegant suite, one, three rooms, private bath; steam; electricity; references.

193D, 253 WEST.—Large, southern room, dressing room; every convenience. 8091 Riverside.

193D, (67½ West End Av.)—Double and single rooms; meals optional; electricity, running water, bath withdining; gentlemen; references.

193D, 283 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath; reasonable; business woman. 8091 Riverside.

193D, 157 WEST.—Large room, next to bath; private family; gentlemen; references.

195TH, 320 WEST. (Apt. 33.)—Two light rooms; elevator; private family of two.

196TH, 29 WEST.—High class private house; beautifully furnished room, private bath.

199TH, 302 WEST.—Private house, nicely furnished room, select environment, bath, telephone.

204TH, 244 WEST, Apartment 3 W.—Exceptionally desirable outside parlor suite, handsomely furnished; bath; high class; Broadway, West End.

205TH, 170 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; L, subway; reasonable. 5585 Riverside.

205TH, 248, Corner Broadway. — Handsome room, large, airy; elevator apartment. Phillips.

218TH, 414 WEST.—Comfortable room; near Columbia; kitchen privileges; $3.50. Apt. 3.

230TH, 612 WEST.—Double room, near bath, $4; single, $3.50; conveniences. Burton.

144TH ST, 300 WEST.—Outside room for two, $6; elevator; private. Apartment 42.

152D ST., 511 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also small room; strictly private family; private house.

EDGECOMBE AV., near 150th St.—Two rooms, handsomely furnished, bed and sitting; high-class elevator apartment. Address Room 130, 1,400 Broadway. Phone 2683 Greeley.

ROOM for business woman, West 55th St., refined surroundings. 178 Times.

WEST END AV., 626.—Superior room, private bath; breakfast; gentleman. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

THREE connecting rooms, steam, electricity, suitable two, three people; subway. Y 394 Times Downtown.

WASHINGTON AV., 473, Brooklyn.—Sublet five sunny rooms, furnished, to adults; elevator; references required; convenient location. Wells.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 20 EAST.—Large sunny front room, also small room; quiet surroundings.

FIFTH AV., 7. — Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

MADISON AV., 1,060, (near 81st.)—Large room, suitable two; bath; refined house.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 34 WEST.—Suite, two large rooms, southern exposure; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large sunny room; running water; near bath; reference.

63TH ST., 56 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity for people appreciating delightful surroundings; large balcony rooms en suite or separately; southern cooking; individual service; also small room.

64TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large, outside, sunny room, newly furnished, running water, suitable couple; elevator; table guests. Hubbell.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—The Idamarks, Far Rockaway, Lakewood, N. Y.; two hand somely furnished rooms and bath; single and suite; excellent board.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually nice room, southern exposure, private bath, electricity; table excellent.

72D, 314 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; table supplied from owners' farm.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; exclusive location, near subway, "L."

73D, 112 WEST. TABLE BOARD. Desirable room; subway; elevator; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, usual prices; one large room; steam heat, electricity; phone; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; moderate. 8176 Schuyler.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Single and double room; table a specialty.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Double, single room, southern exposure; every convenience; excellent table, service.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY, BOUNTIFUL TABLE. CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent board, table guests.

115TH, (corner Manhattan.)—Columbia; pleasant rooms, good board; Christian home. Morningside 4021.

156TH, 853 WEST. LAFAYETTE INN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, HOME COOKING; ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th.)—Large, beautiful room; everlooking Hudson; in modern, tenth-floor private apartment; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive rooms; excellent board; $10-$15; gentlemen. Payne.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family, adults, occupying large apartment, offers unusual accommodations for one gentleman; $14. Telephone 2916 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 432.—Elegant rooms, exceptional board, service, reasonable. 9080 Morningside, Apt. 2B.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Attractive large or small room; excellent Southern home cooking; private tables; near subway express.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, desirable rooms; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS WOMAN, widow, desires board with well-bred family having small children. New York, Brooklyn, suburbs; state terms, location of room, outlook, &c. W 213 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, ten years instructor voice, piano, college of music, desires room and board, exchange for lessons. R 165 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BECKER-HENDRICKS, 1,777 BROADWAY. Phone Columbus 9053. If you are looking for a high-class car, consult us.

1916 Locomobile, 6-38, 7-pass. touring.
1916 Flat, "55," 4-pass. Sport model.
1916 Packard, 1-35, twin-6 landaulet.
1916 White brougham limousine.
1916 Stutz roadster.
1916 Hudson super-six cabriolet.
1915 Locomobile, 6-48, 7-passenger.
1915 Peugeot, 14-32, 4-pass. touring.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker. '17 Dodge.
'16 Reo Six. '16 Olds Roadster.
'16 Lozier Touring. '15 Overland "80."
'16 Mitchell. '15 Stripps-Booth.
'16 Olds. '14 Abbott Roadster.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 315 WEST 47TH. PHONE BRYANT 2411.

BUICK.—1914, with panel delivery body; in good operating condition; about 1,500 pounds in capacity; price $250. Studebaker Used Car Department, Broadway at 58th St. 'Phone Circle 1400.

BUICK sedan, Model C-54; very fine condition throughout; car has extra runabout body; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

CADILLAC, 1915, touring car for sale; in fine condition; 8-cylinder; Victoria top; wire wheels; only in Summer months; price $1,000. R. E. L. Mordecai, 30 East 42d.

CADILLAC.—Late model, electric lighting and starting system; fine tires; newly painted; cost about $2,200; price $223. Studebaker Used Car Department, Broadway at 58th St. 'Phone Circle 1400.

CADILLAC EIGHT, 1915, touring; perfect condition; appearance like new; sacrifice. Columbus 9869.

CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1916, four-passenger, excellent; extras. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

COLE 8-CYL. TOURING, LIKE NEW, $1,000.

In exceptional condition mechanically and paint without a scratch; if you are in the market for a practically new car and desire to save $800 you should give this car your inspection immediately; can be seen and demonstrated day or evening; or Sunday; mechanical inspection invited. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COLE, 1916, Model 8-80; driven 4,000 miles; good mechanical condition; good shoes; appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROS. runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915; productions all have been gone over in our repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

GRANT 1918 light 5-passenger touring automobile, like new; guaranteed; $425. 150 West 55th St.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, touring; perfect condition; $775. 261 Union St., Jersey City.

MARMON, MODEL 41, TOUR., PRACTICALLY NEW, $1,000.

In perfect condition mechanically, and open to any inspection you care to make; the paint is without a scratch, a natural gray, with a fine hairline stripe in red; very handsome set of slip covers; four brand-new Silvertown cord tires and two extras that have been slightly used; a large Klaxon horn under the hood; tire pump, vacuum feed; natural wood wheels, in fact, it is the most complete car ever offered for sale; the car cost as it stands $3,400; any demonstration within reason. Call day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MARMON, 1916, model 41, 7-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1914, model 41, 5-passenger Sedan; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, model 41, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL cabriolet, 1916 model, fully equipped; wire wheels; bargain; must sell. Rockwell Motor Co., 73 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; Nevins St. subway.

MERCER four passenger, starting and lighting system, for sale. Dugan, 1,780 Circle.

MOON, 1916, 7-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles; presents an exceptionally good appearance and is in wonderfully good mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

MINERVA-KNIGHT.—Late model with handsome Holbrook landaulet, with wide doors, in mahogany trim; wire wheels; Westinghouse airsprings; an exceptional bargain at $1,400. Studebaker Used Car Department, Broadway at 58th St. 'Phone Circle 1400.

OVERLAND, 1916, seven-passenger touring, with extra Winter top; 1916 Willys-Knight Blue Ribbon limousine; 1916 Studebaker touring car, seating seven; Mercer Special raceabout, speedy and able; 1916 Overland Roadster; can now at the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1360.

PACKARD, 1916-Twin 6; 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price, $1,950. Williamsburgh Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburgh Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1912, 30, touring, limousine; fine condition. Berwick Garage, 221 E. 67th St.

PAIGE, 1916, 7-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PEERLESS touring car, 1915; fine condition; $900. D. W. Charme, Netherland Hotel.

PEUGEOT.—For sale, new town brougham; splendid condition; no dealers or agents need apply. Address O. S. Berberyan, 507 5th Av., City. Phone 9884 M. Hill.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1912, "36," 7-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH runabout, used 5 months; condition throughout like new; guaranteed. F. D. Hart, care of 150 West 55th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 eight-cylinder touring, all 1917 improvements, painted motor car gray, two extra disappearing seats facing forward, walnut paneling, overhauled and guaranteed by Stearns Used Car Department. J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, beautiful 4 cylinder, 5 passenger touring, in A1 condition; electric starter, lights; 150 West 55th.

STUDEBAKER.—Six cylinder; in operating condition; has electric starting and lighting system; car now in warehouse; price only $350. Studebaker Used Car Department, Broadway at 58th St. 'Phone 1400.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, touring; a car that thrives on carbon; Packard 3-38 phaeton, in excellent condition; 1916 Overland 5-passenger touring car; 1915 Paige touring car, seating seven; all attractive prices. WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., USED CAR DEPT. Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce Arrow Dumper, SAURER 1913 model, grocery body. MACKEY, 5 to ton 1914. KELLY SPRINGFIELD 1915, 2½ ton. All at surprisingly low prices.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 186 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day or month; owner drives. Harlem 6545.

MERCER.—Latest model touring car; $4 per hour; special rate day or week. Phone owner, 5031J Audubon.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 3818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-8580 Bryant.

RENAULT 1912 beautiful private town car; rent season; reasonable price. Plaza 7912.

S. G. V. LANCIA.—Beautiful limousine, landaulets, town cars; moderate rates. Kline, 425 W. 54th. Telephone Columbus 598.

Will rent my 8-cylinder Cadillac landaulet, perfect condition, by month. Farley. Phone 9076 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass W. Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Lightweight automobiles; buy for spot cash. 1,763 Broadway, upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—12 years' experience with leading manufacturing corporation; controlling accounts, credits, collections, and correspondence; salary $30. Executive, P 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; thoroughly experienced; full charge office; highest credentials; $16. V 99 Times.

GRADUATE MASSEUSE would like two or three evening women patients at half price at their residence. Z 336 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — English woman desires position as managing housekeeper; large or small household; highest references efficiency, &c. Atkins, 65 West 50th. Phone Circle 5943.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, by April 15, position asst. housekeeper, in large hospital, or housekeeper in small institution; experienced and trained in technical school. V 88 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER and attendant for elderly person, where help is kept; long reference; willing to travel. V 73 Times.

NURSE.—Infants', thoroughly competent; excellent references; mail only. O. K., 217 E. 62d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, four years' experience; good penman; accurate; $10. W. 211 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, long export experience, familiar office detail, capable taking charge; references. W 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman of exceptional ability, experienced in private secretarial work, desires position; recently from Detroit, where have had broad experience for past 8 years; references. V 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(25.) thoroughly experienced and capable, formerly assistant office manager, commercial and advertising experience; salary $18. W 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(23.) thoroughly experienced and capable, familiar with office details, neat work, downtown preferred; salary $15. W 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, 21, high school education, rapid, touch typist; four years' experience; good appearance; salary $18. John 4715.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience; references former employer; salary $12. W 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — 9 years' insurance, transportation experience; $18. E. Fried, 81 W. 127th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, educated, rapid, clean cut correspondence; initiative; $15. V 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, bright and energetic; excellent references; $15. W 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, highly efficient, refined; salary $18. Miss L., 2,481 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD operator, office assistant, handle any board, courteous, willing, $9. W 209 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 183d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, 33; modern accounting, controlling systems, cost accounting, trial balances, balance sheets, statistician, correspondent; A1 references. V 352 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 55 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Experienced C. P. A. office, desires engagement, permanent or temporary; would travel; references. K., 183 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Spare time; books opened, written up, financial statements, monthly audits. S. & R., 17 Battery Place. Tel. 9191 Rector.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper, Office Manager. —High-grade, experienced man. W 228 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, bookkeeper; permanent; age 28. G 451 Times Annex.

ADVERTISEMENT SCHEMES.—Scandinavian wishes connection with manufacturing advertising agency in city for realization of certain advertisement schemes. V 89 Times.

AMERICAN, 28, married, desires position requiring honesty, industry, and good judgment; experience as office executive and salesman; no bad habits; can easily bonded; salary, $20. H. H. Richardson, 403 West 126th St. Phone 16 Morningside.

AN AUCTIONEER whose business has brought him into relation with many branches of trade seeks an opportunity to bring his knowledge into an office where his experience of many years can be profitably utilized. He has the highest references as to character and ability, and has a reputation for taking great interest in any work which may be intrusted to him. He is now residing in Boston, but is willing to take a position in any city in the United States. Address Industrious, Y 384 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, who is establishing a general accounting practice, would keep a corporate or other set of books requiring a high degree of accuracy, but which could be efficiently handled in three to five hours daily. B. W., 2,960 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (25.) thoroughly competent, 8 years' experience in manufacturing, wholesale, jobbing; graduate; wishes connection with C. P. A. or established house; reference. V 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience, desires position with opportunity for advancement; salary a secondary matter; best references. W 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced, cashier, assistant to credit manager, high school education; reasonable salary. E. Sittinger, 177 Suffolk St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Dependable, accurate; ten years' experience large manufacturer; trial balance, statements; capable installing modern methods. V 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (33.) desires employment; thoroughly experienced, competent; out of town position considered; Christian; $20-$25. E 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, office manager corporation controlling accounts; highest references. J. M., 25 West 93d.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, typist, capable, experienced, best references; salary moderate. V 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger clerk, good penman, knowledge stenography, desires position; $18. V 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; five years' experience; accurate, good penman; competent; $15. W 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man wishes position; references. Box 107, 2,121 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (23.) university graduate; formerly with C. P. A. B. Times Harlem.

BOY, possessing uncommon dexterity, desirous obtaining employment; competency irreproachable; recommendations furnished, satisfactory results assured. J. B., 253 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CARPENTER wants work; day, contract; business house, private. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CASHIER and confidential office man, 37, with present employers fifteen years, desires change, similar capacity, offering permanency and opportunity; bond, references. V 67 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.

American, 35; good mechanic; 9 years' experience; car has class car; was never arrested; strictly sober, honest, neat, and willing; personal reference from last employer, a very prominent business man; also written reference from previous employer. W. S. Hoaterman, 230 West 52d St. Phone Circle 2094.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

American, single, (26.) careful; 6 years' actual experience Packard. Locomobile; shop experience; spotless record. Edwards, 402 West 42d.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (26.) expert driver of Buick, Chandler, Oldsmobile, Hudson, Chalmers, city or country. Domenic, 340 West 47th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, mechanic, 8 years' experience, foreign, domestic cars; best references. Walgast, 2,427 7th Av. Phone Audubon 8281.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, factory experience, Marmon, National, Peerless, Chandler, desires position. R 182 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, single, excellent reference, $20 weekly; country preferred. R 173 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wants position with private family; sober; best references. Phone 795 Riverside, Barry. 710 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, long experience, wishes position. 250 East 62d St.

CHEF, French, married, 35; experienced hotel, club, or restaurant; city or country; can furnish good references. R 155 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL POSITION wanted; young man, (27.) excellent education, business training; unquestionable references; anything considered, day, night. V 100 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, office man, (30.) varied experience, sales, mail orders, selling. R 166 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 12 years' experience designing, general and automatic machinery. W 222 Times Downtown.

EDUCATED, well-read man, 38 years old, accounting and selling experience, wants position where ability, brains, and tact are essentials; especially qualified for calling on medical or other professions with meritorious proposition; unquestionable references. V 90 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

IMPORTERS—EXPORTERS.

Do you need a capable executive in your office? Seven years' business experience, three years in China and Japan; thirty years old; college graduate; salary $1,500. Competent, R 150 Times Downtown.

LAW TRAINED MAN.

Attorney, 26 years old, Columbia graduate, law office experience, seeks position in business concern where legal training will be an asset. D. F., 305 West 102d St.

MAN of wide business experience, commercial, real estate, insurance, retiring from present business, desires executive administrative or selling opportunity with manufacturing or mercantile establishment in New York or elsewhere; highest credentials as to character, standing, and ability. Willing to start at moderate salary. Address Willing, Room 514, World Building.

MAN, (31.) desires position; 2 years' experience selling retail druggists; 13 years office routine; bookkeeping, cost and voucher systems; good correspondent and capable manager; aggressive and sober; salary wanted, $25. V 895 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Expert accountant, credit man, systematizer, manufacturing, commercial experience, desirous making change; 8 years present position. Manager, W 283 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, at present employed, desires to connect with live, growing concern; accountant; salary, $40 per week; references. V 214 Times Downtown.

POSITION WANTED as business manager, accountant or auditor; highest references. W 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 27, smart appearance, experienced selling department stores, city, road, wants exclusive or side line; commission. R 168 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (22.) experienced, wishes to connect with reliable house; salary or commission; references. R 174 Times.

SALESMAN wants first-class line; extracts fruit flavors on commission. R 190 Times.

SECRETARY, office manager, legal, corporate, and financial experience; good stenographer; understands steel manufacture; knows Spanish. W 225 Times Downtown.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN, having had experience in hardware and electrical lines in South America, wishes position with reliable concern; willing to travel in Latin-American countries; best references. Fernandez, 214 West 108th St.

SPANIARD, 21 years old, speaks French, English, Italian, wishes position for travel or office. R 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER CORRESPONDENT. — Young man having personality, initiative, ability, secretarial training, good knowledge precise English, employed, seeks position offering opportunity develop into correspondent. R 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable correspondent, ability to sell, other good qualifications. Interview Saturday noon appreciated. V 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wishes part or full-time evening position; legal experience. W 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (17;) knowledge bookkeeping and Spanish; excellent references; small salary. V 313 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE, with factory and extended business experience, seeks position. R 172 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, with good moral character, 22 years of age, desires to connect with first-class business house handling staple line as city salesman; three years' selling experience; can furnish best of references; state where advancement is assured will be considered. V 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, capable, willing, desires connection with mercantile concern offering future advancement; selling experience; highest credentials; salary moderate at start, with future possibilities. W 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Can you make an opening for a well educated young man, (20.) with printing and publishing experience? Previously employed as assistant to manager. V 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, formerly retail clothing salesman, seeks position at anything offering opportunity; city or out of town; grants personal interview. V 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thorough college education and business experience, desires position with a reliable concern. V 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, desires position with firm; idea learning business for outside salesman; best references furnished. V 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced, desires clerical position; good penman; accurate at figures. Address K., 753 Jennings St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 18, three years high school, one year business, desires position with assured future. R 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wants any kind of position; business and office experience; high school education; references. V 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN, university graduate, capable, efficient executive, seeks position. V 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20.) desires position anything; references. Sanger, 1,471 Brook Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (27.) excellent business training, must secure immediate position. V 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20.) English, position industrial concern. Knox, 22 West 76th St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper, work evenings, any kind, after 6. R 180 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced ledger clerk; state age, salary, and experience. K 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted at once. M. & J. Btesh, 115 Worth St. Apply between 1 and 5 P. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED
MILLINERY
SALESPERSONS.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl or woman, competent and reliable, for general housework; no washing; good home and wages. Write or phone Mrs. J. N. Thompson, 40 Willow Drive, New Rochelle. Telephone 751 New Rochelle.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, wanted; kind treatment; good wages and not difficult work. Call 601 West 142d St., Apt. 16, Friday, between 2 and 5 P. M.

HOUSEWORKER in small family; middle-aged woman preferred; $30. Telephone Cortlandt 4790.

YOUNG LADY with knowledge of bookkeeping, neat penman; good position for the right party. Apply Hart & Co., 14 Lexington Av., Parsells.

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN of experience accustomed to serving refined trade. Apply by letter only. Gulry, 7 East 48th St.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; salary, $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE for two-year-old boy, 12 to 2. Rosenberger, 495 West End Av.

SALESWOMEN.

Experienced in coat, suit, and dress department of retail store. HAMILTON, 307 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, with four years' or more experience, rapid at dictation and a quick operator. William Salmon, 723 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, NEAT WORK AND APPEARANCE, INTELLIGENT; $15. V 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, with a knowledge of art, printing, and engraving terms, as secretary of art director in large publishing house. R 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, in wholesale cloak house; steady position; state experience and salary. K 113 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted by large commission house; state salary desired. V 98 Times.

WOMAN, well educated, over 25, willing to leave city, to train for position of branch office representative; previous business experience not essential, if otherwise qualified; salary and commission. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Take personal charge audit; work requires about three months annually; thoroughly experienced C. P. A. or C. A.; familiar with modern efficiency methods; good connection for right party; no firm considered; unquestionable charter; references essential. Reply, stating age, qualifications, experience, and compensation desired, K 357 Times 2 Rector St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.

Profitable commission. Wilson, 151 Grand; afternoon.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED.

There is an opportunity in an advertising agency for a young man, 25 to 28, preferably university graduate, who is an analyst, understands salesmanship, and can express himself fluently and convincingly in common-sense English, without being hackneyed; salary. Write, stating experience, K 147 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, A-1, with experience, for new line everlasting proposition, liberal commission; immediately. Call Room 1,818 Woolworth Building, between 2 and 4 Friday, or Saturday A. M.

ASSISTANT, TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.—Young man wanted, thoroughly acquainted with compilation of tariffs, quoting rates all territories; preferably one experienced handling private car line, but not essential; must have experience routing and tracing, stenography, typewriting; excellent opportunity is offered for future; be explicit, stating past experience and connections. W 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT, BY LARGE CLOTHING CONCERN; APPLICANT MUST HAVE HANDLED ORDERS WITH MILLS; SPLENDID CHANCE TO RIGHT MAN FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. B. T., 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; must have actual experience and thoroughly capable; no others need apply; $14 to $15 start; good opportunity for right party. R 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; good penman; must have had some experience; give reference and state salary. K 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, in shirt waist manufacturing concern. Henry Froehlich, 37 West 37th.

BOY wanted in publishing business; errands and office; must have first-class references, grammar school education, and live with parents. Apply by letter only, giving age and facts, to T. & C., Box K 156 Times.

BOY, American, wanted in law office. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. W 208 Times Downtown.

BOY.—We require the services of a snappy and bright boy; none other will be considered. V 91 Times.

BOY.—Bright, ambitious boy for office work and errands; wages $6.50-$7. Call Room 408, 105 Hudson St.

BOY in office of manufacturing concern; chance for advancement. Call 485 Washington St., near Canal.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; must write a good round hand and be quick and accurate at figures; state age, references, and salary. Opportunity, G 453 Times Annex.

COOK and Butler. — Experienced Japanese seeks position; best references. J., 465 East 57th St.

CREDIT MAN.

WANTED, BY A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, A MAN OF MATURE EXPERIENCE IN COMMERCIAL CREDITS. APPLICANT MUST BE AT LEAST 30 YEARS OF AGE, AND MUST HAVE HAD PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN EXTENDING CREDIT. NO OTHER NEED APPLY. THE RIGHT MAN CAN EXPECT PERMANENT POSITION AT A GOOD SALARY. ADDRESS K 353 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to drive small motor delivery van for firm handling rare and valuable antiques; must be responsible, capable, and have satisfactory references. R 170 Times.

CLERK, about 24 years old, to take invoices in a purchasing department of a metal working factory; experience should cover actual work in a similar capacity and knowledge of hardware and its discounts. Phone 2841 Hoboken; ask for employment supervisor.

COLLECTORS. — LUD

PRESIDENT AMAZED AT STRIKE ORDER

He Had Expected That Conference Would Result in Agreement.

OFFICIALS ARE ALL AT SEA

Some Believe Mr. Wilson Can Do Nothing, Others Sure He Will Make Some Move.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Word that a general railroad strike had been ordered to begin Saturday night was received by President Wilson tonight with amazement. He had confidently expected that the meeting between the railroad and brotherhood representatives in New York would result in some agreement that would prevent interference with transportation facilities, at least while the nation is on the verge of war.

No statement was authorized by the White House, and all officials professed to be ignorant of what the President might do. Some thought that, having appealed again and again to both sides to adjust their differences, there was no step left for him to take. Others believed he certainly would make some move before the hour set for the strike.

The President is known to regard a strike as deplorable, in view of the international crisis, the already congested condition of freight traffic, and the ever-rising cost of food. Apparently, however, he feels he practically is powerless unless it becomes necessary for him to adopt measures to keep the mails moving. After a telephone conference with Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department, it is understood the President decided to make no move tonight.

There is a disposition among some Administration officials to believe that even if begun Saturday the progressive plan for the strike never will be carried to conclusion. Before next Wednesday, the day by which it is proposed to make the walkout effective throughout the country, they believe a compromise will have been reached.

Precedents under which the Government might take a hand in the situation were being searched for tonight. A proposed law under which the President would have been empowered to take over and operate the railroads in time of emergency failed to reach a vote during the last session of Congress.

Should war come during the course of the strike the President could declare martial law and take over the roads, but only after a state of war was in formal existence. Under the present circumstances it is believed he could force the passage of trains carrying troops and military supplies, as a military measure. This would not extend to other kinds of supplies, however, and as the brotherhoods have already declared their intention to expedite the running of military trains, this military privilege would have no particular value.

Judge W. L. Chambers, Chairman of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, visited the White House at noon today, but said when he left that his board had no jurisdiction in the present emergency. "The matter is entirely in the President's hands," he said. "The board has not been asked to intervene by either the railroads or the brotherhoods."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD, no questions, gold and topaz chain, gold watch and gold wrist watch. S. H., 345 West 70th.

LOST—Two (2) pastel paintings; liberal reward will be paid for the return of same. Address P. O. Box 97, Madison Square Station.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, FORENOON, ON EAST SIDE OF 5TH AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STS., A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. $500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV.

LOST.—Monday, March 12, on subway train at Grand Central Station, package containing ladies' silk skirts, waists, blue velvet coat, &c.; liberal reward on return of same to Manager, American District Telegraph Company, 125 East 34th.

LOST—On Saturday or Sunday last on Southern Railway train from Augusta, Ga., or in Pennsylvania Depot, a sapphire and diamond scarfpin. Fifty dollars reward if returned to Room 515, 32 Nassau St.

LOST.—A lady's jeweled vanity case, with monogram, two L.s in onyx and diamonds, in or about the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; reward, $50. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—Small hand bag, black enamel leather, between Times Square and Grand Central subway station, containing about $30; reward. Room 4, 10th floor, Times Annex.

LOST.—Black bag, on Madison Av., 52d and 53d Sts., containing money and eyeglasses; keep money and bag, but return eyeglasses to Superintendent, Berkshire, 500 Madison Av.

LOST—Between Princess Theatre and 565 Park Av., pink silk opera bag containing gold wrist watch and ivory case. Reward if returned to K. V. R., 565 Park Av.

LOST.—At Post Office, Prince and Greene Sts., a Germania Bank passbook; five (5) checks on which payment was stopped; kindly return, M. Gottlieb, 540 Broadway.

LOST.—Bank book, No. 718073 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank at 51 Chambers Street.

LOST.—Brown velvet bag containing several bills, gold watch, and check; liberal reward; no questions asked. Apt. 41, 420 West 116th.

REWARD.—Tuesday evening Rialto Theatre, gray silver kit fox Collar; reward; no questions asked. Return, E. Darling, 14 East 16th.

LOST.—A platinum diamond barpin, March 15, Central Park West, between 84th and 86th; liberal reward. I. C. R., 261 Central Park West.

LOST—Wednesday noon, between 42d St. and Penn. Station, typewritten manuscript entitled "London Pride"; $5 reward for return Room 300, 226 West 42d St.

LOST — Square wrist watch, between Kew Gardens and 33d St. and Broadway, via Long Island R. R.; reward. P. H. Strohmenger, 16 West 32d St., N. Y. City.

LOST.—On 5th Av bus, 72d St. and Riverside, about 7 P. M., March 13, lady's leather pocketbook containing wrist watch, papers, and keys; reward. K 346 Times Downtown.

LOST.—March 15, Persian lamb collar, between 91st, 92d, Riverside Drive; reward. Apt. 3 F., 645 West End.

LOST.—Warren Street, wedding ring, inscribed R. J. C. to M. K. W.; reward $10. Whelan, 436 West 47th.

$25 LOST yesterday on Nassau Street, going from Park Row to Guarantee Trust Company. K 148 Times.

LOST.—Dark fox collarette, taxi, Healy's to Reisenweber's; liberal reward. Hotel Rutledge.

LOST.—Large amethyst breastpin on Broadway car enroute to Washington Square, March 10. Box 238, Edgewater, N. J.

LOST.—Enamel pearl pin, with Greek letters on face; please return to Shire and Straus, 182 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Silver mesh purse, near 42d St. Return porter Hotel McAlpin. Reward offered.

REWARD.—Monday, diamond and sapphire bar pin, 90th to 30th. 272 West 90th, Apartment 1-E.

REWARD.—Diamond and platinum bar pin, 13 diamonds; upper west side. Wright, 8322 John.

$20 REWARD

Will be paid for return of lost scarfpin, three half pearls, white, pink and black, to Room 1821, Hotel Gotham.

Found.

FOUND.—Purse and money, 5th Av. and 68th; owner can receive same by indentifying. J. Downey, 507 Park Av.

FOUND—Watch; owner can recover by identifying. Ackerman, 114 Reade St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Wednesday at 2 P. M., corner of 42d St. and 6th Av., red chow dog; reward; return 2 East 88th.

LOST.—Female collie Tuesday, at 1st Av. and 38th Street; reward. Bide-A-Wee Home, 410 East 38th.

RAILWAY STRIKE ORDER IN FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

of inconveniencing the public in any way, and have declined to give our approval for the stoppage of the work of regular road passenger employes for a period of five days after the strike becomes effective, the result of which will be that regular passenger trains handling only passenger equipment as well as regular milk trains can operate as usual."

Into Room 5711 of the Grand Central Terminal, not ornately furnished and containing little except a big oak table surrounded by chairs, the four union chiefs walked at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning and were met by the nineteen members of the National Conference Committee, representing the $20,000,000,000 worth of railroads in the United States. The labor men submitted their ultimatum, which was that the eight-hour day be put into effect at once as of Jan. 1, overtime to be paid for pro rata. The railroad managers asked for time to consider the proposition, and at 12:30 o'clock the labor chiefs left the conference room and went to the Hotel Belmont.

The brotherhood heads returned to the conference room at 4:30 P. M. and were told by Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Managers' Committee, that the roads were adamant in their determination not to make any eight-hour day bargain until the Supreme Court had acted on the constitutionality of the Adamson law. W. G. Lee, spokesman for the brotherhoods, urged that the railroads consider that no matter what the Court did their demands would not be lessened, and that the railroads could not gain by delay. He made the plea that the eight-hour day be given the men before the country got into war, pointing out that the decreased earnings of the railroads might indefinitely delay the granting of the eight-hour day. His plea was of no avail, and as the labor leaders left the conference room at 5:15 o'clock, Mr. Lee said: "I'm through. That's all."

Later both sides issued statements to the public. Following is the statement issued by the brotherhood leaders:

"We have had two conferences with the Managers' Committee today, one this morning at which time we presented a proposition to place the Adamson eight-hour law into effect along the lines suggested by President Wilson last August, which was that in all road service, except passenger, where schedules now read '100 miles or less, 9 or 10 hours or less overtime at 10 or 11 miles per hour,' insert '8 hours or less, overtime for basic day and 12½ miles per hour for a speed basis for the purpose of computing overtime. Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour. In all yard, switching, and hostling service, where schedules now read, '10, 11, or 12 hours shall constitute a day's work,' insert '8 hours or less' shall constitute a day's work. Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour. In passenger service the present mileage basis will be maintained, provided that the basic passenger day will not be in excess of eight consecutive hours, overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"The Conference Committee of the Railways took our proposition under consideration and at the afternoon meeting notified us that they could not accept it and submitted in lieu therof the following:

"'If the Supreme Court holds the law to be constitutional and the two sides cannot agree upon the application of any of the points, we will agree that the Eight-Hour Commission shall determine how the law shall be applied.

"'1. In case the law is declared unconstitutional, we offer to join in asking the Eight-Hour Commission to determine the whole controversy. Any settlement arrived at to be effective from Jan. 1, 1917.'

"It will be noted that in any eventuality the Managers' Committee have declined to negotiate any settlement of the eight-hour day; that if the law is held constitutional, they will not agree to our interpretation of the law and desire to submit the application of the law to an arbitration, the members of the Eight-Hour Commission being the arbitration board.

"On the other hand, if the law is declared unconstitutional they decline to make any settlement of the matters in controversy with us, and again offer to submit the matter to arbitration, the members of the Eight-Hour Commission being the arbitrators.

"If the railroads are willing to submit either of these propositions to arbitration, it is evident that they are willing to give their employes an eight-hour day if the Arbitration Board so decides, but that the roads themselves will never grant the request directly.

"We submit that this is an unfair attitude for the Conference Committee of the railways to assume, for if they are willing to grant the eight-hour day through any method, they should be willing to grant it directly to their employes and not prolong the controversy.

"The public should remember that after having failed to reach an agreement with the Conference Committee of the railways last August, President Wilson intervened and attempted to mediate our differences, and after hearing both sides of the discussion and considering the matter for several days, proposed a settlement, which settlement is practically the same as we have just proposed to the railroads.

"The railroads refused to accept the President's proposition, when the President recommended to Congress the enactment of a law similar to his proposition. This Congress did, when the railroads again refused to accept the decision of Congress, and have not yet observed the law in a single instance.

"It is apparent to us that the purpose of the railroads is to avoid any settlement of the matter until such time as the country becomes involved in war, when they expect to escape any settlement of whatever character, even though the Supreme Court should decide that the law was constitutional. We have notice that they will not accept our interpretation thereof, which is practically the same as the President proposed when he recommended the enactment of the law. Therefore, a decision of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the law would not even indirectly secure for the employes the purpose of the law.

"It goes without saying that the employes of the roads have been patient and are loyal to the interests of our country, and in the event of war have offered their services to the Government. It must not be overlooked that during this period, when the railroads have persistently denied their employes that which was intended by the President in his proposition, and that which was intended by the Congress in the Adamson law, the railroads during a year's period show net earnings of over a thousand million dollars, while the employes, with no increase in wages, have suffered an increase in cost of living equal to more than 40 per cent.

"If after more than a year we have failed to secure some relief, and train and engine men conclude to fold their hands and starve in reality rather than by degrees, should they be considered disloyal to their flag?

"Why not place some of the responsibility on the employers, who can very easily stop all talk of stoppage of trains by recognizing that such employes must either lower their standard of living, or must work longer than ten hours out of each twenty-four in order to retain American standards of living?

"L. E. SHEPPARD,
"Acting President, O. R. C.
"W. S. STONE,
"Grand Chief B. of L. E.
"W. G. Carter,
"President B. of L. F. & E.
"W. G. Lee,
"President B. of R. T."

After an executive meeting following the departure of the labor chiefs, the Conference Committee of the Railways issued this statement:

"We have offered to leave to the Goethals Eight-Hour Commission, recently appointed by the President, any question that may remain unsettled by the decision of the Supreme Court in the pending Adamson law case. We regret that the leaders of the organizations have refused to accept this offer and that they have notified us that they have ordered a series of strikes on the railroads beginning Saturday night at 6 o'clock.

"The ultimatum presented to the railroads by the organizations was that we must immediately put into effect their interpretation of the law now before the Supreme Court for a determination of its constitutionality and meaning, without waiting for the decision of the court.

"We declined to accept this proposition, feeling that we must abide by the judgment of the court, and we thereupon made the following formal offer for a settlement of the issues involved:

"'1. If the Supreme Court holds the Adamson law to be constitutional and the two sides cannot agree upon the application of any of the points, we will agree that the Eight-Hour Commission shall determine how the law shall be applied.

"'2. In case the law is declared unconstitutional, we offer to join you in asking the Eight-Hour Commission to determine the whole controversy, any settlement to be arrived at to be effective from Jan. 1, 1917.

"This offer for a peaceable adjustment was refused."

The members of the Eight-Hour Commission are Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Edgar E. Clarke, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Rublee, formerly of the Federal Trade Commission.

After the break Elisha Lee sent the following telegram to all the railroad offices of the country:

"Progressive strikes of freight and yard service men and hostlers have been called, beginning at 6 P. M., Central time, Saturday, on New York Central, East and West; Nickel Plate, Baltimore & Ohio, yards of eighteen roads at Chicago represented by B. R. T., Switching Committee, St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, Merchants Bridge, and Wiggins Ferry. After first group on Sunday afternoon following roads, called group of Northwestern roads, Southern, N. & W., Virginia, C. & O., balance of roads uncertain, but to follow in groups every twelve or twenty-four hours, with passenger service following."

The roads will fight the strike as individuals. It is expected that the strike conditions on the roads will vary. For instance, the engineers on the Union Pacific have refused entirely to strike, while the brotherhoods claim to have a 90 per cent. organization on the New York Central.

The Pennsylvania and several other large Eastern lines have a roster of employes who have pledged themselves not to strike. It is expected by the railroad managers that a large percentage of the older men will not go out. One reason for this is that a railroad engineer is not hired after the age of 45. If he is over that age and strikes he may have thereby finished his career as a railroad man. The railroads have not made any extensive plans for hiring strikebreakers. They will operate what trains they can with the men who do not go out.

Another important angle to the situation is that the members of the Switchmen's Union of North America, which includes several thousand switchmen in the all-important Chicago yards, recently submitted their demands to arbitration, got their award, and will not strike. While it is true that switchmen are of no use unless trains are hauled to and from the yards, it was pointed out that it is among the switchmen, mostly younger men, that the brotherhoods have the strongest organization. Probably a smaller percentage of engineers and conductors than of switchmen will strike. Wherefore the Switchmen's Union will be of good service to the railroads. A majority of the switchmen are members of the Trainmen's organization.

The brotherhood leaders refused last night to give a list of the roads they intended to call out on Sunday and Monday. But it was said in railroad circles that following the New York Central, B. & O., Nickel Plate, and the yard men at Chicago on Saturday, and the Southern, Norfolk & Western, Virginian and C. & O. on Sunday, that the Erie, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh Valley would probably be put under the strike order on Monday.

The present plans of the brotherhoods call for the tying up of all freight traffic by Wednesday morning, with a strike of all passenger men to follow, beginning on Wednesday night at 7 o'clock. The passenger men will follow the freight men by five days on the roads in the order the men are called out.

ROADS PUT EMBARGO ON FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Eastern Lines Refuse All Shipments, While Western Ones Take Them 'Subject to Delay.'

Most of the Eastern and Middle Western roads began to issue embargoes last night in view of the probability of a strike beginning tomorrow night. The Western roads sent out notices to shippers that freight would be received "subject to delay." The difference in the program of the Eastern and Western roads is due to the circumstances that, while the strike order is effective on the Eastern roads tomorrow and Sunday, it does not operate on the Western roads until Monday and Tuesday. In consideration of the possibility of the strike being averted there is less reason for haste on the part of the Western roads.

Railroad executives expected last night that the American Railways Association, at its meeting in Washington today, would recommend an issuance of general embargoes. In connection with its work on the car shortage problem, the association has intimate knowledge of freight conditions in all parts of the United States, and it is probable that it will act in an advisory capacity to all the roads. The opinion was expressed last night that by sundown today all the Eastern roads might be refusing freight of all kinds. In the event of a strike all trains on the road will be pulled into terminals or yards before the crews leave their posts.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 15.—A general order was issued by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway management here today declaring an absolute embargo on freight shipments in anticipation of the threatened railway strike. It virtually suspends all traffic on the road. Shipments from all points will be rejected after the close of business today. Shipments from connecting lines, including steamship lines, will not be received after Friday night. With the exception of fuel coal for the railroad itself, no freight will be moved. Similar action by the Norfolk & Western and the Virginian Railroad is expected. Practically all ships coming into Hampton Roads will be held up by lack of bunker coal. Coal now on hand at the piers is sufficient only for the ships now in port.

Under the embargo order work on Government ships at the shipyard will be greatly hampered, as material needed for construction of warships under contract is due to arrive daily. No orders relative to provisions for passenger traffic have been issued as yet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company late today ordered an absolute embargo on shipments of inflammables, explosives, and other dangerous articles, and on livestock and perishables of all descriptions for destinations which cannot be reached by noon Saturday. This is effective at once. The embargo was extended to dead freight for destinations beyond L. & N. rails, but will be accepted for points on its own lines subject to loss or damage due to delay.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad last night placed an embargo, effective at once, notifying its agents and connecting lines that it would not accept shipments of perishable freight or livestock which could not be delivered by 8 A. M. Saturday. This action was said to be a precautionary measure against an accumulation of foodstuffs and live animals which could not be moved in the event its freight train employes going on strike.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Executive officers of every railroad west of Chicago and St. Louis, at a meeting here this afternoon, decided to order all their agents at once to receive all freight shipments of both carload and less than carload lots subject to delay and loss due to delay in case of a general railroad strike. The order is effective immediately. Railroad officials explained that the order is not an embargo, and that the roads will continue to receive both perishable and non-perishable freight on condition that shippers waive claims for delay and damage due to a strike.

Reports have been received here that this order has been issued by the Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Western Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Northern Pacific roads.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 15.—Because of the threatened railroad strike the Great Northern Railway this afternoon placed an embargo on all freight of perishable nature or live stock destined to points on or beyond its lines, that cannot be delivered before 5 P. M., Sunday, March 18. All other freight will be accepted subject to the owners' risk and delay.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15.—In preparation for a possible strike, the Big Four and the Wheeling & Lake Erie today placed embargoes on live stock and foodstuffs which cannot be delivered by Saturday. Other lines were accepting shipments subject to delay.

BOSTON, March 15.—J. H. Hustis, receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, tonight announced that the system was "prepared to take all necessary measures to meet a strike of employes when it comes." These measures, he indicated, will include a limited embargo similar to those announced by other roads.

THREAT SENDS FOOD UP.

Dealers Buying Heavily in Fear of Freight Tieup.

The threat of a railroad strike tended to send food prices up yesterday, especially in the markets for perishable goods, and the agencies and individuals concerned about the city's food in the event of a strike became active in efforts to insure an adequate supply regardless of what might develop.

The most significant reports yesterday were from the wholesale egg market, where the price went up despite the fact that its current tendency was downward because of seasonal increases in the supply. As this is the season for fresh eggs, and almost no cold storage eggs are available, conditions in the market are contingent upon the movement of trains. The following from The Producers' Price-Current gives the situation as wholesale dealers saw it yesterday:

"The market developed a firmer tone yesterday afternoon; and this morning, in spite of the heavy receipts and the release of some of the earlier arrivals held under shippers' orders, the market ruled firm at somewhat higher prices than prevailed yesterday. Distributing trade is of larger volume but a prominent cause of the increased strength is the disposition of many buyers to take stock ahead of immediate needs as a protection against a possible interference of the impending railroad strike with the normal movement of eggs. Advices from some of the railroads threatened with labor trouble are to the effect that no perishable freight will be accepted after midnight tonight and we hear of some lots of Western eggs, which freight agents refused to accept, started forward by express today. However, many operators here still hold to the opinion that the threatened strike will be averted. The great bulk of the trading reported up to noon today in average Western and good Southern and Southwestern has been at 28 cents, with an active demand for good far Southern ½ cent less and some of the better marks of Western bringing 28¾ cents and occasionally a fraction more when the quality and size are equivalent to extra firsts."

The price of butter also held firm as a result of the strike talk; and poultry was similarly affected.

Those who have been expecting the arrival of fresh vegetables to drive down the price of products now in the market were anxious yesterday and predicted that an extensive strike would result in a general advance in the prices of all foodstuffs available because of the limitation it would put upon the local supply.

APPEALS FOR FOOD TRAINS.

Hartigan Asks Roads and Brotherhoods to Provide for the City.

In acting yesterday to insure an adequate food supply for New York City in the event of a national railroad strike, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan tried all day to get an assurance from both the railroads and the brotherhoods that food trains into New York would be operated if the strike went into effect.

This is Mr. Hartigan's appeal presented to Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railways, and to W. G. Lee, Chairman of the brotherhoods' committee:

On behalf of his Honor, the Mayor, John Purroy Mitchel, the following proposals are submitted for the consideration of the conference, that may be jointly discussed in the pending proceedings:

No. 1—That the National Conference Committee of the Railways for the railroads of the United States make agreement and give assurance that the transportation of food and fuel supplies to all destinations shall in the event of a strike upon any of the railroads party to the conference, be provided continuous and uninterrupted passage over all railroads.

No. 2—For the brotherhoods of railroad employes, that the brotherhoods agree and guarantee that in the event of a strike upon any of the railroads in the United States, affected by their authority, that supplies of food and fuel for all destinations shall be permitted uninterrupted passage and that arrangement shall be entered into forthwith with the railroads to furnish proper working crews for such freight and transportation.

These proposals are submitted urging that immediate serious consideration be given them in view of the obvious conditions that will arise in the event of either a partial or general railroad strike throughout the country, more particularly, however, having in mind its effect upon a city like New York, which depends for 95 per cent. of its food supplies upon sections at a great distance from New York City.

Elisha Lee sent a reply to Mr. Hartigan last night in which he said in regard to Proposal No. 1:

"If a strike occurs on the railroads of the United States it is problematical to what extent the service can be performed. We are advised that the men on certain railroads will be called out on the afternoon of March 17.

"For the railroads of the country we can say that the food and fuel supplies will be protected as far as can be done with the men in the service."

The reply of the unions appears elsewhere in The Times.

N. Y. C. APPEALS TO EMPLOYES.

President A. H. Smith Asks Men to Remain at Work.

President A. H. Smith of the New York Central, operating 12,000 miles of railroad, and one of the roads on which a strike has been called for tomorrow night, issued last night an appeal to the employes of the system to remain at their posts, pointing out that the grave international situation made this no time for a railroad strike and supporting the stand of the managers in refusing to make a bargain prior to the action of the Supreme Court. In his appeal President Smith said:

"Concerning the controversy now in progress regarding the wages of the employes in train service, I wish to give you the following facts for your information:

"The position of the company is that we should properly await the decision of the Supreme Court, which now has the Adamson law under consideration. We have joined with the other railroads in saying to your representatives who are in session here that if the Adamson law is declared constitutional, you are automatically taken care of. Should any questions arise as to the interpretation of the law which we cannot readily agree upon among ourselves we shall be glad to abide by any award made in the matter by the Goethals Commission, which was appointed by the Government to investigate the question. Should the Adamson law be declared unconstitutional, the Goethals Commission shall act as intermediary and declare what is equitable, and we shall abide by its decision, which shall date from Jan. 1, 1917.

"You are all aware that the people of this country are confronted with many critical situations at the present moment. This includes food for its people, supplies for the millions of laborers engaged in manufacturing plants, as well as the safety of the nation itself.

"In view of the foregoing facts, I ask you to remain at work pending a conclusion of the matter as above outlined, which we trust will be reasonably prompt and equitable. And we trust that the Government and the people will see to it that the railroad companies themselves are in some way fairly reimbursed to meet these requirements, as well as the very high cost of all materials and supplies they are now using, which is causing them much embarrassment and retarding their development."

The brotherhoods say they have a stronger grip on the employes of the New York Central than on any other road of the country.

DR. GRAYSON CONFIRMED.

President's Physician Raised to Rear Admiral by Partisan Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — By a strictly partisan vote the Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the President's physician, to be Medical Director in the navy, with the rank of Rear Admiral. The nomination was made last session, but, owing to Republican opposition to jumping Dr. Grayson more than 100 numbers, the Senate failed to take action.

When the Senate convened this morning Dr. Grayson's name was called up. Senator Smith of Georgia, fearing the Republicans might delay matters, moved to shift the nomination from the head to the foot of the calendar, so as not to delay all other appointments. This motion was rejected, 35 to 28. The Republicans did not attempt dilatory tactics, and, after expressing their objections to so great a promotion, they permitted a vote, which was 37 to 26.

COLUMBIA RIVER SMELTS.

If They Burn with a Beautiful Blue Flame They Are Candle Fish.

What is a smelt? The Mayor's Food Supply Committee has put "Columbia River smelts" from the Pacific Coast on sale in this city in competition with higher priced smelts caught on the Atlantic Coast, and now authorities have been heard from who say that the Columbia River variety are not smelts at all, but either herring or candle fish. Anyway, they point out, if a match is touched to one of them it will burn with a beautiful blue flame.

It was said for the committee yesterday that the "Columbia River smelts" were known on the Pacific Coast as smelts, and were therefore smelts to all intents and purposes. In any event, it was said, the fish—smelts, herring, candle fish, or what not—were brought here and sold at low prices to an eager public, which saved money, and at the same time enjoyed good food without complaint.

Special Silk Umbrellas

$3.15

Friday and Saturday Only

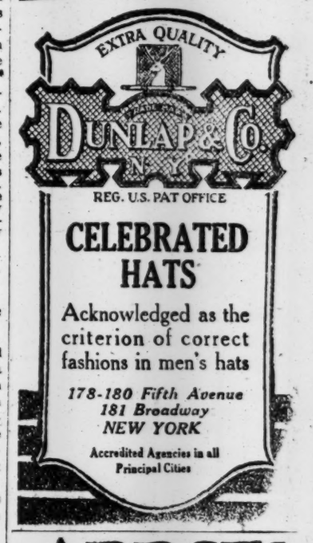
These are pure silk taffeta—tape edge—and are stylishly slender when rolled.

All have the new "Prince of Wales" hook handles.

This is a real bargain—they are worth a good deal more.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



ARROW COLLARS

CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH ALBODON AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

Tooth *powders* are mussy and wasteful; *pasies* are doughy and gritty. The *modern* tooth-cleanser is ALBODON DENTAL "CREAM." It is clean and economical; smooth and velvety; free from grit and coloring matter, and *never hardens*. Start today.

Every dentist knows the formula
Every dealer sells it

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

You'll revel in one of these new Varsity Fifty Fives. They're chock full of easy grace and smart style. Notice the new belt effect.

"He Knows How to Wear Clothes"

You've heard that said—perhaps with a touch of envy—of many a man who dresses well on a small income.

It isn't magic—it isn't luck. Come in and we'll show you.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits

You can find here just the suit that becomes you best—or, we'll say, "does you justice."

At any rate, you'll be mightily pleased. And so will we.

Spring Suits, $20 *to* $50.
Spring Overcoats, $20 *to* $38.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats continue until Saturday night at reduced prices—$19.50, $22.50, $27.50, $32.50, $38.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th

Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings.

For eight years he was content to have her married to another man

—quite happy with the privilege of adoration. Their love was "a crystal cup wonderfully full to the brim," until the girl, who detested her, suddenly proposed to marry him. This is the opening situation of

"EGERIA UNVEILED"

by Amelie Rives

(PRINCESS TROUBETSKOY)

—a subtle, brilliant, wit-shot story with sufficient plot and character exposition to deserve the space of a whole novel.

The distinguished author of "Hearts Aflame" has advanced tremendously since the publication of that remarkable work in Cosmopolitan.

Her art has grown both mellow and shrewd and exhibits an insight and capacity which promise many charming hours for Cosmopolitan readers through the coming year that will find Amelie Rives repeatedly represented in these pages.

In "Egeria Unveiled" you will meet a pair of women and a set of situations utterly new to fiction.

Buy Cosmopolitan today—by tomorrow your newsdealer may have sold his quota. The fastest-growing, quickest-going magazine on the stands.

Cosmopolitan

for April

20 cents Everywhere